(3998) Num. 261

# The Perfect Diurnall

## OF SOME PASSAGES and PROCEEDINGS

Of the Relation to the

# ARMIES

IN

## ENGLAND, IRELAND, & SCOTLAND.

Licensed according to the direction of the late Act for Printing.

*From Monday* Decemb. *to Monday* Decemb. 11. 1654.

*London*, Printed by *Francis Leach*, at the Faulcon in Shooe-lane.

*Beginning Monday* Decemb. 4.

This day by Letters from *Dalkeith Novemb.* 28 thus. In my last I sent you the Copies of some intercepted Letters, from the Lord *Kinoul*, *Dudop*, and others to *Middleton*, and must now give you the relation of the taking the Men themselves, the particulars whereof are thus.

Intelligence being brought to Col *Cobbet* upon Munday an instant of a party of the Enemies horse that were come to *Clovakin* in the Brays of *Angus*, commanded by the Lord *Kinoul*, Ordered Capt *Lisle* to march with his Troop to *Gelanes*, in order to a conjunction with a party of the Lord *Lamberts* horse, under Cornet *Cox*, Corner to Capt. *Pockley*, where he expected to meet

with a party of Capt. *Forgisons*, but their order, as to time, miscarrying, he marched to *Clonah* without them, but coming about two hours too late, the enemy marched eastward, our party retired to *Kilmore*, to refresh; where Lieut. *Moore* came to them with about 20 horse, whereupon the track being a very deep Snow, but coming too late to fall into their quarters, onely pursued them on Wednesday following, and gained sight of them, but tooke only one man and 4 horses that day, at the foot of *Carlimount*, and so retired that night to *Fetter Kearn*, and sent to Lieut. *Heylin*, of Col. *Morgans* Regiment, for his assistance, (some of Capt. *Lisles* horse failing) who immediatly came with 30 fresh horse, and at one of the clock next morning our men crossed the Mount towards the parish of *Burse*, where our men found the enemy drawn up in order to their march, but upon our sudden acclamation, and unexpected appearance (having left them the night before) they began to move hastily, but not disorderly, but Lt. *Heylin* (who commanded the Forlorne, speedily pursuing them) ours ingaged them within three miles riding, and at five miles end took all those whose names are inclosed, at the Forrest of *Burse*, Our word was PROTECTOR, and the Lord was so farr pleased to protect us, as to give us victory without the losse of blood on our side, notwithstanding our number was lesse than theirs; the two Lords *Kinoule* and *Dudop* were taken at the first by two Gent. of Capt. *Lisles* Troop, the *Colchester* Frigot with 20000 l. came yesterday into *Lith* Road.

*A List of the Officers and Soldiers belonging to the L. Kinoul, Commander in chief, taken by a party from Dundee, under the conduct of Capt. Edmond Lisle at the Forest of Butse near Fetter Kearn, 23 Novemb. 1654.*

The Lord Kinoul, Lord Dudop, Lieut. Col. James Mercer, *Majors* Charls Askin, John Fullerton, John Hume, Walter Scot. *Captains* Thomas Craford, William Gordon, John Bayly, John Lawson, Alexander Murray, William Lawson. *Lieut.* John Gillers, *Cornet* Jo: Lindsey. *Quartermasters* John Pallis, John Holm, Robert Garth, Robert Christhaven, John VValler *Trumpeter.* *Private Souldiers* David Kesber, Patrick Harreway, James VVise, Shadrach VVhite, John Scot, David Kenedy, John Fleik, Mr. John Allen, Thomas Cranston, Robert Garnb, James Leviston, James Blair, John Care, Tripland, James Mughree, VVilliam Mitchel, John Clark, Quintan Shaw, Hugh M. Alexander, John Steven, Archibald Cambal, James Mordagh, *sen.* James Mordagh *jun.* VVil: Mordagh, Gillet mac Cree, Hugh Kenedie, James Boyd, John Moore, VVilliam Merison, Pat. mac Farbin, John Pringle, Alexander Chisel, John Mercer, John Dickson, George Mondies, Archib. Saumone, John mac VVaker, James Fontane, Mac Tenant, VVilliam Baxter, James Allen, Archibald Garner, James Ahagan, Henry Beere, George Leviston, VVil. Hatsday, James Rea, Alex. Graham, Jeremiah Paton, James Shanan, VVil. Muccone, VVil. Pringle, Alexander Leith, Robert Shane, Hen. Hume, Andrew Cree, Robert Bradley, Sam. Faulconer, James

 Scot

Scot, George Thilipp, Robert Stuart, Alex. Mac Alexander. In all 82 with their armes and 103 horses.

*Francfort on the Main*, November 26. Two dayes since came hither the Earl of *Selippenbach* sent by the King of *Sweden*, and his orders are to see all the Electours, and to declare to each of them the reasons why he hath brought forces against the City of *Bremen*. The *Hungarians* have made another inroad upon the *Turk*, besides that of the Earl of *Budiani*, and are returned home with little losse, and a great booty. We hear from *Prussia*, that the City of *Smolensko* which hath been long besiedged by the *Muscovite* [illegible]

STAINED PAGES

[illegible] yet we know not what they have resolved, only that some of their Commissioners are to be here the next week, to be present at the next Assembly, which will begin here the beginning of *January* next, but the Assembly met at *Bamberg* is concluded, and so dissolved. The King of *Denmark* is again returned to *Flensburgh*, by reason that the Plague hath began again at

*Coppenhagen*. The newsmen have from *Bremen* are various, some affirming that they are in a sad condition, and not like to agree any way to their advantage; others maintain that all is well, and that they will have their privileges safe and entire, and all things agreed for the best. There is like to be a new war betwixt the Electours of *Brandenburgh* and the Palatine, against the Duke of *Newburgh*, concerning certain Lands which they demand in the Counties of *Cleaveland* and *Gulick*, to that end the Elector of *Brandenburgh* hath given Commission for the raising of three thousand foot, and one thousand horse, besides such forces as he keepeth already in pay, and the Electour Palatine will also have very considerable Forces.

*Tuesday December* 5.

[illegible] December 9 *stilo novo*. The Dutchesse of [illegible]*ville* is expected here to morrow, there be[illegible]se ready to entertain her, some do give out [illegible] will be able to make the peace for the Prince [illegible] and so make him return to the Court, and make his submission to the King; but that being a work of more difficulty than is apprehended by many, therfore its not like to be so soon effected. The marriage of the Duke *de Nemours*, with the Daughter of the Duke of *Longueville* is thought to be concluded, the said Duke having already quitted the Abbey of St. *Remy* unto the Earl of St. *Paul*. The Princesse of *Phalzburgh* is expected here dayly, and is to be imployed for the bringing in of the Duke of *Orleans* and his family

Scot, George Thiſlipp, Robert Stuart, Alex. Mac Alexander. In all 82 with their armes and 103 horſes.

*Francfort on the Main*, November 26. Two dayes ſince came hither the Earl of *Schippenbach* ſent by the King of *Sweden*, and his orders are to ſee all the Electours, and to declare to each of them the reaſons why he hath brought forces againſt the City of *Bremen*. The *Hungarians* have made another inroad upon the *Turk*, beſides that of the Earl of *Dudiani*, and are returned home with little loſſe, and a great booty. We hear from *Pruſſia*, that the City of *Smolensko* which hath been long beſiedged by the *Muſcovite*, is at the laſt ſurrendred by Compoſition, the reaſon why it hath been ſurrendred ſo ſoon (being beſiedged but three moneths) is by ſome attributed to the want of powder, there being but a ſmall quantity left when it was ſurrendred, others ſay that they had not any want of proviſions or ammunitions, but do lay the fault upon ſome of the Commanders, which they charge of treachery, or at leaſt Cowardize, which laſt imputation is not ſo probable as the firſt. The States of the lower *Saxony* are ſtill at *Brunſwich*, but as yet we know not what they have reſolved, only that ſome of their Commiſſioners are to be here the next week, to be preſent at the next Aſſembly, which will begin here the beginning of *January* next, but the Aſſembly met at *Bamberg* is concluded, and ſo diſſolved. The King of *Denmark* is again returned to *Pruſſia-burgh*, by reaſon that the Plague hath began again at

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*Tuesday December* 5.

PAris December 9 *stilo novo*. The Dutchesse of *Longueville* is expected here to morrow, there being a house ready to entertain her, some do give out that she will be able to make the peace for the Prince of *Conde*, and so make him return to the Court, and make his submission to the King; but that being a work of more difficulty than is apprehended by many, therfore its not like to be so soon effected. The marriage of the Duke *de Nemours* with the Daughter of the Duke of *Longueville* is thought to be concluded, the said Duke having already quitted the Abbey of St. *Remy* unto the Earl of St. *Paul*. The Princesse of *Phalzburgh* is expected here dayly, and is to be imployed for the bringing in of the Duke of *Odeante* and his family

mily to Court, where they are perswaded that the Lady (being one of an acute wit) will be able to do that business; the said Duke is still at his house near *Blois*.

You have heard that the Duke of *Glocester* (so called) was put to the tuition and keeping of the Jesuits, that being done by means of his mother, who would have a young Proselite made of him, but upon the coming of the Marquess of *Ormond* from the pretended King of *Scots*, that hath had so much power as to remove him from thence, and now he is to live (as I am credibly informed) with his Brother *James*, who is now at Court. We hear that the Prince of *Conti* being arrived at *Montpellier*, that the Assembly of States began 2 days after; that all things on our side are in a good posture in *Catalonia*, where our Forces have their winter quarters very far in the Country. *Dom John d'Austria* is still at *Barcelona*, far short from attempting any thing against us, but rather providing for his own defence: besides the business of *Naples*, from whence we hear, that the Duke of *Guise* is landed at *Castel à Mare*, which he hath also taken; that there are 10000 *Napolitans* joyned with him, whereof more by my next.

*Hague* Novemb. 26. The 18 instant the Qu. of *Bohemia* went from hence for *Delph*, from thence she goes for *Breda*, & thence to *Colen*, to visit *Charls Spuart*. The Deputies of *Zealand* propounded lately to the General assembly the necessity of forcing the King of *Portugal* to give satisfaction to the Interested in the *West Indies*, chiefly in *Brasil*, but no resolution hath yet passed thereupon. We hear that the *Portugal* Ezex coming from the Bay of *All Saints* is safely arrived at *Lisbon* richly laden, having missed our 23 men of Ware lying upon the Coasts of *Portugal*. The States Generall have written to the Governour of *Salle* for

the releasment of three of our Ships detained by him, because of a prize made upon him by [illegible], and not yet restored, offering to treat with him by Commissioners about it, and for the renewing of their Treaty for the Comtrees.

From *Brussels* December 6. Through the great quantity of snow and cold weather, the armies are got into their Winter-quarters, into the little Towns of the Country, they having paid so much nor to quarter any Souldiers. In the mean time the Earl of *Fauxsaldagne* is arrived here, and presently after the Prince of *Condé*, who was unresolved whether he would go to *Namure*, where his Son is the Duc of *Enguien*, or whether he should assist at the magnificent entry which the Queen of *Sweden* is to make into this City, there being made ready for her that part of the Court which was assigned for the said Prince, who hath taken lodgings elsewhere. Before the said entry into this City, the Ambassador *Don Antonio Piementelli* is to make his into the City of *Antwerp*, in the quality of Ambassador extraordinary to the Qu. of *Sweden*. It is said he hath brought a great many rare presents and precious Jewels from *Spain*, to present to her on the behalf of their Catholick Majesties, whilst all these preparations are making here at Court, the Bastard of *Denmark*, called the *Lion of Gold*, made another in his quarters, to go and surprise one of the French quarters of horse under command of Mr. *de Plessis Plaisant*, who finding himself between the fire & the flame, his quarters being set on fire, could give no order to his men, nor save his own life, for he was burnt among the rest, and good store of booty brought away by the *Spaniards*.

The Parliament since our last, have proceeded daily upon the Government, and have passed many Votes further thereupon to this effect, *viz*, The several qualifications of the persons to serve in Parliament, and of the Electors. As also for issuing of Writs from time to time. The number of a Parl. sitting to be 60. The manner of electing the Protector in Parl. sitting, shall be such as the Parl. shall think fit, and the Protector dying, in the intervals of Parl. by the Council, 13 at least, and 11 agreeing and presently to declare, and the said Protector to be of good conversation among the people, of ability, truth and cou-[illegible] and several other

nominated by the L. Protector and approved by the Counsel. The number of the persons of the Counsel not to exceed 21 and not under 15. And the Counsel no longer than 40 days after the meeting of each succeeding Parliament, without new approbation by the Parliament.

Ordered that it be referred to the Counsel to judge of the persons returned for Members of Parliament, as to any charge of Delinquency mentioned in the qualifications, and to examine the same, and to certifie the same to the Parliament, and that such Members shall not sit until the house have adjudged therein.

Upon the Case of Sir *Tho. Rivers* returned to serve in this Parliament, upon a Writ that issued since the sitting of the Parliament for a new election, Ordered that such Members as are or shall be returned upon Writs for new elections, issuing by warrant from the Parliament under the hands of Mr. Speaker, shall be returned and admitted into the House without any other approbation than of the Parliament, and that the Clerk of the Common-wealth do, and shall certifie such Members accordingly to the Clerk of the Parliament.

They have passed the form of an Oath to be administred to the persons who shall be of the Counsel of the Lord Protector.

Yesterday the House compleated the Bill for the three months Assessments for *England* at 60000*l. per* month.

The Act for better regulating and limiting the jurisdiction of the Chancery read the first time.

Ordered that it be referred to a Committee to consider how the Office of Sheriffs and Under-Sheriffs may be made lesse burthensome to themselves and Commonwealth.

A Committee was nominated touching the Merchants and Intercourse, and appointed to sit in that, formerly the Lords, house.

This day the Parliament took into consideration the Assessment for *Scotland* and *Ireland*, and Resolved that the sum to be assessed for *Scotland* for the next three months be 6000*l.* a month, and also that the sum to be assessed upon *Ireland* be 8000*l.* a month; and it was resolved that the House be resolved into a Grand Committee to [illegible]

The Parliament upon [illegible] the Government voted, That the Lord [illegible] shall have power to pardon, in case of Murther or Treason.

They also began to consider what Boroughs and Corporations shall have the privilege of electing Members to sit in Parliament, and how many Members shall serve for each County and Borough; and they agreed about some.

By Letters from Major *Sedgwick* from *Charls* Town in New-*England* is further confirmed the taking of St. *Johns* Fort, *Port Ryall*, and *Penobscot* from the French, as followeth, I know you cannot but be acquainted with our first businesse we were designed unto. God did not seem to smile upon us in that businesse, in many of his workings toward us: But so it fell out, even when we were ready to advance with our forces to the Southward; we had countermands as touching that businesse. We then being in a posture of War, and Souldiers listed here in pay, attended the other part of our Commission against the French, and the fourth of *July* set sail from *Wantuket* with 3 ships, one Catch, and about two hundred Land Souldiers of Old *England*, and New. Our first place designed for was St. *Johns* Fort, therewe arrived the 15 *Dito*, and in four days took it in, where we found a gallant Fort, above seventy proper Souldiers, seventeen peece of Ordnance, besides Murtherers, Stokefowlers, and other ammunition. Having [illegible] way the French, and setled our Garrison, we set sail for *Port Ryal*, and five days after our arrival there, took in that [illegible] as also a Ship of *France* that lay under the Fort; in the Fort we found of Seamen, Souldiers, and Planters, about 135 fighting men. Our force with which we landed, and lay intrenched against the Fort, was but equall in number; there was in the Fort twenty peeces of Ordnance, above forty Barrels of powder, with other necessaries. Our work being finished there, we set sail for *Penobscot*, and took in that, where we found a small Fort yet very strong, and a very well compoled peece, with 8 peeces of Ordinance, one Brasse; three Murtherers, about

eighteen men in Garrison. I am willing to hope God intends a blessing in this Affair to the English Nation, and to the Plantations in particular. Its a brave Country, full of fine Rivers, Harbors, Bays, Ilands, good Ground, Meadows, Airable Pastors, full of Timber, gallant Masts, full of Mines, Coal, Marble, Iron, Lead, and some say Copper. Many convenient places for Fishing, making of Oyl, and good quantities of trade for Beaver, and Mous skins.

*From Italy, and parts adjacent.* *Naples*, There is a Fregat lately come hither from *Scicilia*, which hath brought us the certain Intelligence concerning the French fleet, which doth consist in 23 men of War, 7 Galleys, and 18 other Vessels, that they had passed towards *Trapani*, and so higher towards the *Adriatick* Gulf. As concerning their Landing in any part of this Kingdome, it will be found a very difficult thing to effect, our Viceking having taken extraordinary care to provide all the Sea-coast with all necessaries, and chiefly this City, where a second search hath been made among all such persons that can any way be suspected, in this search there were very few found that might be charged of any thing, and those are all laid in hold, and to shew the good affection of our Magistrats, they have lately renewed their former proffers, to venture their lives and estates with him, in opposing the common Enemy, in case he attempted to land in any part of the Country.

*Venice*,

*Venice*, by Letters from [illegible] we hear that there were great preparations [illegible] for the Coronation of their young Emperour, although he be yet [illegible] years old, and that he be weak [illegible] of a feeble complexion, and so very sickly, moreover, that the Galleys of the Beys, who were gone to meet their Caravans comming from *Alexandria*, had [illegible] with her, and were convoying it into the *Dardanells*. From *Dalmatia* we hear that the Morlackes having got together Four thousand men were entred into the Enemies Country, where they had been already three dayes; but that no Newes was yet brought from them; in the meantime the Marqueſſe *de Villanova* is ready to goe into those parts, and with him there goeth many Officers, he carrieth away from thence good store of moneys, and other things necessary for those parts; we are yet expecting the twelve Dutch Shipps which the State hath hired for their service.

*Milan*, Our Governor goeth on [illegible] his design to finish the Trenches from *Casel nuovo de Scrivia* as far as the little hill near *Tortona*. There is come to him an Expreſſe from the Vice-King of *Naples*, declaring, How [illegible] the French had landed at *Castel a mare*, and had taken the place; That thereupon it was necessary for his Majesties Service, to send him speedily all the Forces that he could spare, but as yet no likelihood to have any supply so soon. The Duke of *Mantua* hath been in conference with him, and hath obtained two hundred [illegible] Souldiers, which he intends to send to *Casal*. This Country doth suffer exceedingly by reason of the French Army that is so near us, and will suffer farre more in case they doe take here their Winter-quarters, which they threaten very much to do.

*Thursday, December 7.*

*Inverneſs* Novemb. 16. Major Generall *Overton* came to *Inverneſs* last week, in order to putting the Garrison into a fit posture, and for advantage against the Enemy, and is now endeavouring with the Gent. of the Shires hereabouts, (as the

only way to destroy them) to rise against the Enemy upon their advance towards their respective Countries and Bounds, or it is said that *Middleton*, *Kinnaird*, and the rest, intend a Conjunction of their Forces together, at least to fall upon some Countries that refused a Complyance to their Lewies. But the Major General intends some attempt for prevention of that Conjunction, and if possible to ingage them, which is supposed (as to the last) will not be effected. There are some probabilities of *Monroes* and *Seaforths* coming into the Major Gen. the first having made application, and with the last some Friends of his are indeavouring, having procured passes to that purpose. Lt. *Saunders* of Commissary Gen. *Whalies* Regiment was killed yesterday in this place by an accident, at the Burial of a Trooper.

Collonel *Cobbets* Letter from *Dundee* Novemb. 25. concerning the taking of the Lords *Kinoul* and *Dudopp*. as followeth.

Upon Intelligence that the Lords *Kinoul* and *Dudopp* were on Monday last come to the Brae of *Angus*, with a considerable party of Horse. I sent from hence a party of Horse, with some few foot mounted on Officers Horses to *Glames*, under the command of Capt. *Lisle* in order to a conjunction with the Horse of the several Garrisons in these parts, from whence they marched towards the Enemy, and chased them to the Shire of *Kincardin*, then joyned with the forces at *Brechin* and *Thornton* commanded by Lieut. *Heylin* of Col. *Morgans* Regiment, and after three days pursuit, with much difficulty and hardship, by reason of the great snow, and stormy weather, our men (through the good hand of providence) did some short space before it was expected, overtake them at the Forrest of *Burse* in the shire of *Aberdeen*, who immediatly after being driven and forced to a great straight did yeeld themselves prisoners, without any losse or hurt on either side, save some few wounded of the Enemy, There are 82 prisoners taken, whereof 29 are Officers, and one Trumpeter, whose names incloled.

*Friday and Saturday Decemb* 8, 9.

THe Parliament yesterday began to debate the report from the Committee for Religion, wherein they past several Votes,

Votes, both that day and [illegible], but *Saturday* they came to no result, being upon the [illegible] of tender Consciences.

*Paris*, Decemb. 12. The Governour of *la Bassee* doth dayly send out parties against the enemy, and doth vex them much as they are in their quarters, notwithstanding the strong opposition of the Prince of *Conti*, who hath some of his forces quartered very near them, The Duke of *Longueville* and his Daughter are come hither, and his Wife is expected this day, the King hath sent a Gentleman to the Duke, to joy him upon his reunion and good agreement: There is one of our exiled Members that after much sute hath been readmitted to sit in the Parliament, but the rest cannot be permitted to come to this City, no more than the several Persons who remain still under Sequestration. The Duke of *Mercoeur* is likewise making ready to return into *Provence*, where his presence is much wanted. The 6 instant the Earl of *Brahe* had his first audience of his Majesty, being Ambassadour for the Crown of *Sweden*. The 22 last past the Prince of *Conti* set out from *Perpignan*, and arrived at *Monpellier* the first instant, from thence he went to meet the Ladie his wife who remained about two days journey from thence, and so being returned, then the Assembly will begin. *Dom Joseph de Margueris* is marcht with 6 Regiments of Foot, and two of Horse into the Plain of *Urgell*, where he intends to be quartered all the winter. The Prince of *Conti* being to return from *Montpelier*, as soon as the Assembly of States will be finished. They are now beginning to demolish *Clermont* to the great joy of the Country who are glad to have a such thorn pull'd out of their side, The Prince of *Condé* hath quartered his forces from *Quesnoy* down towards *la Bassee*, and doth use all means possible to straighten *Quesnoy*, but as yet to little purpose, for by those that come from thence, his own forces suffer more for want of provision, by reason the Country is drained wholly of all provisions, both for Horse and man, but the Town being supplyed out of our own Country, maketh them to subsist far better.

Three dayes ago came the News from *Rome* that the Father to the Cardinal *Mazarini* was dead at his Palace of *Monte Ca-*

*vallo*

*valo*, whose death is much resented here, the King having thereupon visited the Cardinal, to condole with him upon the said death; and the Queen visited the Dutchesse of *Mercoeur*. The Cardinal *Antonio Baberini* hath also sent an Express to his Majesty, to give him notice of the Landing of the Duke of *Guise* at a place within 12 miles of *Naples*, called *Castel a mare*, which place he hath taken, although there was One Thousand Souldiers in it; there are divers of the Nobility and Gentry come in to him, and much of the Commonalty, insomuch that we hear of about Ten thousand already come in.

*Brussels* the 12th of December, *stilo novo*. The Earl of *Fuensaldagne* is returned hither from *Antwerp*, where the Queen of *Sweden* is still, who hath often meetings with the Spanish Ambassadour intended for *Sweden*. Our Forces are not yet setled in their Winter-quarters, for they being intended part towards *Mastricht*, others into the Country of *Liege*, and so on into *Gulick* and *Cleaveland*, there is a strong opposition made by all the Countries, and their Soveraignes, to hinder the same. This week we have an Expresse from *Rome*, whereby we hear the certainty concerning the designes of the Duke of *Guise*, which contradicts the divers false Reports come from *France*, that they were at *Otranta*, being certain that although they had been scattered by the storm, whereby some may be seen in those parts, yet upon the 13 last past their main body being come together, did land at *Castel a mare*, which place having taken, and intending to go on further, and so take in the Tower *de L'annunciade*, they had found so good resistance, that those within being seconded by a strong party without, had fallen with such fury upon him, that above Eight hundred of the French were slain upon the place, and the rest totally routed; In the mean time, by an expresse Order of the Viceking, they were raising the Country for to drive them out of *Castel a mare*; there appearing yet none through the Country that will rise, or in any wise favour or countenance the French design, but all seem to be unanimously affected for the defence of the Country against a Foreign Invasion; but of this by the next Post we shall give you the full particulars.

From *Genoa* the 25th of November. The Duke of *Mantua* went from hence [illegible] homewards [illegible] the Governour of *Milan* [illegible] The State hath likewise sent one of [illegible] to fetch the Lord [illegible], who [illegible] extraordinary from *France* to [illegible] and is to be landed at *Civita Vecchia* near *Rome*. The common Discourse here is concerning the Landing of the French Fleet in the Kingdome of *Naples*, and the taking of [illegible] *Mare*, and of the great progress they are like to make shortly in that Country, through the assistance of the people of the Country, who daily come in to him. We have no other News from *Madrid*, but that our Ambassador is there waiting with great patience for an answer, which is not like to be given him so soon.

*Hague* the 9th of December. The Resident for the Elector of *Brandenburgh* having represented here the Alliances which his Master had lately made with divers Princes and States of the Empire, and how necessary it was for the common good to renew those Alliances which he had formerly mentioned, that thereupon the said Elector had made some Levies, to be readie upon all occasions. This Proposition hath been well taken by this Province of *Holland*, whose example most of the other Provinces follow, and thereupon have named Commissaries to examine the several Propositions which will be delivered in upon it.

The businesse concerning the City of *Bremen* and *Sweden* is in a bad posture, the main cause being from the [illegible] intelligence among the Citizens, who being of divers Religions, and the *Lutherans* being backed by the *Swedes*, do soar high, and would, if they could, oversway the other party being *Protestants*. The States of *Holland* are [illegible] assembled, as have not yet agreed upon to [illegible] a fleet to [illegible] *Portugal*, but some Townes that feel only their private [illegible] more than the publick, do strongly oppose it. The [illegible] General have also agreed to send more forces to *Maestricht*, to oppose the Lorrainers, or the Prince of *Conde*, that seem to draw their forces that way to take their winter quarters [illegible]

We had certain news also from Gen. Blake of his sailing to into the Straights, but no further; and that the Duke of Guise having great intelligence with the City of Naples, had also taken it; the further particulars or truth of this you shall have by the next.

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There is newly publ'shed the Extraction of mans Soul, being a curious dis-course, proving the production of mans soul to come by propagation, and not by creation, wherein the Doctrine of original sin, and the purity of Christs incarnation is fully cleared. Also tables of interest and rebate exactly calculated at six per cent. according to the late Act of Parliament, together with the valuation of annuities, leases, fines, and reversions, and other Tables very useful. An excellent peece written by Dr. *Hall* B. N. called holy raptures of the love and union of Christ with his members, and the excellency of a Christian. Also *Johnsons* arethmatick, being an exact peece of vulgar and decimal arethmatick, reprinted with many usefull additions, all sold by *John Sweeting* at the Angell in *Popes* head Alley.

A Prospect of Eternity, or mans everlasting condition opened and applyed. By *John wells* Pastor of *Olaves Jewry*, London. The sum of practical Divinity, practised in the Wilderneſse, and delivered by our Saviour in his Sermon on the Mount, unto which is prefixed a Preface by way of Dialogue, wherein the perfection and perspicuity of the Scripeures are vindicated from the Calumnies of Anabaptists and Papist, By *Thomas white* Pastor of *Aldersgate*, London, both printed for *Joseph Cranford* at the Phœnix in *Pauls* Churchyard.

Hungers prevention, or the whole Art of Fouling by water and land, by *Gervase Markham*, and are to be sold by *Joshua Harrison* at the Lamb at the East end of *Pauls* Church near St. *Augustines* Gate.

Monasticon Britannicum, or a Historical narration of the first founding of the ancient Monasteries, Religious Rules and Orders of great Britain in the times of the Britains and Primitive Church of the Saxons. By that learned Antiquary *R. B.* Printed for *H. Herringman* in the New Exchange.

Dies Dominica Redivivous, the Lords Day enlivened, or a Treatise containing the practical part of the Evangelical Sabboth, so to recover the Spiritual and most pious practise to its primitive life, lamentably lost in these last days, By *Philip Goodwin* M. A. Also *Shelmos* new Art of short writing more facile, exact, short and speedy than any hitherto. Newly revised and corrected are both to be sold by *And. Tombe* over against St. *Martins* Hill in *Somerset*.

The Younger Brothers Advocate. By *Champions Nevil*, printed for *Humphrey Mosely* at the Princes Arms in St. *Pauls* Churchyard.

There is extant a Sermon preached at the Funerall of Mr. *Thomas Goodwin*, with a Narrative of his *Life* and *Death*, and a Catalogue of his English and Latin, sent from *Cambridge* and other places. Preached at the Funerall of Mr. *Robert Sanderson*. To be sold by *Ga.* at the Bible on *Ludgate* Hill.

*A Shop book was lost on Monday last, the owner thereof, being a book of Record for summary, and was left between the Exchange and St. Dunstans. If any can bring tidings of it to Mr. Humbleston in Pope, they shall well contented for their pains.*

*This is licensed and entred according to Order.*

FINIS.

# Severall Proceedings IN PARLAMENT,

With the Transactions of the Affairs in *England*, *Scotland*, *Ireland* and other Nations.

From Thursday the 7 of *Decemb.* to Thursday the 14 day of *December* 1654.

Licensed by the Clerk of the Parliament.

Entred into the Regiſter Book, according to the Act for PRINTING.

Printed at *London* for *Robert Ibbitſon* dwelling in Smithfield near Hoſier Lane. 1654.

*Beginning on Thurſday 7 December.* 1654.

THe Parliament this day paſſed Orders, as followeth:

*Orders of Parliament touching Miniſters Maintainance.*

IT is Ordered by the Parliament, That it bee referred to the Committee to whom the Ordinance touching Uniting Pariſhes is referred, to conſider how ſuch Impropriators and Colledges, who are bound to find Miniſters, and are not charged with any certain or conſiderable proportion, may bee compelled to allow a Competency of

maintainance for a Miniſter. And that it bee referred to the ſame Committee to conſider of an Act to inable ſuch Cities, Corporations, and Market Towns, as have no competent maintenance, for the maintainance of the Miniſters of each ſeverall Pariſh in ſuch City, Corporation, or Market Towns, to tax themſelves for raiſing a convenient maintenance for the Miniſters of ſuch Cities, Corporations, and Market Towns, and report it to the Houſe.

*Venice 7 November*, 1654. The Barkes that went from this place towards *Preveſa*, to lade proviſions have been taken by the Turks, and all the men therein made ſlaves.

*Wilde* 10 *November*. The fair and important fortreſſe of *Smolensko* after three weeks ceſſation of Armes, and the exchanging of ten *Oſtages* hath ſurrendred eight daies ago to the *Muſcovites* by compoſition, that the Garriſon ſhould retire themſelves with bagge and baggage, with any of the inhabitants who would. The *Dominican* Fryers have only remained there, having the free exerciſe of their Religion left them. The *Muſcovites* are gone from thence with all their Forces towards *Witebsko*, and *Dawbrona* to poſſeſſe themſelves alſo of thoſe places, whereby this Country is miſerably ruined by fire and ſword; and 80000 Boores with their wives and children, have retired themſelves in theſe parts, as alſo the Commander *Horf*, who had a command in *Smolenſco*.

*From Dantzick* 21 *November*. Since the taking of *Smolensko* the *Muskcovites* have made four bridges over the river *Berezi*, to paſſe to the other ſide, where the *Polanders* do make ſhew to be ready to diſpute the paſſage with them, though they be not of a conſiderable ſtrength againſt ſo great a power, in the mean time the great Duke doth offer terms of agreement to the King of *Poland* upon condition that hee ſhall reſtore him all the places which have formerly belonged to *Muſcovy*, whereupon hee not only promiſes, to withdraw all his Forces out of that Kingdom, but alſo to give the King 100000 men to make

uſe

uſe of them againſt his enemies, which fair profers it is thought hee maketh, or for fear the *Tartarians* ſhould make an invaſion into his dominions, or of ſome raiſing of his own people againſt him.

*Rhinſtream* 8 *December.* It is not yet well known whether the day of meeting at *Francfort* ſhall hold or not. The King of *Poland's* affairs being in ſo bad a condition, the Emperor is reſolved to ſend an Ambaſſador to the great Duke of *Muſcovy*, to do the office of Mediator between both Princes. There is a Turkiſh envoy come to the Emperiall Court, and another is yet expected. In the mean while the Emperor is ſtill ſick of the Gout and keeps his bed.

The Deputies of the Electors of *Colen*, *Mentz*, *Trier*, the Biſhop of *Munſter*, and the Duke of *Neubourgh* have a meeting at *Colen*. The Prince of *Condés* Forces are advanced towards the *Maze*.

*Paris* 1 *November.* The Ambaſſador *Piementelli* is made by the King of *Spain* his maſter Plenipotentiary to conclude the Peace with *France*, who is to put his commiſſion in the hands of the Queen of *Swedland* who ſhall have the honour to be Mediatriſs between thoſe two Sovereign Princes, and to conclude the generall Peace, having ſent hither to that end the Earle of *Tot*. There are Commiſſions iſſued to leavy in *Germany*, and in *France* 10000 men, for the Duke or *Guiſe*, and monies are raiſing ſpeedily to make ready all the ſhips in the coaſts to ſend his ſupplies.

*Bruxelles* 4 *December.* The French have had an attempt upon Gelder, the which have been diſcovered by the faithfullneſſe of the Officers, who have taken 300 of the enemy, whereof two Captains, who are all kept priſoners in the ſaid Town, Major Generall *Guldeleen* hath defeated a party of the ſaid enemies by *Montagu de Laon*, having taken two Col: 500 of their men, and 600 horſes.

*Hague* 11 *December.* The Lord States of *Holland* and *Weſtfrizland* are ſtill aſſembled and buſied about the affairs of this

Country, many Electors do prepare strongly towards a new warr in *Germany*. That of *Brandenburgh* is indeavouring to make a new and firm alliance with the Lords States Generall. The Lord *Beverning* that was one of the Ambassadors in *England* hath granted him two months time to attend his private affairs. It is reported that hee shall marry with a certain Gentlewoman of *Amsterdam*, who hath lately been in *England*, in the company of the Commissioners.

The Queen of *Sweadland* is still at *Antwerp*, and it is said that before the New-years-day shee shall make a journy into *Italy* where the Duke *Adolf John*, Brother to the present King of *Sweadland* is already, being gone by *Venice* to *Rome*, to see that place and others.

It is severally spoken of the designe of the *English* Fleet, under Generall *Blake*, some imagining that hee is gone to fight the *French* Fleet, others being of another opinion, and that the affaires between *England* and *France* are in a good way.

The Parliament this day ordered, that the Act, touching taking away of the Court of *Wards* bee reported on the Munday-morning following.

A Committee is appointed to meet with the Ministers, for the hastning of the confession of faith, by them to bee brought in.

The House this day resumed the debate upon the matter of the Government, and having gone over most of the heads did appoint a Committee to prepare an Act, upon the votes passed and agreed; And upon the rest as is shall be agreed, for the better expediting the businesse.

*Fryday 8. December. 1654.*

THe Parliament spent this day in further debates of some other particulers of the Government, and some Resolutions having passed; The further debate was adjourned untill the morrow morning.

*Hamburgh 28. November. S.V.* The conclusion of the Bremish Treaty at *Stead* is now confirmed, and a perpetuall Peace made between his Majesty of *Sweden* and the said City, on the 24. of this Month. S.V. And on the 25. being the next ensuing day, the Articles of the said agreement were to be reviled and adjusted. The City is to give unto his Majesty the Burgh, and two other places of Importance belonging unto the City. Viz. *Bergdte* and *Lebe* for satisfaction, and then for the reduceing of his Majesties Forces, to pay the sum of 12000 Rixdollers. These are the chiefe, the other conditions (as by a person of qualitie I am fully assured) are so tender and tollerable for the Bremers, that it seems to have pleased his Majesty

jestie rather to manifest in this agreement, his Royall Clemency and extraordinary inclination to peace, then to make use of his advantage in taking a just and severe vengeance of them.

*Saturday 9. December.*

THe Parliament spent this day in further debates touching the Government, And passed more Resolves therein; And adjourned the further debate until the Munday morning following.

*Stockholm 12 November.* 1654. The 10 instant the King of *Sweden* brought hither the Princesse his Spouse in great solemnity, there marching before him 800 horse and as many foot Souldiers, abundance of Nobility on horseback richly clad, most of the Senators of the Kingdome, every one of them in their severall Coaches with six horses each, and after every one of them, six led horses richly adorned; all the Earles, then his Swedish Majesty in a very rich Coach, with 50 Halberdiers about him, then the Princesse in a most sumptuous Charret, and then 800 horse and as many foot more. They were saluted at their entry by all our canon. That night the ceremonies of the Spousals were performed, and the next after the coronation was made of the said Princesse with extraordinary magnificence, Mounsieur *Coyet* Secretary of State is going Envoy from hence to the Lord Protector of *England*.

*Warsow 12 November.* The City of *Smolensko*, one of the strongest places in *Europe*, hath at length yeilded to the grand duke of *Muscovy*, by a panick terrour of the *Palatine* himself, who seeing himself besieged by an innumerable number of men, in 5 or 6 several bodies come into *Lithuania*, thought all *Poland* lost, and himself out of hope of releif, hee had an honourable capitulation, such as hee himself desired, but only 800 of his men would follow him, above 5000 remaining, having taken party with the *Muscovites* to whom they sware allegiance. The King of *Poland*, who is indisposed at *Grodna*, hath sent for the said *Palatine*, to give an account of the losse of that place, which was yet provided with all necessaries to hold out a year longer, they within not wanting powder, as reported, since the taking

of that place, the *Muſcovites* have ſent a body of an Army to poſſeſſe themſelves of *Divenburgh*, whilſt their other forces do continue their ſiedges before *Vitelſco* and *Sklaw*, which places hold our yet very reſolutely. The grand Duke of *Muſcovy* is returned to *Muskow* to winter there, wee flatter our ſelves with reports of ſome inſurrections there. Wee heare that the great Kam of the *Tarters*, Mahomet *Gherey* is come into *Crimea* where 40000 men are ſaid to be preparing for our aſſiſtance, in performance of the Treaty with us, the Sultan *Katy Galga* the ſaid Kam's Brother is to command thoſe forces. Wee hear likewiſe that the ſaid Kam hath harſhly uſed *Kimiltusky's* Ambaſſadors, having cut of their ears and noſes, and ſent them ſo back to their maſters, as a mark off irreconſilable enmity. Mr. *Morſtain* is going into *Swedland* from the King of *Poland* to indeavour the renewing of the Treaty begunne at *Lubeck* for a perpetuall Peace between the two Crowns.

*Hague 3 December.* The Reſident of the Elector of *Brandenburgh* having repreſented here the alliances of his maſter, with ſeverall Princes and States of the Empire, and that hee had begunne his leavies to be ready upon all occaſions to defend himſelf, it being neceſſary for the common good to renew the Alliance with the united Provinces, the Province of *Holland* and the others at their example, beginne to hearken to it now, and have appointed ſome Commiſſioners to examine the propoſitions on both ſides.

*Naples 4 Novemb.* The diſorders do increaſe daily in this Kingdom upon the approach of the French Fleet, which wee hear hath appeared before *Trapani*, and was preparing for Landing. Our Vice-Roy who thought not the danger ſo preſent, hath been ſo ſurprized of it, that hee ſent preſently Order to all the Commanders of his Forces to bee carefull of their quarters, whilſt he courts the Nobility, to ingage them with him, yet with little ſucceſſe hitherto.

*Rome 17 Novemb.* The Pope is ſick of a Diarrhœa. The 10 inſtant ſeverall Bills were poſted by the *Spaniards* here, forbiding

any

any Levies in the Dominions of the Church, for any forain Prince, under what colour soever, and order sent to all the Legates and Governours of the Church-places to make a search of all men fit to bear arms, to make use of them in case of need. The 14 dyed here in *Montecavallo* the Signior *Dom Pietro Mazarini*, Father to Cardinall *Mazarin*, in the 78 year of his age, of a Diarrhœa, having been assisted to the last hour, by Cardinall *Antonio*. The same day his Corpse, covered with a rich cloath of Gold, was carryed to the Church of St. *Sylvester*, all hung with black cloath, and there exposed among above a hundred burning tapers of white wax, with an Almoner on each side of him, and there having been seen by the people, hee was put into a coffin of Cypresse wood, and then into a Leaden coffin, and transferred into a Chappell of that Church, to bee there kept till order bee taken for his funerall.

*Venice* 17 *Novemb.* Our Generaliſſimo *Mocenigo*, upon the advice that the Bassa of *Canea* had sent for the Bassa Generall *Ussain*, to come to him with 4000 men, whilst he would attempt upon *Suda*, with the assistance of the Gallies of the *Beys*, and of the *Alexandria* ships by Sea, hath sent for all the Vessels from *Candia* and other places, for the relief of the place. 500 Janissaries landed lately at *Policastro*, are marched that way. The Morlacks in *Dalmatia* have made a great booty upon the Turks, in their last incursion.

*Genoa* 25 *Novemb.* The Duke of *Mantua* went from hence the 20 instant well satisfyed of our Common wealth. We have sent a Gally to *Marseilles* to fetch Mr. *de Lyonne* the French Ambassador, sent to the Princes of *Italy*, whom wee shall convey to *Civitta Vetchia*. The Marquis *de Ayetonne* is promised the place of Vice-Roy of *Cicily*, in the place of the Duke *Del Infantado*, who cannot agree there. The truce continues between the *Spaniards* and the *Portugalls*.

*Perpignan* 29 *Novemb.* Count *de Isle* hath so rigorously prest *Ripoil*, that the place is ready to yeeld, notwithstanding the

the ſtout reſiſtance of 400 *Spaniards*, ſent thither by *Dom Joan de Auſtria*.

*Montpiellier* 3 *December*. The Prince of *Conti* is happily arrived here, and is gone ſince to meet the Princeſſe his Spouſe to bring her hither, where the States of the Province are to ſit.

*Amſterdam* 4 *December*. The States of *Holland* are in a manner reſolved to arm againſt *Portugall*, though ſome Towns, looking to their own intereſt at Sea, refuſe to conſent to it. We are ſending ſome Forces towards *Maeſtrick*, to reinforce the Gariſon, to keep the Prince of *Conde* and the *Loraigners* from taking their Winter quarters upon our Lands.

*Paris* 12 *Novemb*. The ſixt inſtant the Venetian Ambaſſador, and that of Muſcovy, had audience of the King, and of the Queen after. The ſame day the Count of *Brache* had likewiſe audience of the King, in conſideration of his merit and birth, being Nephew and Heir to the Vice-Roy of *Sweadland*, and of a Family always well affected to this Crown.

*The particulars of the landing of the French Fleet in the Kingdome of* Naples *are thus*,

The ſaid Fleet having eſcaped great ſtormes at Sea during ſix Weeks, they reſolved to caſt anchor about the *Iſland* of *Favilian* by *Sicily*, wherein having taken in Water and other refreſhments, and taken the two Forts there, they afterwards made ſayle towards *Naples*, the end of their navigation. They arrived there 11th. of the laſt, and the Sea being ſo rough, they would not caſt anchor till the 17th. about *Caſtela Mare*. Preſently after the Duke of *Guiſe* ſent his Summons to the place, but thoſe within having anſwered theſe with a denyall, being 1000 men in the place, and having proviſion enough to reſiſt a long time, and a greater force, the ſaid Duke gave order for the landing of his men. The *Marquis de Pleſſis-Beliew* chief Lieutenant Generall of that Army executed that deſigne, and landed on the ſide of *Naples* all the Regiments, but that of *Guiſe*, which landed on the other ſide under the *Marquis de Valavoir*. Then the ſaid Duke with commander *Paul* commanded the Admirall to come as near as the Piſtoll ſhot to the ſaid *Caſtela Mare*, with as many other ſhips as could be brought near. No ſooner were our men ready to land, but the ſaid Duke began to play with his Guns from the ſhips, upon the place, and in leſſe then four hours ſhot above 500 great ſhots from the

Admirall

Admirall: the like was done by the other ships, both upon the Town and upon their Forts: drawne out to hinder the landing of our men, which yet they could not perform, but our men being ashore pursued them to the very Walls of the Town, where a breach having made the same day Mr. *du Plessis-Belieur* came into it himself first, followed by several other Commanders; whilst on the other side of the Town, *Mr. de Estreville* got likewise into the Town, and so surprized the Garrison that not being able to resist, the Governour in great fright retired into the Castle with 70 men only. Quarter was presently given to those in the Town, such being free as would take part with the French to remain or to be gone as they pleased, they that would go, taking an oath not to bear Arms any more against the French, Since that the Governour having been summoned to yeild the Castle, hee got Articles to be gone with the Souldiers and their arms to *Naples* with a convey. There were 14 Spanish Gallies in sight, wee durst not attempt to releive, having been stoutly received at first by ours.

*Munday* 11 *December*

THis day the following Petition was presented, by divers of the petitioners.

To the high Court of Parliament of the Common-wealth of *England Scotland*, and *Ireland*, and the Dominions thereunto belonging.

*The humble Petition of divers, in behalf of themselves, and about fifteen hundred others (necessitous Publike-faith-lenders) inhabiting in and about* London (*whom lesse then fifty thousand pounds well fully satisfy and*) *who are altogether unable to double what they have lent.*

*Most humbly sheweth:*

THat your Petitioners did in the years 1641, 1642, 1643, 1644, &c. lend severall sums of mony, &c. upon the credit and Faith of the Nation (according to the Propositions, &c. at the requests, and earnest desires of the Parliament in their greatest necessities.

That through their good affection to the well-being of their native Country, they were chiefly forth to lend (not only so timely, but also) so largely (in which they were Exemplary to the whole Nation) not doubting to have had it again in a very short time, that they thereby made themselves altogether unable to double, as others did that lent sparingly (though farre better able) whereby many have been utterly dispoyled of their trades and livelihoods, many become prisoners, others (in abundance) in hourly fear of becoming such, hundreds so poor, they have not bread (of their own) to eat, but are supported richer by friends, Parishes, &c.

That they have not been wanting any time this ſeven years to make known the ſad effects of their ſaid want thereof unto the Parliaments, the Counſell of State, and to the Lord Protector, and his Counſell, but (to their great greif and encreaſe of their miſery) all hath hitherto provied little more then fruitleſſe coſt and labour.

That according to an Act of the 7. of *October* 1653, they have preſented their claims to their ſaid ſeverall ſummes before the commiſſioners therein named, in whoſe cuſtody they yet remain.

That your Petitioners are not at all againſt general ſatisfaction, (but ſhould greatly rejoyce to ſee it effected) only (fearing it will prove a hard work to be done at once, and) knowing their own neceſſities to be ſo unſupportable, and themſelves ſo forward, and timely appearers both in perſon and purſe; they deſire they may be taken care for, and clearly paid off in the firſt place.

Therefore they are moſt humble and earneſt Sutors unto your Honours, that you would be pleaſed now to take their ſad and diſtreſſed condition into your moſt ſerious and Chriſtian conſideration; to ſettle ſome ſpeedy and effectual way for paying your Petitioners their ſaid ſummes (and the intereſt thereof,) ſo ſhall you take away the great reproach the credit of the Nation yet lies under, the common deriſion your Petitioners have long undergone (by ſuch as have greatly rejoyced to ſee them thus become poor) ſet many priſoners at liberty, inable hundreds to keep, and keep up their credits and callings, many to eate their own bread, that now live upon others charity, the ableſt amongſt them to pay their debts, and the whole body of them, their poor wives and children to pray for your Honours temporal and eternal proſperity.

*To the right honorable the Parliament of the Common-wealth of* England, Scotland, *and* Ireland, *and the Dominions thereunto belonging.*

*The humble Petition of above* 20000 *Planters and Inhabitants of the Iſland of* Barbados,

Sheweth

*Sheweth,*

THat the ſaid Iſland being ſetled at the unſpeakable charge, Pains, and many miſerable hardſhips by your Petitioners, and having thereby improved it to the great advantage of this Common-wealth, as may appear by theſe particulars following.

1. There is conſtantly from theſe Dominions at leaſt one hundred ſail of Ships yearly imployed to that place, of very conſiderable burthen.

2. Thoſe ſhips doe export from hence to that Iſland many indigent, poor, and needy people, which are a burthen to a Common-wealth, and there, in proceſs of time, doe by their Imployment beget an Induſtry, which brings them to an Eſtate, honeſty, and ſerviceable to their Country.

3. They export all ſorts of goods, Merchandize, and manufactures of the Common-wealth, amounting to a vaſt ſumme of money, by which means many poor people are kept at work here, moſt of which the Merchants bring thither, and ſell, for Sugar, Indigo, Tobacco, Ginger, and Cotton-wools, all which Commodities are imported, to the great benefit of the Nation.

But ſo it is (Right Honorable) that notwithſtanding the great and manifeſt advantages your Petitioners have brought to this Nation, by their Induſtry, and many hazards aforeſaid, they have ſuch Impoſitions laid upon their Goods, both exported and imported, that your poor Petitioners are not able to live; wherefore they humbly pray the premiſes may be taken into conſideration, and that they may be relieved in theſe following particulars.

1. *That all Goods exported (it being chiefly Clothing and Victuals, which the people muſt have had if ſtaid here) may goe free both from Impoſition and Cuſtom, as they at* New England *have, that the poor may be able to cloath themſelves, which now goe almoſt naked,*

2. *That the Goods imported may have abatement in the Cuſtom, exciſe, and other Duties charged on them, in regard all Commodities of*

*the growth of that Country are at so low a rate, that the poor Planters are like to perish: And that some Expedient may be found out to prefer your Petitioners Commodities so much before Forreign of the same nature, that your Petitioners may be encouraged to follow their Callings with cheerfulnesse.*

3. *That Horses and Cattel necessary for that Island may be transported Custom-free, in regard our work is carried on by the strength thereof, the Profit whereof is found in returns made for them.*

4. *That an Act may be made, that the Governours arrest may be a legal proof to Juries in* England, *concerning Debts, and other Matters and Causes both Civil and Criminal, in regard without this, wee can have no remedy in matters concerning us, our Evidence residing in this Island.*

And your Petitioners shal ever pray &c.

*James Drax. William Hilliard.*

The Parliament hath passed many Votes upon the Government, besides those formerly mentioned. As

That all persons who have aided, advised, assisted, or abetted, in any war against the Parliament since *January* 1. 1641. unlesse they have been since in the service of the Parliament, and given signall testimony of their good affections thereunto, shall during their lives be disabled, and be uncapable to be Elected, or to give any Vote in the Election of any Member to serve in any Parliament.

That the persons who shall be Elected to serve in Parliament, shall be such, and none other then such as are persons of known integrity, fearing God, and of good conversation, and of the age of 21 years at least, and not disabled by the Act of Seventeen of King *Charles*, for disabling all persons in holy orders, to exercise any temporall jurisdiction or Authority, nor such as are publique Ministers, or publique Preachers of the Gospell, nor such as are guilty of any of the offences mentioned in an act of Parliament of the 9 of *April* 1650. against several athesticall Blasphemous and execrable Opinions, nor common Scoffer, nor reviler of Religion, or of any persons for professing thereof. No person that shall marry a wife, of the Popish Religion, or train up a childe under his tuition in the Popish Religion, or suffer it to be done: Or give his consent to marry his Childe to any of that Religion. No persons that shall deny the Scriptures to bee the word of God, or the Sacraments, Prayer, Magistracy, and Ministery to be the Ordinances of God. No common prophaner of the Lords day, nor prophane Swearer, or Curser, nor Drunkard, nor hunter of Taverns, Alehouses, or Brothelhouses. None that shall prosecute Drink healths, or be guilty of Adultery, or Fornication, Extortion, Forgery, or Bribery.

That

That all persons professing the Popish Religion in *Ireland*, or that abetted in that Rebellion before 1 *Septemb.* 1643. or abetted the wars in *England* or *Scotland*, during their lives be disabled to be Elected, or give any Vote in the Election of any Member to sit in Parliament. Provided such shall not bee uncapable as constantly professe the Protestant Religion, who before the 25 of *Decemb.* 1649. did submit, and have been ever since faithfull, and given signall testimony of their good affections.

That all persons not within the exceptions being resident for 3 months or more, before the time of Election of Members of Parliament, in such County having an Estate in Free-hold of 40 s. a year, within any County, Riding or place, &c. or estate Reall or personall of 200 *li.* to be declared upon oath (if required by the Sheriffe or his Deputy) bee capable to give their Votes. Provided this extend not to alter any ancient Customs, Charters, or priviledges of the places who have right to Elect. Provided, that such persons who have an estate of 200 *li.* give their Vote for election in a City, Borough or Town, shall be excluded from chusing a Knight for the County in the same Parliament, unlesse he have an estate of Free-hold of 40 s. a year.

That the manner of electing the Protector in the vacancy of a Protector, the Parliament sitting shall be such as Parliaments shall think fit. And that the Protector dying in the intervals of Parliament, the Councill immediatly to assemble in some convenient place, and having given notice to all their Members, or to as many of them as conveniently they may, of the cause and time of their assembling, shall being 13 at least present, proceed to the election, and 11 of them or more, shall agree who shall be the succeeding Protector, and before they depart, shall declare such person so agreed upon, to succeed in the Government. The manner of election in all other things, to be as the Councill shall think fit.

That the person to be elected Protector, shall be such, and no other than such, as shall by his good conversation among the people of these Nations, manifest himself to be a man of ability, Truth and courage, fearing God, and hating covetousnesse. Provided, That hee shall not be under the age of 25 years, no Alien, nor Papist, nor any whose wife is a papist, nor any of the children of the late King Charles, nor such as shall have, or may pretend to have title of Inheritance in the Supreme Government of these Nations of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, or any of them, or any other Title than by Election as aforesaid.

That the persons who shall be of the Counsell, shall be such as shall be nominated by the Lord Protector, and approved by the Parliament.

*the growth of that Country are at so low a rate, that the poor Planters are like to perish. And that some Expedient may be found out to prefer your Petitioners Commodities so much before* Forreign *of the same nature, that your Petitioners may be encouraged to follow their Callings with cheerfulnesse.*

3. *That Horses and Cattel necessary for that Island may be transported Custom-free, in regard our work is carried on by the strength thereof, the Profit whereof is found in returns made for them.*

4. *That an Act may be made, that the Governours attest may be a legal proof to Juries in* England, *concerning Debts, and other Matters and Causes both Civil and Criminal, in regard without this, wee can have no remedy in matters concerning us, our Evidence residing in this Island.*

And your Petitioners shal ever pray &c.

*James Drax. William Hilliard.*

The Parliament hath passed many Votes upon the Government, besides those formerly mentioned. As

That all persons who have aided, advised, assisted, or abetted, in any war against the Parliament since January 1. 1641. unlesse they have been since in the service of the Parliament, and given signall testimony of their good affections thereunto, shall during their lives be disabled, and be uncapable to be Elected or to give any Vote in the Election of any Member to serve in any Parliament.

That the persons who shall be Elected to serve in Parliament, shall be such, and none other then such as are persons of known integrity, fearing God, and of good conversation, and of the age of 21 years at least, and not disabled by the Act of seventeen of King *Charles*, for disabling all persons in holy orders, to exercise any temporall jurisdiction or Authority, nor such as are publique Ministers, or publique Preachers of the Gospell, nor such as are guilty of any of the offences mentioned in an act of Parliament of the 9 of *August* 1650. against severall atheisticall Blasphemous and execrable Opinions, nor common Scoffer, nor reviler of Religion, or of any persons for professing thereof. No person that shall marry a wife, of the Popish Religion, or train up a childe under his tuition in the Popish Religion, or suffer it to be done: Or give his consent to marry his Childe to any of that Religion. No persons that shall deny the Scriptures to bee the word of God, or the Sacraments, Prayer, Magistracy, and Ministery to be the Ordinances of God. No common prophaner of the Lords day, nor prophane Swearer, or Curser, nor Drunkard, nor hunter of Taverns, Alehouses, or Brothelhouses. None that shall use other Drink healths, or be guilty of Adultery, or Fornication, Extortion, Forgery, or Bribery.

This

That all persons professing the Popish Religion in *Ireland*, or that abetted in that Rebellion before 1 *Septemb.* 1643. or abetted the wars in *England* or *Scotland*, during their lives be disabled to be Elected, or give any Vote in the Election of any Member to sit in Parliament. Provided such shall not bee uncapable as constantly professe the Protestant Religion, who before the 25 of *Decemb.* 1649. did submit, and have been ever since faithfull, and given signall testimony of their good affections.

That all persons not within the exceptions, being resident for 3 months or more, before the time of Election of Members of Parliament, in such County having an Estate in Free-hold of 40 s. a year, within any County, Riding or place, &c. or estate Reall or personall of 200 *li.* to be declared upon oath (if required by the Sheriffe or his Deputy) bee capable to give their Votes. Provided this extend not to alter any ancient Customs, Charters, or priviledges of the places who have right to Elect. Provided, that such persons who have an estate of 200 *li.* give their Vote for election in a City, Borough or Town, shall be excluded from chusing a Knight for the County in the same Parliament, unlesse he have an estate of Free-hold of 40 s. a year.

That the manner of electing the Protector in the vacancy of a Protector, the Parliament sitting shall be such as Parliaments shall think fit. And that the Protector dying in the intervals of Parliament, the Councill immediatly to assemble in some convenient place, and having given notice to all their Members, or to as many of them as conveniently they may, of the cause and time of their assembling, shall being 13 at least present, proceed to the election, and 11 of them or more, shall agree who shall be the succeeding Protector, and before they depart, shall declare such person so agreed upon, to succeed in the Government. The manner of election in all other things, to be as the Counsell shall think fit.

That the person to be elected Protector, shall be such, and no other than such, as shall by his good conversation among the people of these Nations, manifest himself to be a man of ability, Truth and courage, fearing God, and hating covetousnesse. Provided, That hee shall not be under the age of 25 years, no Alien, nor Papist, nor any whose wife is a papist, nor any of the children of the late King Charles, nor such as shall have, or may pretend to have title of Inheritance in the Supreme Government of these Nations of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, or any of them, or any other Title than by Election as aforesaid.

That the persons who shall be of the Counsell, shall be such as shall be nominated by the Lord Protector, and approved by the Parliament.

That the Lords Commiſſioners of the Great Seal, for the time being ſhall forthwith bee ſworn, truly and faithfully to iſſue forth and ſend abroad Writs of ſummons to Parliament, at the times and in the manner expreſt. And that ſuch Chancellor, Keeper, or Commiſſioners of the Great Seal as ſhall hereafter be, ſhall be ſworn before they enter into their offices, truly and faithfully to iſſue forth and ſend abroad Writs of ſummons to Parliaments, at the times, and in the manner expreſt. And in caſe of neglect or failer, to be guilty of high Treaſon, and ſuffer the pains and penalties thereof.

That the ſtanding Forces of this Common-wealth, both by Sea and Land, during the life of the now Lord Protector ſhall be no more in number then ſhall be agreed upon from time to time by the ſaid Lord Protector and the Parliament. And ſeverall other Votes for proportioning Members for the ſeveral places; For the Legiſlative power to be and reſide in the Lord Protector and the Parliament, as alſo about the number of Forces. That the office of the Lord Protector ſhall be Elective and not hereditary. The Lord Protector not to pardon felony and Treaſon, but to pardon others. The Judges and Commiſſioners for the Great Seal, and for the treaſury, the Deputy of *Ireland* &c. to be approved by the Parliament.

THe Houſe reſumed the Debate upon the Government, according to the adjournment on Saturday laſt.

*Tueſday December* 12

THis day came letters from Generall *Blakes* Fleet dated in *Gibhalter* road, 12 *November* 1654. Sir, at our coming to *Cales* road, wee ſaluted the Town with 21 peeces of ordnance they anſwered us with 7 for one, *Spaniards*, *Hollanders*, and *Engliſh*. The Admirall of *Holland* vailed his flag and ſaluted, Capt. *Reynold* of an Engliſh ſhip the *Culpepper* ſaluted us. Yet the *Spaniards* were doubtfull of us, untill our Generall aſſured them that wee came for no ill to them. From thence wee ſailed to the Straights and anchored in *Gibhalter* road. The *Dolphin* a victualling ſhip of ours came thither to us, who had been interrupted

rupted by ſeven French ſhips, of the beſt of *France*, who had taken it, but the French Admiral had called our victualling ſhip on board him, who had related how by foul weather he was ſeperated from General *Blakes* Fleet. The Admirall asked him where Generall *Blake* was, hee told him that hee was gone to the Straights with 30 ſail of ſhips, at which the Admirall knot his breſt, and preſently called a Counſell of warre, and then asked him what his men had plundred from him; who anſwered; of all that hee had; the Admirall thereupon took up a bag of mony, and would have given it him for ſatisfaction, but hee refuſed it. The Officers drank General *Blakes* health; and the Admirall told our Captain that there ſhould enquiry be made after thoſe that plundered him, and he ſhould if he would ſee them hangd the next morning, but he refuſed that alſo, and being quit came away to us. The French are much divided, and have many Proteſtants among them; and ſay they will not fight againſt the Engliſh, wee have taken of their fier ſhips. *Duet* here with the Dutch, ſtruck his flagge at our comming, and indeed the Dutch are very civill, and ſalute us ſo much that wee are even weary to anſwer them. Wee went a ſhore at *Gibhalter* where wee were ſaluted by the Church men, and divers gallants of the place; and had four Army men went bare before us. The Governour ſent to us, and met us with a guard, who promiſed to accommodate us with what the Country could afford, and made Proclamation that whoſoever ſhould affront us, ſhould be hanged preſently, and the *Argeire* men where-ever they take any veſſels where Engilſh men are, they bring them on board us, and diſcharge them and ſhew us their Captives of other Nations which they keep.

Generall *Desbrow* and Generall *Pen* are at *Portſmouth* and divers of the Forces, who are ſhortly to randezvous there.

Since the landing of the French in *Naples*, the *Napolitanes* have fallen upon them, and ſlain their Lieutenant Generall, and 800 French, and taken many; 17 of the cheif Officers were brought in Coaches Priſoners into the City of *Naples*.

The

THe Houſe proceeded upon the Government, and received a Report from the Committee who were authorized to take the aſſiſtance of Miniſters in the matter of Religion. The Houſe being informed of two Books printed under the name of John Biddle, as the author of them. The one Intituled [The Apoſtolicall and true Opinion concerning the holy Trinity revived and aſſerted, &c. Or Twelve Arguments drawn out of Scripture, wherein the commonly received opinion touching the deity of the Holy Ghoſt, is clearly and fully refuted, &c.] And the other Intituled, [A twofold Catechiſme] in which he doth cunningly indeavour to enervate the whole truth of the Goſpel, under pretence of declaring the ſame in anſwers ſet down in the words of Scripture, couching his erronious tenents under the Queſtions Propounded, and then ſuiting an Anſwer in the phraſe of Scriptures wreſted to the ſenſe of his Queſtion. The Houſe taking the ſame into conſideration,

Reſolved, That the Book Intituled [The Apoſtolicall and true Opinion concerning the Holy Trinity, revived &c. Or twelve Arguments drawn out of Scripture, wherein the commonly received opinion touching the Deity of the Holy Spirit is clearly and fully refuted, &c.] doth contain Impious and Blaſphemous Opinions againſt the Deity of the Holy Ghoſt.

Reſolved, That this Houſe doth adjudge the ſaid Book to be burnt by the hand of the common Hang-man.

Ordered That the Sheriffs of London and Middleſex bee required to ſearch for, and ſeize all the printed copies of the ſaid Book, and to cauſe them to be burnt accordingly, at the Old Exchange, and in the new Paſſage at Weſtminſter, on Thurſday next.

The ſaid Books were referred to a Committee to examine them, and to find out the Author, Printers and publiſhers of them.

Wedneſday 13 Decemb.

THe Parliament this day proceeded further upon the Government, and have made large progreſſe in the buſineſſe of Religion, by ſeverall Reſolves, That the true Reformed, Proteſtant Chriſtian Religion, contained in the Scriptures of the Old and New Teſtament, be held forth as the publique Profeſſion of theſe Nations. And other Votes for Miniſters Maintainance not to be impeached. The Lord Protector to have a Negative to Bills for penall Laws, to compell to the publique Profeſſion. To which is a Proviſo, Miniſters that receive publique Maintainance to be required to attend diligently upon the Lords Days to Preach and do their Offices where they are placed. And the Houſe hath been ſeverall dayes about the Clauſe touching Tender Conſciences, as alſo Proviſo's againſt Popery, Prelacy, Blaſphemy, Hereſie, (which is to be enumerated) Atheiſm, &c.

Leghorn 27 Novemb. The French have landed at Caſtel de Mare (within 3 Leagues of Naples, and were Maſters of the Town and Caſtle, after which they attempted on another place neer Naples, but were beaten off with the loſſe of 600 men. Mr. Langlies ſhip is arrived here with 70 Engliſh Captives, redeemed out of Algier by the Lord Protector.

This day John Biddle was brought before the Houſe, and confeſſed himſelf the Author of the Books aforeſaid, and the Houſe ordered him to be committed in order to his Tryall.

Imprimatur, *Henry Scobell.*

England's Grievance Diſcovered in relation to the Coal-Trade, with the Tyranny of the Magiſtrates of Newcaſtle and their Officers in England. A large Map of the River of Tyne. With Propoſals for reducing Coale under 20 s. the Chalder all the year. By Ralph Gardiner of Chirton. Sold by P. Stent, and R. Ibbitſon in Smithfield.

FINIS.

(1673) Numb. 205

P.P. K. London. 4

# The Faithful SCOUT:

## Containining theſe Particulars, viz.

*The Votes and Reſolution of the Parliament of England, touching the Nobility, Gentry, and Commoners, that have ingaged for the King in the late Wars; and their gracious Decree to maintain all ancient Cuſtoms Charters, and Priviledges, diligently to be obſerved and kept throughout all Cities, Towns, and Corporations. Likewiſe, their Reſolves for ſetling of the Chriſtian Proteſtant Religion, according to the ſacred Scriptures, contained in the Holy Bible, and the burning of the blaſphemous books by the hand of the common Hangman yeſterday. The new Order for disbanding part of the Army, & the number prefixed The tryumphant proceedings of Gen Blake. The great blow given to the French neer Naples, the killing of the Lieut. Gen. and 800 men upon the place, the taking of above 17 Lords, Knights, and Colonels, the Proclamation of the Spaniard touching the Engliſh, and the proclaiming of Prince Charles King of Poland.*

From *Fryday* Decemb. *the* 8. to *Fryday* Decemb *the* 15. 1654.

*London*, printed by *Robert Wood*, 1654.

*Beginning, Friday* Decemb. *the* 8.

Iſhop *Ridley* in a Sermon at S. *Paul's* Croſs related a ſtory of a young Gentleman of *Cornwal* in the dayes of King *Edward* the 6th. who riding in the company of other Gentlemen began to ſwear and ſwagger; and being reproved for it, he ſwore the more, and raged worſe: to whom one M. *Hatns*, a Miniſter, with gentle words ſaid, *that he ſhould one day give an account therof:* Whereat the Gentleman being in a fume, bid him take no thought for him, but to prepare for his own Winding ſheet: *Well*, ſaid the other, *amend, for death gives no warning:* Gods wounds, ſaid he, care not thou for me,

ſtill raging worſe and worſe, till coming to a bridge (which paſſing over an arm of the ſea) the young Gallant ſo ſpurred, and ſwitched his horſe, that he leaped over with him into the water, who as he was going, cryed, *Horſe and man, and all to the Devil*; And ſo periſhed in the Ocean.

A Serving man in Lincoln-ſhire for every trifle uſed to ſwear by Gods precious blood, and would not be warned by his friends, till at length falling into a grievous ſickneſs, he was again much perſwaded by his friends to repent, which counſel he ſtill rejected, and hearing the Bell to toll, in the very pains of death, he ſtarted up, ſwearing, *Gods wounds the Bell tolles for me, but he ſhall not have me yet*: Whereupon the blood iſſued out in a moſt fearful manner from all the joynts of his body, from mouth, noſe, wriſts, knees, heels, toes, and other parts of his body.

*Michael* a Jewiſh Rabbin, as he was ſwearing, and blaſpheming the name of Jeſus, fell down, and brake his neck.

But to Intelligence:

By an Expreſs from Cadiz in Spain it is certified, That Gen: *Blake* is advanced further up into the Levant Ocean, where he hath diſputed the ſoveraignty of thoſe ſeas with ſome of the *French*, who bearing up unto them, gave them 5 or 6 broad ſides, and was anſwered again with as much gallantry; inſomuch, that a very ſharp and cruel Conflict began, which continued for the ſpace of ſeven hours; after which time, it pleaſed the divine Protector, and great God, to crown the Engliſh with Victory, and Valours Thunder; whoſe murdering Canon have petrify'd their Names to all Ages: Nay more, had not the ſable Curtains of the moſt high Canopy interpoſe, there had not a Frenchman bin left to have caryed theſe woful Tydings to the D. of *Guiſe*: with whom, this fleet was deſigned for a conjunction, conſiſting of no leſs then 25 Men of War: of which, we took 7, ſunk and burned 9, and diſpierced the reſt; but not without ſome loſs, yet not in the leaſt to be equaliz'd with the enemy.

A List of the English Fleet commanded by Gen. *Blake*.

| | Guns | | Guns |
|---|---|---|---|
| The George, Admiral | 60 | Dyamond | 46 |
| Unicorn, Vice-adm. | 60 | Ruby | 46 |
| Plymouth, Rear-admiral | 50 | Mairmaid | 24 |
| Lawrel | 46 | Merlin Galley | 20 |
| Bristol | 46 | Princess Maria | 42 |
| Worcester | 46 | Centurion | 46 |
| President | 46 | Pelican | 46 |
| Taunton | 46 | Amity | 32 |
| Lamport | 56 | With 11 other delicate Ships, | |
| Glocester | 56 | bravely equipped, and as | |
| Pearl | 24 | resolutely man'd. | |

Saturday Decem 9.

By Letters from Major *Sedgwick* from *Charles* town in New England thus: *We are now (blessed be God) become Masters of the French Plantations, where we took no less then 50 gallant pieces of Canon, beside Murtherers, Stokefowlers, and above 50 barrels of powder. In particular, it is a brave Countrey, full of fine Rivers, Harbors, Bays, Ilands, good Ground, Meadows, Airable Pastors, full of Timber, gallant Masts, full of Mines, Coal, Marble, Iron, Lead, and some Copper; many convenient places for fishing, making of Oyl, and good quantities of trade for Beaver and Mows skins.*

Brussels Decem. 12.

*We have received very certain intelligence, That the French Fleet commanded by the Duke of Guise, is now riding in the Neopolitan Ocean; and the L. St. Paul is landed at Castel a mare; but upon his attempt to take in the Tower de l'Annunciade, the Neopolitans fell upon them with such an irresistable courage, that above 800 French were slain upon the place, and the rest forced to retreat: But of this, by the next Post, we shal give you the full particulars; in the mean time, we hear that upon the rallying of the Lord St. Paul, the D. of Guise re-inforced Naples, and after some dispute, became Master of the City.*

*Divers of the Nobility and Gentry come into him daylys, as also abundance of the Commonalty, insomuch that we hear of about 10000 already come*

Munday Decem. 11.

Having in my last hinted to you that memorable passage, of the Duke of Glouc[e]sters heroick constancy, in resisting the wonderfull attempts made upon him by the Queen (his Mother) and the Jesuits, to have him become a son of the Church of Rome; in pursuance whereof, no few Sophismes, nor small Arguments were used to obtain his concurrence, and by the humming of their wicked Asps continually in his ears, all possible means were used for the conveying of from his Tutor Mr. Lovel, to one Mr. Montague, a Chip of the Old block: but this poor young Gentleman, prophetically fore-seeing, that he was destin'd to the Jesuits Colledge, (like Penelope's Web) unspun, as well as he could, to a young Gentleman Mr. Griffin, that lay in his Bed-chamber, what ever had past in publique the Day before. Resolving to stand firm and close to the Duplicate and Letter sent from his brother Charles by the Lord of Ormond: Which Letter, sayes my Intelligencer, begins & ends so brother-like, may so christian-like, that he hath set my longing on fire to hear it: 'tis promis'd me I shal; and when I do, I shall be careful to present you with that Jewel. It puts him in mind of the strict command he left with him at parting; of the monstrous injury to his conscience; to his state; to his Family; the vanity of their Motives; the emptiness of their promises; the more Egregiousness of any degree of suffering; *Gods* promises, whose love he must reckon to lose as well as so loving a brothers, if he was perverted by any inducings whatsoever: And to make all he said more valuable; that he would reflect on their dead Fathers last charge, which he solemnly gave him, with the entail of his blessing annexed. In fine, he closed his Instructions with that which would have been severe enough alone; *That if he either chang'd his Religion; or put himself into the Jesuits Colledge, he had the last Letter, and must never look to see his face again.* Whereupon the young Duke transcribed a copy thereof, and sent it to his Mother; withall desiring her that He might not be excluded from her blessing; for resolved he was to obey the command of his Soveraign brother; and in order thereunto, has now took his journey towards *Germany*, without her leave.

*Tuesday*

*Tuesday Decemb.* 12.

The Parliament hath passed Votes upon the government, besides those formerly mentioned: As, That all persons who have aided, advised, assisted, or abetted, in any war against the parl. since: *Jan.* 1. 1641 unless they have been since in the service of the parl. and given signal testimony of their good affections thereunto, shall during their lives be disabled, and be uncapable to be elected, or to give any Vote in the election of any member to serve in any parl. This extends to the Nobility and gentry, as well as to the Commonalty. That all persons not within the exceptions, being resident for 3 months or more, before the time of election of members of parl. in such county, having an estate in free hold of 40 *s.* a year, within any County, Riding, or place, &c or estate real or personal of 200 *l.* to be declared upon *oath*, (if required by the Sheriff or his Deputy,) be capable of giving their Votes. Provided, this extend not to alter any ancient Customs, priviledges, or Charters, of the places who have right to elect, &c. That the true Reformed protestant Christian Religion, contained in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, be held forth as the publique profession of these Nations. And other Votes for Ministers maintainance not to be impeached. The Lord protector to have a negative for penal Laws, to compel to publique profession. To which is a proviso. Ministers that receive publike maintainance to be required to attend diligently upon the Lords day, to preach and do their office where they are placed. And the House hath been several dayes about the Clause touching Tender Consciences; as also, provisos against papery, prelacy, blasphemy, heresie, (which is to be enumerated) and Atheism, &c. And it was resolved in the Affirmative, *That they shall be enumerated.* Then they entred into consideration upon certain blasphemous books written by one *Biddle*, and upon examination of the said Author at the bar, it was ordered, *That he be committed to the Gatehouse, in order to his tryal; and the Books to be burnt by the Common Hangman.*

The Lord protector having dispatched an Express to *Argier*, for release of the English Captives, the Turk hath set them at liberty; and a great company is arrived at *Leghorn*, in *Mr. Langlies* ship. *Wed.*

Wednesday Decem. 15.

By an Expres from Plymouth it is certified, That the Fleet is now in a gallant equipage, and ready to set sayl, the Ordnance and Ammunition being now put aboard: Divers listed voluntary for this service; amongst the rest, above 500 Gentlemen that were formerly in the Kings service, who having lost their Estates, are now constrained to ingage in the contrary cause. The Seamen and Souldiery are both unanimous, and have entred into a Protestation to live and dye together. General *Fen*, and Gen. *Desborow* expect every day their Orders to advance.

*Hague December 9.*

The Resident for the Elector of *Brandenburgh* having represented here the Aliances, which his Master had lately made with divers Princes and States of the Empire, and how necessary it was for the common good to renew with those Alliances which he had formerly mentioned; *that thereupon the said Elector had made some Levies to be ready upon all occasions: This proposition hath been well taken by this Province of Holland, whose example most of the other Provinces follow; & thereupon have named Commissioners to examine the several Propositions which will be delivered in upon it.*

*The States are still assembled at the* Hague, *and have almost agreed upon to set out a Fleet to go against Portugal.*

*The States have also agreed to send more forces to Mastricht, to oppose the Lorrainers, or the prince of Conde, that seem to draw forces that way to take their Winter quarters.*

*The business concerning the city of Bremen, and the Swedes, is in a bad posture, the main cause being from the mis-intelligence among the Citizens, who being of divers Religions, and the Lutherans being backed by the Swedes do soar high, and would, if they could, oversway the other party being Protestants.*

The King of *Scots* remains still at *Cullen* in *Germany*, where he hath bin complemented by divers Christian Princes, amongst the rest his Imperial Majesty the Emperour, hath sent him an Expres, wherein he assures him of assistance, &c.

The

The laſt *Poſt* from *France* certifieth, That the Duke of *York* has received a new Commiſſion from the King of *France*, to command in chief the Engliſh and Iriſh Brigade.

Mr. *Evans* (the Prophet) hath calculated a Propheſie touching the preſent *Government*; as alſo in order to the King of *Scots*; wherein he is pleaſed to aſſert the great Change and Revolutions that will happen in the enſuing year, 1655. and the ſeveral Events and Atchievments that will accrue unto the Engliſh in reference to Kings, Princes, and Common-wealths.

THe Extraction of Mans ſoul, being a judicious Diſcourſe, proving that the production of mans ſoul comes by propagation, and not by creation; wherein the Doctrine of Original ſin, and purity of Chriſts incarnation is fully cleared. Alſo, Tables of Intereſt and Rebate exactly calculated at ſix *per cent*, according to the late Act of Parl. Together with the valuation of Annuities, Leaſes, Fines, and Reverſions. Likewiſe, an excellent piece written by Dr. *Hall*, called, Holy Raptures of the Love and Union of Chriſt with his Members, and the Characters of a Chriſtian. *Johnſons* Arithmetick, being an exact piece of vulgar and decimal Arithmetick, Re-printed with many uſeful Additions. All printed for *John Sweeting* at the Angel in *Popes* head Alley.

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I Am requeſted to give intelligence, that thoſe ſo famous Lozarges for the cure of Conſumptions, Coughs, Catarrhes, Aſthma's, Hoarſneſs, and all other Diſeaſes incident to the Lungs, are now to be ſold at the ſign of the three Caſtles in Eaſt-Smithfield, next door to the Star Tavern, which infallibly cures all thoſe Diſeaſes, although of many years continuance. As alſo, an approved Antidote againſt the Plague, or any other contagious Diſeaſe. A ſmall quantity kept in the mouth in the morning, until it be there diſſolved, is ſufficient. And that none may be deceived, his Papers have the figure of this Coat of Arms upon them.

*Thurſday Decemb.* 14.

This day the blaſphemous *books* of *J. Biddle*, entituled (*The Apoſtolical and true Opinion concerning the holy Trinity*, &c.) were burnt at the Old Exchange, and in the new Palace at Weſtmin. being voted by the Houſe, *To contain impious and blaſphemous Opinions againſt the Deity of the holy Ghoſt.*

From *Portſmouth* it is advertiſed, That moſt of the Officers and Soldiers employd in the preſent Expedition, are come to the general randevouz, in order to their taking of ſhipping. Admiral *Blake* is paſſed *Gibralter* Road in the *Straights*, and *De-wit* hath ſtrook his Flag at the *Diamond*; the like doth the Spaniard, who hath ſet forth *proclamation, That whoſoever ſhal preſume to affront the Engliſh, ſhal immediatly be hang'd and die without mercy.* And as for the *Argier* ſhips, where ever they meet any *Sally* men of war that have any Engliſh in them, they make them ſurrender, and bring them in to renowned *Blake*. Nay, even the *French* themſelves begin to dread his name; for their great Admiral carrying 56 guns, with 6 other men of war, having taken the Engliſh Dolphin, a Victualler to the Navy, and examining the Captain where gen. *Blake* was, and what ſtrenghth? the Captain boldly reply'd, *Thirty men of war, Sir, bravely equipped, and as reſolutely man'd, inſomuch that they fear not to ingage with the proudeſt For that can ſayl upon the Ocean:* At which words, the Admirals heart was ſtruck with ſo much *terror*, that immediatly he drank a health to our General, and ſo diſcharged both ſhip and Captain. Since the landing of the *French* in Naples, the *Neopolitans* have fallen upon them, and ſlain their Lieu. gen. and 800 *French*, and taken many; amongſt the reſt, 17 of the chief Officers were brought in Coaches priſoners to the City of Naples. From *Paris* we have received intelligence, That there hath been a great battel between the Muſcovites and the Pole, in which the King loſt both Day and Life, prince *Radzivil* being alſo ſlain; ſo that prince *Charles* (his Majeſties brother) is to be crowned King. Nothing conſiderable from Ireland; but the Order of the Council, for diſbanding the 5. part of the Army,

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EXtracted out of the *Original Papers publiſhed by Authority, and entred into the Regiſter Book of the Company of Stationers.*

[illegible] Numb. 76

# Certain Passages OF Every dayes Intelligence FROM THE *Army, and his Highness the Lord Protector,* and his PARLAMENT,

With other remarkable Proceedings in *England, Holland, France, Scotland, and Ireland.*

P.P. London.

Containing these particulars.

☞ *A new Confession of Faith drawn up by order of Parlament to be read in all Churches and Chappels within this Commonwealth, with the Parlaments Votes concerning Heresies and Errors, and the burning of several blasphemous Books; and that no scoffer at Religion, no [illegible], no [illegible], no drinker of healths, nor [illegible] be a Member of Parlament: Gen: Blakes Letter of his prosperous success with the fleet; and the Randezvous of Gen: Pen at Portsmouth; a Letter from the King of Spain to a Council of Officers.*

From *Friday* 8. of *Decemb.* to *Friday* 15. of *December.* 1654.

*Beginning Friday Decemb:* 8.

COmmissary Gen: *Reynold* is now returning for *Ireland*, [illegible] having been here taken (as it is said) to reduce the Army by disbanding a fifth part of them, as soon as the Transplantation is finished; which is not like to be till *May* next at soonest. Some are stumbled here at particular favours granted there to persons very ill deserving; having been active Instruments in the Rebellion at *Barnwall.*

*Inverness Novemb:* 16.

MAjor Generall *Overton* came to this place last week in order to put the Garrison into a fit posture, and for advantage against the Enemy, and is now endeavouring with the Gentlemen of the Shires thereabouts (as the only way to destroy them) to rise against the Enemy upon their advance towards their respective Counties, & bounds It is said that *Middleton*, and the rest of the Calvalry intend a conjunction of their Forces together, at least to fall upon some Countries that refused a complyance to their Leavies, but the Major Generall intends some attempt for prevention of that conjunction, and if possible to engage them, which is supposed (as to the last) will not be effected. There are some probabilities of *Monroes*, and *Seaforths* coming in to the Major Generall, the first having made application, & with the last, some friends of his are endeavouring, having procured passes to that purpose.

*Saturday*, Decemb: 9.

THe Parliament had again under consideration the settlement of Religion, which being a matter of great importance, requires the greater deliberation.

The Letters from *Denmark* say, that the sickness is extreamly hot there, especially at *Copenhagh*, where there dies weekly to the number of 800 persons and many other Cities and Towns are visited, which hath caused his Majesty to go to *Flusbenburgh*.

The packet which came this morning from *France* doth confirm the taking of *Naples*, and of above Castles therein by the Duke of *Guise*, those of *Abruzzo*, being most forward to submit unto him, having had some knowledg of him before, and being weary, as they say of the insolencies of the *Spaniards*, this last service crowns all the Victories obtained this year against the *Spaniard*.

I am informed that the English Fleet under General *Blake* were seen to pass by *Genoa*, and to come up close to *Legorn*,

where

where from the new platforme the Guns did cholerickly ſalute them, which was as roundly anſwered from ſome of our Frigots. The province of *Zealand* is preparing to ſend an anſwer to the Lord Protectors Letter; in the mean time they are renewing their Leagues with *France*, and other Nations On *Thurſday* is the ſolemnity of *Mr Seldens* burial, he was moſt famous for his knowledg in the Languages, and Antiquities, his Funeral Sermon as I hear will be preached by my Lords Grace of *Armagh*, who doth excel him in his Antiquities, and Languages, and is as before him in Divinity, as *M: Selden* ſurpaſſed other men in the knowledg of the Tongues.

I made mention in my laſt that there was a Fight betwixt the *French* and *Spaniſh* Fleet, and that in the weeks before that the Engliſh Fleet was neer unto them, all which was with confidence reported as I did exhibit it unto you, but it is ſince for certain repreſented that the Duke of *Guiſe* hath taken a ſtrong Caſtle not far from *Naples*, which lying on the ſea, hath received his denomination from it, being called *Caſtle a Mare*.

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*Gentlemen*, You are againdesired to take notice that the truly faithful, and conſtant ſuffer *Mr: Iſaac Gray* remains ſtil captivated in Woodſtreet Counter *London*, for his aſſerting the illegality of the payment of Tithes, as evidently appears by his late Tract, dedicated to his Highneſs the Lord protector, &c.

Monday, Decemb: 11.

THis Day came Letters from Gen: Blake's Fleet, dated in Nibbalter Road, the 12 of Novemb: 1654.

SIR:

AT your coming to Calet Road, we saluted the Town with one and twenty peeces of Ordnance, they answered us with seven for one, Spaniards, Hollanders, and English. The Admiral of Holland vailed his flagg, and saluted Capt. Reynold of an English ship, the Culpepper saluted us, yet the Spaniards were doubtful of us, until our General assured them that we came for no ill to them: from thence we sailed to the Straights, and anchored in Gibhalter Road. The Dolphin a victualling ship of ours came hither to us, who had been interrupted by 7 French ships of the Isle of France, who had taken it, but the French Admiral had called our victualling ship on board him, who had related how by foul weather he was seperated from General Blakes Fleet, the Admiral asked him where Gen: Blake was? he told him that he was gone to the Straights with thirty sail of ships, at which the Admiral smot his breast, and presently called a Council of War, and then asked him what his men had plundered from him? who answered, of all that he had; the Admiral thereupon took up a bagg of money and would have given it him for satisfaction, but he refused it, the Officers drank Gen: Blakes health, and the Admiral told our Captain that there should be enquiry made after those that plundred him, and he should if he would, see them hanged the next morning, but he refused that also, and being quit, came his way to us. The French are much divided, and have many Protestants among them, and so they will not fight against the English, we have taken one of their men of ships. Duet here with the Dutch struck his Flagg at our coming, and indeed the Dutch are very civil, and salute us so much that we are even weary to answer them. We came ashore at Gibhalter, where we were saluted by the Governour, and divers Gallants of the place, and had four Army men went here before us; the Governour sent to us and met us with a Guard, who promised to accomodate us with what the Country could afford. of all necessaries; and made Proclamation that whosoever should affront us, should

be

*should be hanged up presently, and the Argier men where ever they take any Vessels where English men are, they bring them on board us, and discharge them, and for us or their Captives of other Nations which they keep.*

*Tuesday*, Decemb. 12.

THe House proceeded upon the Government, and received a Report from the Committee who were authorized to take the assistance of Ministers in the matter of Religion. The House being informed of two Books printed under the name of *John Biddel* as the Author of them. The one Intituled, [The Apostolical and true Opinion concerning the holy Trinity, revived, and asserted, &c. Or Twelve Arguments drawn out of Scripture, wherein the commonly revived opinion touching the Deity of the Holy Ghost is clearly and fully refuted, &c.] And the other Intituled, [A twofold Catechisme.]

Resolved, That the Book Intituled [The Apostolical, and true Opinion concerning the Holy Trinity revived, &c. Or twelve Arguments drawn out of Scripture, wherin the commonly received opinion touching the Deity of the Holy Spirit is clearly and fully refuted, &c. doth contain Impious and Blasphemous Opinions against the Deity of the Holy Ghost.

Resolved, That this *House* doth adjudg the said Book to be burnt by the hand of the common Hang man.

The *Parliament* hath proceeded further upon the Government, and have made large progress in the busines of Religion by several Resolves, that the true Reformed Protestant Religion, contained in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament be held forth as the publique profession of these Nations. And other Votes for other Ministers maintenance not to be impeached. The Lord Protector to have a Negative to Bils for penal Laws, to compel to the publique profession. To which is a proviso Ministers that receive publique maintenance to be required to attend diligently upon the Lords dayes to Preach, and do their Office where they are placed.

We

*Wednesday*, Decemb. 13

*Paris Decemb.* 7.

SInce his Majesties coming hither, the Court hath spent much time in Balling, and Revelling. The Duke of *York* is also come from the Army, and hath visited his Mother at the Pallace Royal, it is thought that the difference wil be very great betwixt the little Queen, and her Son the titular King of *Great Brittain*, about his Brother the Duke of *Glocester*: for notwithstanding that she had promised him that the young Duke should (in his absence) have liberty to exercise the Protestant Religion, without compelling, or perswading to Popery, yet it now appears it was meerly by her means that he was put into the Jesuits Colledg at *Pontoi*, and that she commanded him thither upon pain *of seeing her face no more*, and since he was by his Brothers command taken away by the Marquis of *Ormond*: several Attempts have been made against him, in so much that he dares not all trust himself amongst the French, and therefore he is now preparing for *Germany* to his Brother at *Collen*.

*Paris* Decemb: 8.

ON Monday the Queen had not forgot her severe threat, and interdict to the Duke, yet having taken all the courses she could find in her own sphear, had it seems engaged the Queen of *France* to try once more her Authority with him. But the expectation of her coming to the *Palais* was diversly interpreted, some ima-

imagined it was to make the Dukes peace, some that she might retract his resolution by fresh assaults, some to shew him how little he must look for the favour of their presence: but his Highnes could not endure the uncouthenes of his confinement to his Chamber, nor cared not much to hazard the sight of the Queen of France, he had been fearfully assaulted of late.

But so it was, that so soon as she came, she sent her Son the Duke of Anjou to visit him, who returned with News he was not at home, the Queen of France sent then his Governor to enquire where he was, and having heard, sent him immediatle over to the Lord H. to labour to bend him to the Queens resolution for him, and the Jesuits Colledg was vehemently pres'd again. To the Kings contrary command, the Marquess (Duke of Anjou his Governor) replyed with the greatest advantage of his own parts, that it belonged to the Queen to dispose of her Son since his Fathers death entirely; he disputed whether he was in his Brothers power, only for being his Soveraign, and the discourse growing somwhat publicker, and the Lords joyning in with the Duke, the Marquess had now his match, and the debating that ill favoured nicety of Authority between Queen Mother, and Brother King, was so agitated by the English, that the French Gentleman, a man of huge parts indeed, was put out of hopes of prevailing in his Errand. The Queen in confidence of her Envoye, expects he should bring her home News of the entire change of the young Princes mind, and all almost as she tarried for him there, but the Report of the discourse did soon satisfie her, no alteration could be made in his Resolutions.

Thurs-

*Thursday*, Decemb. 24.

THis Day the Books of one *Biddle* (before mentioned) were burned by the hands of the common *Hangman* at the Royal Exchange, and in the Pallace-yard at *Weſtminſter*.

The *Parliament* proceeded on the ſettlement of Religion, the ſupporting of an Orthodox Miniſtry, the confeſſion, and profeſſion of Faith againſt *Hereſie* and *Atheiſm*, &c. and for proviſions for enſuing Parliaments: the Parliament hath made many excellent Qualifications, *viz.* perſons of good converſations, and known Integrity, of 21 years old at the leaſt, no publique Preachers of the Goſpel, no ſeeffers at Religion, nor any that hath a Wife of the *Popiſh* Religion, or bringes up his Children therein; no perſon that ſhal deny the Scripture to be the word of God, no prophaner of the Lords day, no Drunkard, or drinker of healths, nor any that are guilty of Adultery, Fornication, Extortion, Forgery, Bribery, &c.

From *Portſmouth* they write that Gen. *Pen* is there, and that the Soldiers are ſhipping with all Expedition, and by the next you may hear of their Rand ezvous at Sea.

Two Petitions were lately preſented to the *Parliament*, the one was in behalf of about 1500 neceſſitous publique Faith lenders inhabiting in and about *London*. The other a Petition of above 20000 planters, and Inhabitants of the Iſland of *Barbadoes* for an abatement of Cuſtoms for Goods exported, and Imported.

The prince of *Conde* hath been at *Antwerp* with the Queen of *Sweden*, and is returned again to *Bruſſels*. A Letter is come from the King of *Spain* to the Arch-Duke, and the reſt of the Officers which may not be broken open but in a ſul Counſil of Officers.

The *Hollanders* are reſolved to war with *Portugal*, but in the mean time they are forced to ſend more ſtrength to *Maſtrick* for fear of the prince of *Conde*, and the Duke of *Lorrain*. The Duke of *Brandenburgh* hath ſent ſome propoſitions to the States of *Holland*.

*London*, Printed by *Fr. Neile*, 1654.

6

# The Perfect Diurnall

## OF SOME PASSAGES and PROCEEDINGS Of, and in relation to, the ARMIES IN ENGLAND, IRELAND, & SCOTLAND.

Licensed according to the direction of the late Act for Printing.

*From Monday* Decemb. 11. *to Monday* Decemb. 18. 1654.

*London*, Printed by *Francis Leach*, at the Faulcon in Shooe-lane.

*Beginning Monday* Decemb. 11.

THe Parliament proceeded in the consideration of the business of Religion, and upon the whole have thus far agreed, That the True Reformed Protestant Christian Religion shall be publickly professed and maintained.

That in regard in many great Towns and Cities, Ministers have neither a certain nor competent way of maintenance, it is referred to a Committee to consider how a convenient maintenance may be settled in such places. And ordered, that some course should be taken, that Impropriators might give a reasonable Allowance to such Ministers whom they ought to provide for.

That in case any Bills shall at any time hereafter be presented by the Parliament to the Lord Protector, for the exercising of a coercive power upon such persons who shall not submit to the Profession of Religion, which shall be publiquely held forth, to such Bills the Lord Protector shall have a negative.

That if any Bills shall at any time be represented from the Parliament, to the Lord Protector, for the suppressing of damnable Heresies, to such Bills the Lord Protector shall not have a Negative.

The Question was also put whether the damnable Heresies shall be enumerated; and it was resolved in the Affirmative, That they shall be enumerated.

This Petition was presented to the Parliament, as followeth.

To the high Court of Parliament of the Commonwealth of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, and the Dominions thereunto belonging.

*The humble Petition of divers, in behalf of themselves, and about fifteen hundred others (necessitous Publick-Faith-Lenders) inhabiting in and about* London (*whom less than fifty thousand pounds will fully satisfy and*) *who are altogether unable to double what they have lent.*

*Most humbly sheweth.*

That your Petitioners did in the years 1641, 1642, 1643, 1644, &c. lend several sums of money, &c. upon the credit and Faith of the Nation (according to the Propositions, &c. at the requests, and earnest desires of the Parliament in their greatest necessities.

That through their good affection to the well-being of their native Country, they were carried forth to lend (not only so timely, but also) so largely (in which they were exemplary to the whole Nation) not doubting to have had it again in a very short time, that they thereby made themselves altogether unable to double, as others did that lent sparingly (though far better able) whereby many have been utterly dispoyled of their Trades and livelihoods, many become Prisoners, others (in abundance) in hourly fear of becoming such, and

dreds so poor, they have not bread (of their own) to eat; but are supported either by friends, Parishes, &c.

That they have not been wanting any time this seven years to make known the sad effects of their sad wants therof unto the Parliaments, the Counsell of State, and to the Lord Protector, and his Counsell, but (to their greif and encrease of their misery) all hath hitherto proved little more then fruitlesse cost and labour.

That according to an Act of the 7 of *October* 1653. they have presented their claims to their said several summes before the Commissioners therein named, in whose custody they yet remain.

That your Petioners are not at all against general satisfaction, (but should greatly rejoyce to see it effected) only fearing it will prove a hard work to be done at once, and knowing their own necessities to be unsupportable, and themselves so forward, and timely appearers both in person and purse; they desire they may be taken care for, and clearly paid off in the first place.

Therefore they are most humble and earnest Suters unto your Honours, that you would be pleased now to take their sad and distressed condition into your most serious and Christian consideration; to settle some speedy and effectual way for paying your Petitioners their said sums (and the Interest thereof,) so shall you take away the great reproach the credit of the Nation yet lies under, the common derision your Petitioners have long undergone (by such as have greatly rejoyced to see them thus become poor) set many Prisoners at liberty, [illegible] hundreds to keep, and keep up their credit and callings, many to eat their own bread, that live upon others charity, the ablest amongst them to pay their debts, and the whole body of them, their poor Wives and Children to pray for your Honours temporal and eternal prosperity.

*From severall parts thus.* *Stockholm*, The Nuptials between our King, and the young Princess of *Holstein*, being done by the Archbishop of *Ypsal* in the great Hall of the Palace, immediately after the Lord *Erard Oxenstern*, Chancellor of this King [illegible] made

made a very learned and eloquent Speech, wherein he did highly extoll the rare vertues and perfections of the young Queen, and what advantage it would prove to the Country, by means of so illustrious Alliance; this being done, the same was answered by the Ambassador of the Duke of *Holstein*. The Coronation of this Princess was done by the said Archbishop in our high Cathedrall after the Sermon, and in a while after the same was answered by a general discharge of all the Gunnes round about the City, besides the several vollies of small shot by our Citizens, who had been all that day in arms, and last of all by the Ships, who in the space of two days made above five thousand shot, and for above a fortnight the time was wholly spent in divers recreations and pastimes, wherein our Court is most imployed.

*Dantzick*, The *Muscovites* have so wasted the Countrey of *Lithuania*, that for above 120 miles about *Smolensko* nothing is to be seen, but the sad *vestigies* of an extreme desolation. The Palatin is not yet come to the Court, to give an accompt to his Majesty for the surrender of *Smolensko*; there are divers other Towns who seeing that strong Town surrendred have yielded up. The *Muscovites* have garrisoned *Smolensko* with 10000 men, by reason that the Works require a great Guard, and put in a High-Dutch Collonel for Governor, who hath been a long time in their service. The two Towns mentioned in my last, and besieged by the *Muscovites*, do stil defend themselves gallantly, yet without a speedy relief they will follow the way of [illegible] and be delivered to the Enemy; there is yet no news of the arrival of the *Tartarian* army.

*Hamborough*, The treaty between the *Swedes* and the City of *Bremen* doth prove a very difficult work, some points have been agreed upon, among others, that concerning Judicature; but the chief things do yet remain undone; there being much resistance of those of *Bremen* against the high Propositions of the *Swedes*, and in the mean time those of *Bremen* do fortifie themselves to the uttermost, and are resolved to dispute it by force of arms, in case no agreement be made in an amiable way. General *Torstenson* hath sent more Forces into *Bremerlandt*, and

some Circles of *Lower Saxonie* seem to be about making an offensive and defensive League.

*Thursday Decemb.* 12.

The Parliament proceeded in the business of Enumerating Heresies.

They had also under consideration two Books, printed under the name of *John Biddle*, as the Author of them. The one Intituled, [*The Apostolical and true Opinion concerning the holy Trinity, revived and asserted, &c.* Or, *Twelve Arguments drawn out of Scripture, wherein the commonly received opinion touching the Deity of the Holy Ghost, is clearly and fully refuted, &c.*] And the other Intituled, [*A twofold Catechism,*] in which he doth cunningly enervate the whole truth of the Gospel, under pretence of declaring the same in answers set down in the words of Scripture, concealing his erroneous tenents, under the Questions propounded, and then suiting an Answer in the phrase of Scriptures wrested to the sense of his Question. The House taking the same into consideration,

*Resolved*, That the Book Intituled, [*The Apostolical and true Opinion concerning the Holy Trinity, revived, &c. Or, Twelve Arguments drawn out of Scripture, wherein the commonly received opinion touching the Deity of the Holy Spirit, is clearly and fully refuted, &c.*] doth contain many Impious and Blasphemous Opinions against the Deity of the Holy Ghost.

*Resolved*, That this House doth adjudge the said Book to be burnt by the hand of the common Hang-man.

That the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex* be [illegible] search for, and seize all the printed Copies of the [illegible] and to cause them to be burnt accordingly, at the Old Exchange, and in the new Pallace at *Westminster*, on Thursday next.

The said Books were referred to a Committee to examine them, and to find out the Authors, Printers and publishers of them.

*Paris* the 16 of December. The 7 instant was the beginning of the Assembly of States in *Languedoc*, being kept at [illegible] by the Prince of *Conti* as there in person, having made [illegible]

Post

red speech at the beginning of their sitting. The Archbishop of *Narbonne*, and the Lord *Boucherat* the Kings Commissioner, having seconded it in an eloquent manner. *Mala Ferte* having remained at *Bar*, to give Orders to the Souldiery for their winter quarters, is after that come to *Nancy*, being received with great joy by the Citizens, and the Garrison. The Archbishop of *Roan* hath lately set up private meetings once in the week in his Palace, where, besides Divines there are many persons of quality, as well Citizens, as of the Country, and there are discussed divers matters of very serious consideration, and resolves drawn thereupon, as well concerning Divinity, as other grave Subjects. The 7th. instant the Prince *Thomaso* of *Savoy* went from hence to *Savoy*, the cause of his journey is variously reported, some affirming that he goeth only to perswade the Duke his Nephew to suffer the French Forces to take their winter quarters in his Country, by reason that the Counties of *Provence* & *Dauphine* are brought into so a low condition, that they cannot afford them any subsistence or maintenance, others say that he is to be General of all the French Forces in those parts, Others say that it is about a marriage which of all these will prove true we shall hear in a few days. The 12 his Majesty, the Cardinal, with many Princes and Lords went from hence to the Castle of *Vincennes*, where they went a hunting, and so returned hither the 14. The same day arrived here the Duke of *Longueville*, and went the next day to salute their Majesties, who made much demonstration of joy to see him. The little Queen seemeth to be much incensed against her Son, for sending the Marquesse of *Ormond* to fetch away the Duke of *Glocester* from among the Iesuits, there are many false Coyners apprehended in our Suburbs, and among them, its said, are some men of good quality. The Cardinal *Mazarini* is now much imployed in giving Orders that a great number of Masses may be said for his late deceased Father, & hath sent order to *Rome* for the manner how his burial shall be made. The Cardinal *de Retz* is now at *Rome*, but do not hear that he hath yet had any admission to the Pope, only he hath obtained from diverse Princes *Italy*, to write to the King in his behalf.

From

From Gen. *Blakes* Fleet, take this full account as followeth.

From *Gibraltar* Road in the *Streights* Novemb. 17. I resolved to imbrace the first opportunity, to inform you of the proceeding of our Fleet, it being to me admirable, and will be doubtlesse to you welcome. The first place we came to anchor in, out of our own Chanel, was in or near *Cadiz* Road. Our General *Blake* saluted the Town with 21 pieces of Ordinance; They gave him many more. The ships in the Road saluted him, both *English* Merchant men, and Captain *Reinolds* in the *Calpeper*, the *Spanish* ships in the Road, and a *Holland* Admiral, who never wore his Flag after we arrived. When we quitted the place, there came from them all (I think) seven shot for one. The *Spaniards* were very dubious touching us, till our General satisfied them that he came for no ill to them; but afterwards they were most unspeakably courteous, having received such order from their King, as they said.

The next place we arrived and anchored at, was in this *Gibralter* Road within the *Streights* mouth. A little after our coming hither, the *Dolphin*, a victualling ship of ours came to us, who in her way had been interrupted by 7 sail of *French* men of war, the best ships that the King of *France* is master of; one of them, in which rides the Admiral of *France*, bearing 56 brasse pieces of Ordinance, and 5 other very great ships, and one Victualler, which makes up 7 sail; take one with another *France* doth not afford the like. The Captain of our Victualler commanded aboard their Admiral, was taken into examination; and he knowing the Truth would make him [illegible] better began to relate how by foul weather he had been [illegible] rated from the Fleet of Gen. *Blake*. Then the *French* Admiral demanded of him where Gen. *Blake* was, as he supposed. He answered him the truth, that he was gone into the *Streights* mouth with 30 men of war. At which the *French* Admiral somewhat startled, departed, immediatly called a Counsel of War, and that being over, sent for our Captain into his presence again, and demanded of him what he supposed his men had

plunder'd from him? he replied, All that he had in his Cabin. Then he produced a great Bag of Crowns, and bad him take it for satisfaction; but he scorned their money. Then the French drank Gen. *Blakes* health, and gave it 3 Cheers, and desired him to tarry while the next morning, and he should see those men hang'd without mercy that had plundred him; but he refused that likewise, admiring at their curtesie, and is arrived to us again. I conclude it timerousness, their men being employed against their wills, and many Protestants among them are ready to mutiny.

The Dutch strike sail here in the *Streights*. *De Wit* strook his Flag at the Diamond, and at another squadron, *Novemb.* 10. Wherever they meet us they are thus curteous, and make us almost weary to answer their salutes.

As for the *Spaniard*, he is extreme civill, for, one of our Captains, and divers of our Gentlemen going ashore at *Gibraltar*, they were very nobly received at the landing-place by Church men and many Gallants: and assoon as they entred the Town-gate, four Gentlemen armed, walked bare before them, and conducted them through the Town. They were no sooner entred into a Tavern, but the Governor (before they could sit down) sent a Messenger desiring to speak with them, and with his Guard met them in a broad place, like a Market-place in *England*, and when he had saluted them, proffered what the Country would afford, his Master the King having order'd, in case we there arrived, he should entertain us, and withall make Proclamation, That whosoever affronted us, should immediatly be hanged: So they were permitted to go to no other place but the Kings Custom-house; where they had Wine, Grapes, Bread, Raisins, Spanish nuts, Almonds, Fig-cheeses, and many other things for a Collation. Thus you have heard of the *Spaniards*, this was *November* 6.

As for the *Argier*-ships, wherever they meet any *Sally* men of Warr that have any English in them, they make them surrender, and bring us the Captives, salute us abundantly, and are exceeding kind.

*Wednesday*

*Wednesday Decemb.* 23.

THe Parliament this day proceeded upon Religion, and the Enumerating Hereſies. Alſo Mr. *Biddle* (we mentioned before) being taken into Cuſtody was brought to the Barr, where he owned the Book, and after debate concerning him, it was Ordered, That he be committed to the Gate-houſe in order to his tryal.

From *Dalkeith*, December 2. *Middleton* continues very weak as to horſe or foot, abides in a remote place, to which we cannot come in winter, living upon his Friends, ſo as it muſt be very unpleaſing to him or them. I have advertiſement from the Highlands, that the Lord *Lorn* is gone into a little Iſland in *Lough Catron* 20 miles from *Sterling*, not having above 4, or 5 men with him.

From *Italy* and parts adjacent. *Naples*, Through the great care and diligence of our Viceking, which is ſeconded by the zeal and affection of the Magiſtrates, and the People, all the Quarters which are moſt expoſed to the invaſion of the Enemy, are ſo well provided, that there is no cauſe to fear their threats; the Forces come from *Milan* are to be under the command of *Dom Franciſco Caſtrallo*, who is Lieutenant General of all the forces newly come, to which are added ſome Regiments of the New Levies: there are alſo Commanders ſent into the ſeverall Provinces of this Kingdom, to put them in a poſture of defence. We hear from *Abruzza*, that *Dom Carlo de la Gatta* was arived there with three thouſand Foot, and one thouſand Horſe, and hath provided with all things neceſſary for defence, thoſe places that are within that Province.

*Rome*, The laſt News we have from *Naples*, is, that the Duke of *Guiſe* having advanced from *Caſtel a mare* to the *Annunciada*, there had been a hot encounter between the French and Spaniards, that many were ſlain on both ſides, and among them ſome of great Quality; but as yet we cannot have the true particulars, the reports being very various, and ſo very dubious. The Viceking is not yet marched into the field in perſon, only his Lieutenants, by reaſon he is expect-

ing ſome Forces from *Milan*, which come by *Ponterenio*, and are to be tranſported to *Naples* in five Gallyes of the Duke of *Turſi*.

*Venice*. Two Ships having ſet ſail from *Candia*, for this place, one is happily arrived at *Malamucco*, but the other could not reach the Port, by reaſon of a great ſtorm which hath laſted two days, and by reaſon they made ſign to have help by ſhooting of two Guns, therefore there is a great fear they are caſt away, there were in her 170 Paſſengers, and amongſt them four of our Nobles, with their families, who were returning from the *Levant*, we hear by them that are come, that as they ſailed by our Fleet, they ſaw all the Flags and Enſigns down in the Admiral-Galley, which maketh us think that our Generalliſſimo *Moccenigo* is dead, but of that no Letters are yet arrived. Thereupon the Senate is now imployed in the choſing a new Proveditour, while they have certain news, and ſo make choice of a new Generalliſſimo. By a Ship come from *Smyrna*, we hear, that the Plague is very hot in *Conſtantinople*, which had already ſwept away many thouſands, and moreover that the Janiſaries being fallen out with the Citizens, there was a ſore conflict between them, with many ſlain on both ſides.

*Milan*. The Governour hearing that the French intended to have beaten up ſome of his quarters, where among others were his own Company of Cuiraſſiers, and beſides hearing that the French drew to a body towards *Morenge*, was thereupon forced to put his Army in a Batalia, and thereupon was a great and long skirmiſh, where a few was ſlain of either ſide, this ſhooting having given the Allarum through all the quarters, cauſed a report to be ſpred, that there had been a ſet battail between them, but it came no further, only the French not liking the buſineſſe retired back again into their quarters, and ſo our Governour is returned to *Caſtlenovo de Scrivia*.

*Thurſday December* 14.

PAris *December* 19th. *ſtilo novo*. The 13 inſtant the Lord Marqueſſe *Spinola*, an Ambaſſadour extraor-

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dinary for the State of *Genoa* to this Crown, being come with a thin train near this City, there went from hence the Lord *Pallavicini* publick Minister of that State in this Court, and met him at *Estampes*, and brought him to *Berni*, where he was sumptuously entertained, and will remain there until all things be prepared for his entrance. We have from *Catalonia* that the Earl *de Ila* entred into the Town of *Ripoyl*, which was surrendred upon composition. *Dom Joseph Margarit* is gone from *Perpignan* into the plain of *Vrgell*, and he intends by his presence to hinder those of *Terragone* and *Lerida* of their communication and relief one to another; Wee heare also that *Dom Fernando Gallo* General of the Horse is dead, being very much grieved that the French were now Masters of the Plain of *Vrgell*, the news here from the Duke of *Guise* and his great enterprise are very various, for at Court they seem to be merry, and highly extoll his actions, but by other Letters from *Rome*, and other parts of *Italy* we hear, that the said Duke having taken in *Castell a mare*, he was advanced with part of his forces to the *Annuciada*, intending to gain the same, and so draw nearer to the City of *Naples*, but that two days after there had been a strong fight between some *Spaniards* and *Napolitans*, where after two hours dispute, our men were forced to make their retreat back to *Castell a mare*, many were slain on both sides, and

ſome of quality, but for the particulars I refer you to my next, only we fear our men have had a blow. The Dutcheſſe of *Chaſtillon* hath been at the Court, where ſhe was received in publick by the Queen, before the Dutcheſſes of *Eſpernon* and *Chevreuſe*, and many other great Ladies, and now ſhe doth prepare her ſelf to go to *Marlowaband* given her by the late Princeſſe of *Conde*, the Cardinal *Mazarini* his Secretary is ready to goe for *Portugal*, as a publick Miniſter, to conclude an offenſive and defenſive league between us and that Crown, and by that league the King of *Portugal* doth oblige himſelf to pay yearly towards the maintaining of our wars, two millions of Crownes, until the concluſion of a general Peace, and offers 6 millions more for a portion to his Daughter, in caſe the King will be pleaſed to make a match with her. Some propoſitions have been made lately for a peace between the two Crowns, which the Cardinal *Mazarini* hearing, hath already countermined it, and eluded thoſe offers with many fair and ſpecious pretences. Two days ſince the King went on hunting in the morning, and returned here again at night.

*Bruſſels* the 19 of Decemb. *ſtilo novo*. The laſt week the Prince of *Conde* returning from *Rocroy*, paſſed by *Mons*, where a few days before he did viſit one of his Officers, whom he doth reſpect much, who doth lie there ſick, to whom he ſhewed much demonſtra-

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tions of love, from thence his Highneſſe is returned to this City, and went from hence upon Tueſday laſt to go to *Antwerp*, to viſit the Queen *Chriſtian* of *Sweden*, who is to make a ſolemn entry into this City, where ſhe is to be received with all the Honours and State that a perſon of her merit and parts doth deſerve, there being now great preparations in hand for her Reception. The Lord *Antonio Piementelli* is now ready to depart for his Ambaſsie of *Sweden*. Our Forces that were gone out upon ſome deſigne, are not yet returned; ſome reports there are, that they have met with a great Convoy of the French going to *Queſnoy*, which they have taken, but I have not yet ſeen any Letters to confirm it, and therefore do refer you while the next for a further certainty.

*Genoa* the 2. of Decemb. The common diſcourſe here is concerning the ſucceſs of the Duke of *Guiſe* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, for ſome Letters ſay that he hath again imbarked himſelf with his Forces, and ſo that he is on his way back to *Toulon*; and on the contrary, by other Letters we hear, That *Dom Carlo de la Gatta*, and *Dom Vincenzo Tuttavilla*, being gone the 18 of the laſt paſt to the *Annanciada*, to raiſe the Siege that the French had laid before it, that the firſt of theſe two was ſlain, and the other grievouſly wounded, but before we give full credit to any of theſe two, we expect the comming of the next Poſt. There is not any news of

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our Ambassador at *Madrid*, neither did the last Letters mention any things of news.

From our Fleet at *Portsmouth*, Decemb. 11. I have little of News, more than to take my leave of you, for I believe we shall all be gone within 10, or 14 dayes, there is about 16 of our Fleet ready to set sail with the first fair wind with the Vice-Admiral, if you ask whither we are bound, I must be silent in my answer, for we know not.

*Friday and Saturday Decemb. 14, 15.*

S*T. Johnstons* December 4. Two dayes since I heard from *Inverlochy*, dated there about 14 dayes since, informing me that the Country report *Middletons* to be 900 strong, and retains a kind of resolution to destroy all that refuse a conjunction, especially such as have deserted them, and use this for additions, the more mischief they doe us. But the day after there came a Man from *Middletons* party, who lie in *Seaforth's* bounds near the hills of *Affin*, he left them not above 14 dayes since, and being born near this Garrison, and a sensible man of competent ingenuity, I am perswaded the insuing lines of *Middletons*, are the truth of his Condition. He affirmes to me, that he being Servant to *George Monro*, was with the L. *Rea* in *Stranaver*, who hath 200 men, but are not constantly with him, he saith the Lord *Rea* would willingly come in, but is afraid his carriage towards his Highness hath bin so ungrate, that he will not be accepted; from thence the Informant tells me he came with his Master *Monro* to *Middletons* Quarters, where were not above 100 men, most of *Clan Cameron*, *Seaforth*, *Diell*, and adjutant General *Drummond*, were there with him, and he saw no other Officers of Quality, they talked of a Rendezvouz to be about *Glengaries* bounds, but *Lorn* and others argue

argument to perſwade to their party, That the *Engliſh* cannot make uſe of their Land, and that they will get the better Con- that ſhould have met, appeared not; the people he affirms are moſt unwilling to riſe, but are obedient to prevent their deſtruction by their forces, ſo that I am perſwaded their deſigns to try hardſhip with our Army this winter will come to no Iſſue. I hear of no Moſſe troopers in this ſhire of *Pearth*, ſave ſome few with the Lord *Napier*, *Leny*, and *Doughrey*, on the Breaſe of *Monteith*, I have lately imployed ſome 8 or 10 active *Scots*, who came off from the Enemy, to hunt the woods, and their other ſecret lurking places, who have brought in 12 or 14, made above 20 Compound, and thoſe that were irreconcilable fell into the body with *Kinnule* and *Dudhop*, and ſo were taken all together. *Atholl* is clear, and I believe will continue ſo, the Generals burning of *Balquhider*, which was the Earl of *Atholls* Lands, makes them in much quietneſſe; The party that came from the Enemy informs me that *Seaforth* intends to compound.

*Friday* and *Saturday* the Houſe ſpent much time in debate of that part of the Inſtrument concerning matters of Religion, and tender Conſciences, and likewiſe upon certain fundamentals collected out of Scripture preſented to the Houſe by ſeveral Godly and orthodox Divines, by giving to each Member one of the printed books, wherein the ſaid fundamentals were ſet down at large.

The houſe came to a reſult upon the buſineſſe of tender conſciences, and read a Bill the firſt time for taking away the Court of Wards, which was ordered to be read the ſecond time *Wedneſday* next: A Petition was likewiſe read in the name of ſeveral Proprietors of Lands in the Fenns, and referred to a Committee.

*Amſterdam* December 12. The States of *Holland* and *Weſt-friezeland* are ſtill aſſembled to debate upon ſerious matters, a great ſhip coming from the *Levant* called the *Armary of Cullen*, being richly laden was caſt away by a ſtorm upon the Coaſt, among

among other rich goods, as ſilkes of ſeveral ſorts, was three hundred and fifty Bails of Mohair yarn: The *Eaſtland* Fleet conſiſting of near one hundred ſail, is ſafely arrived at the *Ile* all fully laden: We have here a ſtrong report that the agreement is made between the *Swedes*, and the City of *Bremen*.

*A Liſt of ſhips arived this week in the Port of* London.

From the *Canaries*, 14 with Canary Wines. *Malligo*, 3. with Wine, Fruit, Orenges and Limmons. *Bilboa*, 3. with Iron, and Spaniſh wools. *Bourdeaux*, 1 with Wines, Spirits, Vinegar, &c. *Rouen*, 1 with Canvaſs, Paper, Buckroms, &c. *Barbados*, 2 with Sugar, Tobacco, Indico, &c. *Denia*, 1 with Fruit. *Lyons*, 1 with Fruit. *Smyrna*, 1 with Silks, Grograin, and Cotton-yarn, &c. *Caen*, 1 with Paper, Buckrom, and Canvas, &c. *New-England*, 3. with Furrs, Sugar, Tobacco, Indico, &c. *Palma*, 1 with Sugar, Ginger and Hides. *St. Michals*, 1 with Woad. *Serrickſea*, 4 with Pan-tyles and Flax. *Guiny* and *Barbados*, 1 with Gold, Sugar, Cotton-wool, &c. *Dunkirk*, 1 with Linen thrid, &c. 39 Ships.

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There is newly publiſhed, *Romes* Conviction; wherein the Unſoundneſs of the principal grounds of the *Roman* Catholique Religion are clearly manifeſted, and fully convicted, by *William Brownſword*, M. A. with the Epiſtle of *Richard Hollingworth*, and *Edw. Gee*, two eminent Miniſters of the Goſpel in *Lancaſhire*. Printed for *Luke Fawne* at the Parrat in *Pauls* Churchyard.

A Faithfull Diſcovery of the Doctrine and wayes of the People called *Quakers*, in their Attempts to lay waſt Scriptures, Churches, Chriſt, Faith, Hope, and eſtabliſh Paganiſm in *England*, Written by *J. Kellet*, *J. Pomroy*, *P. Gliſſon*, Miniſters at *Beverley* in *Yorkſhire*: Recommended to them that are in good earneſt for Chriſt, by *C. Feak*, *J. Simpſon*, and *G. Cockayne*. Alſo, the Saving Sight of God laid open, from *Iſaiah* the 6 Chapter, and 5 verſe, with the glorious priviledge of the Saints, from *Rom.* 8. 4, 5. Opened and Applied: by *Walter Cradock* Preacher of the Goſpel: Both ſold by *T. Brewſter* at the ſign of the 3 Bibles near the Weſt end of *Pauls* Church-yard.

Englands Grievance Diſcovered in relation to the Coal-Trade, with the Tyranny of the Magiſtrates of *Newcaſtle*, and their Charters in Engliſh, A large Map of the River of *Tyne*, With Propoſals for reducing Coals under 20 s. the Chalder all the year. By *Ralph Gardiner* of of *Chirton*. Sold by *P. Stent*, and *R. Thomſon* in Smithfield.

*There is a piece of Plate of* 50 *l. price to be run for at* Salisbury *the uſual four miles Courſe on the* 15*th of* February *next.*

*This is licenſed and entred according to Order.*

FINIS.

(1673) Numb. 203.

# The Weekly POST.

Faithfully communicating,

*he Engagement to be tendered to Mr. John Lilburn, prisoner in the Isle of Jersey; and the new Address of the Citizens of London in order thereunto. The Resolution of General Middleton, to destroy all those that refuses a conjunction (if he can the Randevous of the Levelling Hectors; and the proceedings of Gen. Monk with fire and sword therenpon. The advancing of Vice-Admiral Lawson from Portsmouth; the sinking of the Armada of Cullen; the coming in of 39 ships to the Port of London, laden with Gold, Wine, Silks, Sugars, Fruits, Spirits, Furs, Tobacco, Cotton-wool; and divers other excellent commodities; a great fight at Constantinople between the Turks and Janisaries; and 6 millions of money proffered for a Marriage between the King of France, and the Princess of Portugal.*

From *Tuesday* the 12. of Decem. to *Tuesday* the 19 of *Decemb.* 1654.

*London* Printed by *R. Wood*, for *information of the* People.

The first thing (this week) that presents it self to publike view, is, the Address of many wel-affected Citizens, to the Lord Protector, in behalf of *Mr. John Lilburn*; wherein they implore a Restauration of that long-suffering Gentleman, &c. But without sufficient security for his peaceable Deportment, 'tis conceived all will be invain; for, upon his Restauration to Liberty, he must take this Engagement to live peaceable and quietly.

[illegible] sent a Letter to his wife for a Suit of Apparel, being exposed to the extremity of cold; and well he may, poor Gentleman, for he

he hath onely that Summer Suit for this Winter Season, in which he received his Tryal at the Old-Bayley in.

A Liſt of the Engliſh Fleet commanded by Gen. *Blake*.

| | Guns | | Guns |
|---|---|---|---|
| The George, Admiral | 60 | Dyamond | 46 |
| Unicorn, Vice-adm. | 60 | Ruby | 46 |
| Plymouth, Rear-admiral | 50 | Mairmaid | 24 |
| Lawrel | 46 | Merlin Galley | 20 |
| Briſtol | 46 | Princeſs Maria | 42 |
| Worceſter | 46 | Centurion | 46 |
| Preſident | 46 | Pelican | 46 |
| Taunton | 46 | Amity | 32 |
| Lamport | 56 | With 11 other delicate Ships, bravely equipped, and as reſolutely man'd. | |
| Glouceſter | 56 | | |
| Pearl | 24 | | |

By an Expreſs from General Blakes Fleet, thus. Sir, When we came into Cales Road, we ſaluted the Town with 21 pieces of Ordnance, they returned us 7 for one, both Engliſh, Spaniards, and Hollanders. The Dutch Admiral vailed his Flag and ſaluted. Our General aſſured the Spaniards we intended nothing prejudicial to them, who before ſuſpected us. We ſailed from thence to the Straights, anchoring in Gibralter Road; where we went on ſhore, and were very courteouſly received by the Governour, who promiſed us accommodation in whatſoever we wanted, and the Country afforded: We were very courteouſly ſaluted by the Clergy, and had four Officers of their Army went bare before us, conducting us through the Town, and to the Cuſtome-Houſe, at the requeſt of the Governour, who had there

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provided a very ſtately Collation for us. He alſo made proclamation (having received Order from the King ſo to do.) That none whatſoever ſhould affront the Engliſh upon pain of preſent Death. VVe had not been long here, but one of our Victualling ſhips (the Dolphin) who by the late ſtorms was ſeperated from us, came to us: In her way ſhe fell among 7 great French ſhips, who took her; the Admirall then called our Captain on board his ſhip (which carried 56 pieces of Braſs Ordnance) demanding of him where Gen. Blake was, and what ſtrength he had with him? He replyed, That he was gone to the Steights with 30 Men of VVarre. The Admiral therewith was troubled; and proffered him a great ſum of money to ſatisfie for what his men had taken from him, and deſired him to ſtay, and he would enquire after thoſe that had plundered him, and execute them: but our Capt. refuſed both. VVhereupon drinking General Blakes Health, they diſcharged him, and he came to us with all ſpeed.

*Decemb.* 14.

This day the blaſphemous *books* of *J. Biddle*, entituled *(The Apoſtolical and true Opinion concerning the holy Trinity*, &c.) were burnt at the Old Exchange, and in the new Palace at Weſtmin. being voted by the Houſe, *To contain impious and blaſphemous Opinions againſt the Deity of the holy Ghoſt.*

From *Portſmouth* it is advertiſed, That moſt of the Officers and Soldiers employed in the preſent Expedition, are come to the general rendezvouz, in order to their taking of ſhipping. Admiral *Blake* is paſſed *Gibraltar* Road in the *Straights*, and *De-wit* hath ſtruck his Flag at the *Diamond*; the like doth the Spaniard, who hath ſet forth *proclamation*,

*That whosoever shal presume to affront the English, shal immediatly be hang'd and die without mercy.* And as for the *Argier* ships, where ever they meet any *Sally* men of war that have any English in them, they make them surrender, and bring them in to renowned *Blake*. Nay, even the *French* themselves begin to dread his name, for their great Admiral carrying 56 guns, with 6 other men of war, having taken the English Dolphin a Victualler to the Navy, and examining the Captain where gen. *Blake* was, and what strength? the Captain boldly reply'd, *Thirty men of war, Sir, bravely equipped, and as resolutely man'd, insomuch that they fear not to ingage with the proudest Foe that can sayl upon the Ocean:* At which words, the Admirals heart was struck with so much *terror*, that immediatly he drank a health to our General, and so discharged both ship and Captain. Since the landing of the *French* in Naples, the *Neopolitans* have fallen upon them, and slain their Lieu. gen. and 800 *French*, and taken many; amongst the rest, 17 of the chief Officers were brought in Coaches prisoners to the City of Naples. From *Paris* we have received intelligence, That there hath been a great battel between the Muscovites and the Pole, in which the King lost both Day and Life, prince *Radzivil* being also slain; so that prince *Charles* (his Majesties brother) is to be crowned King. Nothing considerable from Ireland; but the Order of the Council, for disbanding the 5. part of the Army.

THe Extraction of Mans soul, being a judicious Discourse, proving that the production of mans soul comes by propagation, and not by creation; wherein the Doctrine of Original sin, and purity of Christs incarnation is fully cleared. Also, Tables of Interest and Rebate exactly calculated at six *per cent*, according to the late Act of Parl. Together with the valuation of Annuities, Leases, Fines, and Reversions. Likewise, an excellent piece written by Dr. *Hall*, called, Holy Raptures of the Love and Union of Christ with his Members, and the Characters of a Christian. *Johnsons* Arithmetick, being an exact piece of vulgar and decimal Arithmetick, Re-printed with many useful Additions. All printed for *John Sweeting* at the Angel in *Pope's* head Alley.

By

By an Expreſs from *Portſmouth*, thus: Vice-Admiral *Lawſon* is ready to ſet ſayl the firſt fair wind with 16 men of war, and the reſt will be ready within 10 or 14 dayes. But if you aſk whither they are bound, I muſt be ſilent in my anſwer, for I know not.

*A Letter from Scotland.*

SIR,

*General Middleton we hear retains a kind of reſolution to deſtroy all that refuſes a conjunction, eſpecially ſuch as have deſerted him, and uſe this for an Argument, That the Engliſh cannot ſubſiſt, or make uſe of their Land long, but that they ſhall by their ſeverity, weary them out, and force them to retire; In ſkirts: They being, as Fame reputes, no leſs then 900 nickle men of war; beſides, another mighty body conſiſting of 200 under the command of the Lord Rea, and Sir George Monro, in Stranaver, but are to have a general Randevouz about Glengarits bounds, where Adjutant General Drummond, Major Gen. Diel, and the great Clan Cameron are to meet. The Lord Napier is about the Breas of Monteith with ſome Moſs Troopers, who have now ſtrid themſelves,*

## The Levelling Hectors.

*But ſome of the active Scots (whom the Governour of St. Johnſtons made uſe of) have chaſed them in the Woods, and brought in 12 priſoners. Upon which, the reſt of them making an incurſion into the Lowlands, our General took revenge, and burnt all Balquider, the Earl of Athols lands.*

Edenburgh Decem. 11. 1654.

From *Holland* they write, That a great ſhip coming from the Levant, called the *Armary of Cullen*, being richly laden, was caſt away by ſtorm upon that Coaſt; among other rich goods, as ſilkes of ſeveral ſorts, was 350 Bails of Mohair yarn: The Eaſtland Fleet conſiſting of 109 ſayl, is ſafely arrived at the Uly, all bravely fraught, and fully laden.

The Lord protector having dispatched an Express to *Argier*, for release of the English Captives, the Turk hath set them at liberty; and a great company is arrived at *Leghorn*, in M. *Langlies* ship.

The Parliament hath passed Votes upon the government, besides those formerly mentioned: As, That all persons who have aided, advised, assisted, or abetted, in any war against the parl. since *Jan.* 1. 1641 unless they have been since in the service of the parl. and given signal testimony of their good affections thereunto, shall during their lives be disabled, and be uncapable to be elected, or to give any Vote in the election of any member to serve in any parl. This extends to the Nobility and gentry, as well as to the Commonalty. That all persons not within the exceptions, being resident for 3 months or more before the time of election of members of parl. in such county, having an estate in free-hold of 40 s. a year, within any County, Riding, or place, &c. or estate real or personal of 200 *l.* to be declared upon *oath*, (if required by the Sheriff or his Deputy,) be capable of giving their Votes. Provided, this extend not to alter any ancient Customs, priviledges, or Charters, of the places who have right to elect, &c. That the true Reformed protestant Christian Religion, contained in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, be held forth as the publique profession of these Nations. And other Votes for Ministers maintainance not to be impeached. The Lord protector to have a negative for penal Laws, to compel to publique profession. To which is a proviso. Ministers that receive publike maintainance to be required to attend diligently upon the Lords day, to preach and do their office where they are placed. And the House hath been several dayes about the Clause touching Tender Consciences; as also, proviso's against popery, prelacy, blasphemy, heresie, (which is to be enumeraied) and Atheism, &c. And it was resolved in the Affirmative, *That they shall be enumerated.* Then they entred into consideration upon certain blasphemous books written by one *Biddle*, and upon examination of the said Author at the bar, it was ordered, *That he be committed to the Gatehouse, in order to his tryal; and the Books to be burnt by the Common Hangman.*

Having

Having in my laſt hinted to you that memorable paſſage, of the Duke of Glouceſters heroick conſtancy, in reſiſting the wonderfull attempts made upon him by the Queen (his Mother) and the Jeſuits, to have him become a ſon of the Church of Rome; in purſuance whereof, no few Sophiſmes, nor ſmall Arguments were uſed to obtain his concurrence, and by the humming of their wicked Aſps continually in his ears, all poſſible means were uſed for the conveying of from his Tutor Mr. Lovel, to one Mr. Montague, a Chip of the Qu. block: but this poor young Gentleman, prophetically fore-ſeeing, that he was deſtin'd to the Jeſuits Colledge, (like Penelope's Web) unſpun, as well as he could, to a young Gentleman Mr. Griffin, that lay in his Bed-chamber, what ever had paſt in publique the Day before. Reſolving to ſtand firm and cloſe to the Duplicate and Letter ſent from his brother Charles by the Lord of Ormond: Which Letter, ſayes my Intelligencer, begins & ends ſo brother-like, nay ſo chriſtian-like, that he hath ſet my longing on fire to hear it: 'tis promis'd me I ſhal; and when I do, I ſhall be careful to preſent you with that Jewel. It puts him in mind of the ſtrict command he left with him at parting; of the monſtrous injury to his conſcience; to his ſtate; to his family; the vanity of their Motives; the emptineſs of their promiſes; the more Eligioleneſs of any degree of ſuffering; *Gods* promiſes, whoſe love he muſt reckon to loſe as well as ſo loving a brothers, if he was perverted by any inticings whatſoever: And to make all he ſaid more valuable; that he would reflect on their dead Fathers laſt charge, which he ſolemnly gave him, with the entail of his bleſſing annexed. In fine, he cloſed his Inſtructions with that which would have been ſevere enough alone; *That if he either chang'd his Religion; or put himſelf into the Jeſuits Colledge, he bid the laſt Letter, and muſt never look to ſee his face again.* Whereupon the young Duke tranſcribed a copy thereof, and ſent it to his Mother; withall deſigning her that He might not be excluded from her bleſſing; for reſolved he was to obey the command of his Soveraign brother; and in order thereunto, has now took his journey towards *Germany*, without her leave.

By

*A* List *of the ſhips this week arrived in the Port of* London.

From the *Canaries*, 14 with Canary Wines.

*Malligo*, Three with Wine, Fruit, Orenges, and Lemons.

*Bilboa*, Three with Iron, and Spaniſh Wools.

*Bourdeaux*, One with wine, Spirits, Vinegar, &c.

*Rouen*, One with Canvaſs, Paper, Buckroms, &c.

*Barbados*, Two with Sugar, Tobacco, Indico, &c.

*Denia*, One with Fruit.

*Lypporia*, One with Fruit.

*Smyrna*, One with Silkes, Grograin, and Cotton yarn, &c.

*Cadiz*, One with Paper, buckram, and Canvaſs.

*New-England*, Three with Furs, Sugar, Tobacco, Indico, &c.

*Palma*, One with Sugar, Ginger, and Hides,

*St. Michaels*, One with *Wood*.

*Serrick-ſea*, Four with Pantyles, and Flax.

*Guiney* and *Barbados*, One with Gold, Sugar, Cotton-wool, &c.

*Dunkirk*, One with Linnen-thrid, &c.

Nay, beſides theſe 39 ſhips, divers other Merchants are ſuddenly expected.

By a ſhip from *Smyrna*, we hear, that the plague is very hot in *Conſtantinople*, which had already ſwept away many thouſands; and moreover that the Janiſaries being fallen out with the Citizens, there was a ſore Conflict between them, and many ſlain on both ſides.

Cardinal *Mazarine* his Secretary is ready to go for *Portugal*, as an Ambaſſador, to conclude an offenſive and defenſive League between the King and that Crown; and by that League the King of *Portugal* doth oblige himſelf to pay yearly towards the maintaining of the *French* wars, two millions of Crowns, until the concluſion of a general peace; and offers 6 millions more for a portion to his Daughter, in caſe King Lewis will be pleaſed to make a match with her.

*Extracted out of the Original Papers, publiſhed by Authority, and entred into the Regiſter Book of the Company of Stationers.*

# Severall Proceedings IN PARLAMENT,

With the Transactions of the Affairs in *England*, *Scotland*, *Ireland* and other Nations.

From Thursday the 14 of *Decemb.* to Thursday the 21 day of *December* 1654.

Licensed by the Clerk of the Parliament.

Entred into the Register Book, according to the Act for PRINTING.

Printed at *London* for *Robert Ibbitson* dwelling in Smithfield near Hosier Lane. 1654.

*Beginning on Thursday* 14 *December*. 1654.

THe humble Petition of the Justices of Peace, and the Grand Jury, assembled at the General Sessions of the Peace, holden for the West Riding of the County of *York*, on the behalf of themselves and the Inhabitants of the said Riding, was this day read.

As also, the humble Petition of the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of *York*, both which were referred to a Committee, to consider of a Court of Justice to bee erected at *York*, for the five Northern Counties, and how the Probate of

Wills, granting Administrations, and Recovery of Legacies, may be settled throughout *England* and *Wales*, and prepare one or more Bills for that purpose, if they think fit, and present them to the House.

The like Order was made for preparing a Bill for Probate of Wills, granting Administrations, and recovery of Legacies in *Ireland*.

A Petition from divers Inhabitants of the County of *Derby*, was also read and referred to the Committee aforesaid.

The House this day resumed the Debate upon the Government, and made further progresse therein.

Some persons were added to the Committee for Priviledges.

*Biddles* Blasphemous Books were this day burnt by the Hangman.

This afternoon, the House not sitting, the Committee sate about the Lord *Cravens* businesse. Also the Committee for the regulating of the Chancery. The Committee for the Admiralty, and severall other Committees.

*Perpignan* 5 *December*. The third instant the Count *de Ile* entred into *Ripovil*, according to the Articles of capitulation granted to that place. Wee hear that *Dom Fernando Gala* the Generall of the Spanish horse, is dead of grief, to have been forced to yeild *Urgel* to our Forces, and that hee was buried in *Barcelonna*.

*Thurin* 6 *December*. Cardinall *de Rets* is gone from *Florence* for *Rome*.

*Hague* 10 *December*. The States of the Province of *Holland* do propound to the States Generalls, to sue for an alliance with our neighbours, and to send to the Electors and Princes of *Germany*, for a continuation of the neutrality, the King of *Spain* procured them, according to the Treaty of *Munster*.

*Antwerp* 11 *December*. The seventh instant *Don Antonio Pimentel*, the Spanish Ambassador having been here 3 weeks *incognito* had his first publick audience of the Queen of *Sweden*, who

who sent her imbroidered coach and some others to fetch him.

*Montpelliar* 12 *December*. The seventh instant the opening of the session of the States of this Province was made by an elegant speech of the Prince of *Couty*, in the presence of the Princess his Wife, who was there in a Tribune richly adorned at the end of the Hall with the Marquisses of *Toyras* and *Castry*. The Arch Bishop of *Narbone* and Mr. *Boucherat* the Kings Commissioners, made there likewise very gallant speeches.

*Nantes* 12 *December*. The heart of the late deceased Duke of *Montbazen* having been brought hither, according to his last Will, the Marshall *de la Milleraie* to honour the memory of his predecessors in this Government, went to receive it at the gate of this Town, being accompanied by all the corporations, and conducted him to the Cathedrall Church, and after the usuall ceremonies and services, went along with it to the place where it ought to remain.

*Roven* 17 *December*. The Arch Bishop of this place, according to the example of his predecessors hath lately setled a meeting once in a week in his Archiepiscopall Palace, of all the learnedst Church men and other persons, for the resolving of all questions and difficulties that shall be propounded there.

*Paris* 19 *December*. The seventh instant the Prince *Thomaso* went from hence for *Piedmont*. The 13 Signiour *Lazaro Spinola* Marquis of *Mazon*, extraordinary Ambassador of the Commonwealth of *Genoa* towards this Crown, being arrived with a brave retinue. The 24 the Duke of *Longueville* arrived here, and was very well received by their Majesties. The 17 the King with severall Lords of his Court went to take his ordinary recreation in hunting.

This night was Famous Mr. *Seldens* funerall at the Temple, at which were divers members of Parliament.

*St. Johnstons* 4. December. *Middletons* party lie in *Seaforth's* bounds near the hills of *Assin*. The Lord *Rea* is in *Stranaver*, who hath 200 men. *Middleton*, *Clan Cameron*, *Seaforth*, *Diel*, and adjutant Generall *Drummond*, talked of a Randezvous to be about *Glengarries* bounds, but *Lorn* and o-

there argued to perſwade to their party, ſaying, that the *Engliſh* cannot make uſe of their Land, and that they will get the better Conditions that ſhould have met. There are ſome Moſſe troopers in this ſhire of *Fearth*, with the Lord *Napier*, *Leny*, and *Dougbrey*, on the Breaſe of *Monteith*, I have lately imployed ſome Eighe or Ten active *Scots*, who came off from the Enemy, to hunt the woods, and their other ſecret lurking places, who have brought in 12, or 14, made above 20 Compound, and thoſe that were erreconcilable fell into the body with *Kinoule* and *Dudop*, and ſo were taken all together burning of *Balquhider*, which was the Earl of *Athells* Lands, makes them in much quietneſſe.

*Amſterdam* December 12. A great ſhip coming from the *Levam* called the *Armary of Cullen*, being richly laden was caſt away by a ſtorm upon the Coaſt, among other rich goods, as ſilkes of ſeverall ſorts, was three hundred and fifty bails of Mohair yarn: The *Eaſtland* Fleet conſiſting of near one hundred ſail, is ſafely arrived at the *Vlye* all fully laden. Wee have here a ſtrong report that the agreement is made between the *Swedes*, and the City of *Bremen*

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*Friday* 15. *December*.

THe Houſe reſumed the debate upon the Government, and proceeded in ſeverall parts thereof.

A Bill for naturalization of ſeverall Perſons, was this day read the firſt time.

A Bill for taking away the Court of Wards, was this day reported from the Committee who were appointed to prepare the ſame, and was now read the firſt time.

A Bill for taking away of Purveyance and Compoſitions for Purveyance, was alſo now reported from the ſame Committee, and alſo read the firſt time.

The humble Petition of divers Lords of Mannors and Owners of Com-

mons

mons and Inter Commoners (being Fen Grounds) in the Isle of Ely, and Counties adjacent in behalf of themselves, the Tennants and others, was this day read, and Committed to a Committee.

*To the High Court of Parliament,*

*The humble Petition of divers Lords of Manners and owners of inter-commons being fenne ground in the Ile of* Elie *and Counties adjacent; in behalf of themselves the Tennants, and others.*

*Sheweth,*

THat in the Act of Parliament for dreyning of the great level of the Fennes it is declared, that the grounds dreyned will be fit for tillage to sow Cole seed, Flax, Hemp, corne, &c. to the great benefit of the Common-wealth, and the particular owners; and accordingly the Earle of *Bedford* and his perticipants, do make that advantage and profit to themselves of those Fennes they have in the Level, whence there is at this time above 40000 acres sowed with Cole seed, Flax, and Hemp, and other grains, but the residue of the Fenne lands, belonging to your Petitioners, their tennants, or any other the owners and inhabitants within the said Level, do for the most part consist of great peices of intercommons and Commons, from 500 to three or 4000 Acres in a peice, by means whereof.

1 The nature of the soyle cannot be altered by hasaking, burning, tillage, nor the land improved to the benefit of the Common-wealth, nor made use of to sow any grain on, it being found upon experience that the Fennes are most proper for Wheat, Oats, Barly, Flax, Hemp, and other grain, and the yeild thereof greater quantities, and profit by the Acre then the best uplands in *England*, and in all probability if the inter-Commons and Commons were divided into lesser parcells, so as they might be tilled and sowed with Flax, and Hemp, (of which they produce very great Crops) it would save this nation above 500000 l. a year in linnen cloth, Flax, and Cordidge, besides the imploying many poor that now live idly for want of work.

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1 The nature of the ſoyle cannot be altered by haſaking, burning, tillage, nor the land improved to the benefit of the Common-wealth, nor made uſe of to ſow any grain on, it being found upon experience that the Fennes are moſt proper for Wheat, Oats, Barly, Flax, Hemp, and other grain, and the yeild thereof greater quantities, and profit by the Acre then the beſt uplands in *England*, and in all probability if the inter-Commons and Commons were divided into leſſer parcells, ſo as they might be tilled and ſowed with Flax, and Hemp, (of which they produce very great Crops) it would ſave this nation above 500000 l. a year in linnen cloth, Flax, and Cordidge, beſides the imploying many poor that now live idly for want of work.

2 The uncertainty of interest limited, and bounds in the inter-Commons and Commons, in the said great Level hath already procured many suits, and will continue endlesse controversies, and differences by reason of dayly trespasses and damages, that are committed to the particular trouble and vexation of the inhabitants.

3 In the inter-Commons lying and belonging to severall owners, parishes and mannors, and it being uncertain what profits or what part of the inter-Commons or Commons belonging to each Town, parish or mannor, they cannot lay their Taxes so, but that the same Taxe is leavyed upon one and the same Inhabitant three or four times over, and so it is in all other publique payments.

4 Because the Lords, and rich Commoners over stocking the poor Commoners, by keeping one or two hundred head of Cattle upon the inter-Commons, whereas the poor Commoner who hath the same interest with the richer Commoner cannot keep above four or five Cattle, and some not any, looseth the great advantage and profit hee might make of the improvement of the Fennes; and it is the rich inter-Commoners that most oppo'e the divisions of the inter Commons and Commons in regard of the benefit they make thereby; so as this great Level of the Fennes, now drayned although with great advantage to the Common-wealth and adventurers, doth not p ove so advantagious to many of the owners and inhabitants as is conceived, nor as it will do if inter-Commons and Commons were divided.

5 This dividing the inter-Commons and Commons will greatly advantage the drayning, so as if any extraordinary floods come or banks break, the many division dikes that might be made, would receive any such sudden inundation and carry it speedily to the out falls, so as the Level would not be prejudiced, but advantaged thereby.

6 Lastly, Some Towns have already agreed amongst themselves, and made such a division of their Commons as is hereby

by prayed for, as *Suthery*, and upon it a commoning houſe, which before that diviſion was not worth above 40 l. or 50 l. purchaſe, having now 30 or 40 Acres laid to it in ſeverality, is now let for 30 l. *per annum*, and is worth 3 or 400 l. to bee bought and ſold.

The premiſes therefore conſidered. The Petitioners pray, that an Act of Parliament may bee paſſed, whereby to inable the Commiſſioners of the Great ſeal to grant Commiſſions from time to time, to three or more able and indifferent Commiſſioners, to ſuch Owners of Mannors, Townes and Commoners (as deſire it) indifferently to make and ſet out a juſt diviſion of the ſaid Mannors, Towns, Inter-commons and Commons proportionably to each Lord and Owners that ſue for it, according to his Intereſt, ſo much of the ſaid Inter-commons and Commons in due and equall proportion, as to him or them belongeth, to bee injoyed in ſeverality, that ſo the ſaid Lands may bee improved and manured to the beſt advantage of the Commonwealth, and the particular Owners, and all ſuits and controverſies between the ſaid Lords and Tenants prevented, all Taxes may bee equally made, and the poor Commoner may make his juſt and beſt advantage of that proportion of Inter-commons or Commons, as of right to him belongeth.

*Saturday 16 Decemb.*

THe Houſe proceeded upon the debate of the particulars of the Government, and paſſed ſome Reſolutions therein, and adjourned till Monday next.

*Stockholm 18 Novemb.* S. V. Since my laſt Count *Magnus* preſented his great ſhew in honour of our King and Queen, which was the rareſt that was ever ſeen here in *Sweden*. This morning the *Holſtein* Ambaſſadors with their whole traine, paſt hence by Sea for *Holſtein*, being preſented every one with a chain of gold of 650 Ducats weight, with the King and Queens pourtraict, and their whole company moſt Nobly gifted with good ſtore of new Ducats, of the coyn of *Carolus X.* This day are two of the

Crown

Crown ſhips ordained to bee diſpatched from hence for *Portugall*,

Vienna 19 ditto. S. V. *His Imperiall Majeſty hath denominated the Lord* Waldenoth *for his Reſident in* France, *and prolonged the* Hungarian *Land-day untill* March *next. The diſpatch of the* Muſcovian *Ambaſſadour is alſo for ſome time deferred, by reaſon of his Majeſties indiſpoſition of the Gout, Some* Spaniſh *Officers are again arrived here for the raiſing of ſome Forces for their Maſter, againſt the* French.

*An Abbreviate of the Articles of Peace between his Majeſty of* Sweden *and the City of* Bremen.

*The firſt Article*,

THe Immediates remains ſuſpended for another Treaty, with reſervation of both parties right, for which cauſe no further hoſtility ſhall ever bee begun.

2 For his Majeſties aſſuration, the Inauguration (or *Huldigung*) ſhall bee forthwith performed, to his Excellency the Lord Ambaſſador *Roſenhaan*, in the name of his Majeſty, in the uſuall form as in the year 1637. with reſervation, as in the next preceding Article.

3 The ſaid Inauguration ſhall likewiſe bee performed to his Majeſties ſucceſſors in the Crown, preſently after their Inveſtiture. Provided, that at all times of the ſaid Inauguration, the City bee aſſured of the full injoyment of their Rights, Priviledges and Immunities, as far as they do neither contradict this Treaty, nor the former of *Anno* 1637. Which aſſurance at this time ſhall bee given under the Lord Ambaſſadors own hand, and the ratification thereof from his Majeſty ſent in within three Months hence.

4 The City promiſeth not to enter in any Confederation againſt his Majeſty and his Dominions.

5 In caſe any Eminent danger ſhould threaten his Majeſty or the Dukedome, they promiſe to give timely advertiſement thereof unto his Majeſty.

6 The Bremers ſhall henceforward have no power to arreſt, or impriſon any perſon in the Biſhops houſe, nor pretend any Jurisdiction over the

the *Stadt Voft*, or diſturb him in the executing of his office.

7 The City condiſcends to the keeping of the Court Judicature once a year in the ſaid place, *citra Civitatis Præjudicium.*

8 The Bremets promiſe to aſſigne the *Lutheranes* a place for their Church and to admit the *Lutheran* Citizens to their Councell.

9 The *Burgh Berkes* and *Leke* his Majeſty is to have for his ſatisfaction, and withall to keep *jus territoriale* over *Blomergh*, *Vegeſack* and *Nienkerck*.

10 The *Stifts* of St. *Anſchary* and St. *Nephany* are to be divided between his Majeſty and the Citty.

11 The Conſumption upon his Majeſties Subjects that bring any thing in the Citty to be ſold, is quite abrogated.

12 The *Bremers* keep *jus territoriale* over the four lands of the City, provided they pay half the contribution to the King.

13 They are contented to pay their competent quota of the land debts.

14 The land in the new Town his Majeſty conferres upon them, out of his Royall grace and goodneſſe.

15 The Citty is to give for the reducing of his Majeſties forces the ſumme of 12000 Rix-dollers.

*Warſaw* 19 *November.*

The *Muſcovites* have burnt the Towns, for 40 leagues about *Smolensko* which they have garriſoned with 10000 men, and made an old *German* Col. Governour: above 30000 families are fled towards *Wilda* to avoyd their fury. The Emperor hath demanded the reſtitution of ſome places, this Crown holds from him in *Hungaria*, which were formerly ingaged to the *Poliſh* about 200 years ago: *Sklau*, *Hory* and *Debrowna* have yeilded to the *Muſcovites*, though the *Kam* hath ſent *Kaya Begis* to gather the *Hordes* of *Budziak* and *Okzakow* to releive the *Horde* of *Jurlenbach Murza*, which the *Coſacks* have blocke up between *Okzakow* and a gulf of the black Sea. Our Generalls have ſent them word they were marching in haſt to meet them about *Winnizza* or *Miedzibos*. *Sultan Galga* brother to the ſaid *Kam* is gathering all the Forces of *Krimee* to come and joyn with the ſaid *Kaya Begis* as ſoon as the rivers are frozen. The ſaid *Kaya Begis* hath yet but 20000 men.

*Wienne* 23 *Novemb.* The Turks having lately advanced to the very gates of *Veſprin*, were repulſed with great loſs of their men.

*Koningsburgh* 24 *November.* The King of *Sweden*, hath ſent hither to demand leave for ſome of his Forces to paſſe this way, to reinforce his frontiers, as hee hath done formerly in the Provinces of *Liſland*.

*Hamburgh* 28 *November.* The Vice Chancellor of *Poland*, is return-

fled hither from *Antwerp*, where hee had been to visite the Queen of *Sweden*.

*Rome* 24 *November*. After the taking of Castela-Mare, by the French, where they found 6000 charges of Corn, 2000 of Meal, 7000 hogsheads of Wine, and abundance of other provisions, the Duke *de Guise* sent part of his Forces towards the Tower of the *Annonciate*, to take possession, where they were defeated to a great loss.

*Monday* 28 *Decemb.*

THe Parliament this day made further progresse upon the Government.

The humble Petition of severall Companies of *London* was this day read, and the said Petition was referred to a Committee.

*For the Lords and Magistrates of the Towns of* Campen *and* Swoll, *Right Honourable,*

WHereas you professe an inclination to accomodation, and have made protestations thereof, yet your actions, which are to bee preferred before your words, are quite contrary. It is no end to seek a conference, when your proceedings blast all hopes of effecting any thing by it; you do vainly professe against the poyson of differences, and for the sweetnesse of Peace, while your actions are contrary. For had you an upright meaning, and inclination to accommodation and unity, your deeds would show it, by revoking and nulling your former separated, and illegall meetings, your secluding of some of the Nobility, and suspentions of Commissioners, both in order to the Bayliffe of *Lingen*, and in chusing the Prince of *Orange* to bee Governour, and Count *William* Lieutenant Generall, wherein your proceedings have been contrary to the right proceedings and privileges of the Country.

VVhen wee have seen good effects of this, then wee may hope for a good Order of the Government, Chequer and other things corrupted among us.

And indeed, the illegall combinations in Elections ought strictly

ſy to bee punished; and it is neceſſary that there bee an Act (to ſecure us in particular) that the Orderly way of Aſſembling of the States bee not impeded, and that there may bee no ſeparate meetings hereafter to abuſe the Seal, and the name of the Authority of the Government; and ſo no further complotting of the Members of the Government may exclude others, and that no perſon not rightly qualified may bee admitted to Government or Office.

When wee ſee theſe things done, wee ſhall have hope of Reformation, And then in our meetings things may bee rightly weighed and debated without paſſion. But till then wee cannot judge the deſire of a conference by you to bee any thing elſe than the corruptions of ſome politique Maxims, that have ſome by-aime and ſcope, and carry only a ſpecious ſhow of unity and quiet.

And this wee can witneſſe, that wee ſpeak in all ſincerity, for the right Liberties of our Land, not having any thing in our eyes but the glory of God Almighty. For which end wee beſeech the Lord to open your eyes and informe your judgements.

*Your Lordſhips good Friends*
*The Burgomaſters and Iudges, and Counſill of the Town of* Deventer.

*Given at* Deventer
*14 Novemb.* 1654.

ASS. STROCKEL, Secretary.

Dalkeith 12 December. *There have been ſome conteſts of late in the Town of* Aberdeen, *betwixt Mr.* Cant *and Mr.* Mennis *for the Sacrament of the Lords Supper, which Mr.* Mennis *would have celebrated only to thoſe of the ſeparated Congregation in that Town, but was oppoſed by Mr.* Cant; *yet after further conference they came to a better underſtanding, and the difference between them pretty well compoſed.* Sir George Monro *is lately come in to Major Generall* Overton *at* Aberdeen, *Captain* Buhannan *Laird of* Lence *is come in to Lieutenant Coll.* Pike *at* Sterling, *and Captain* Hamilton *(who much infeſted theſe parts) is come in with* 16 *men, and hath*

*laid down Armes, the Earle of* Selkirk *hath also sent to treat, and the Lord* Lorn *is upon capitulating with the Marquis of* Argyle, *so that* Middleton *is likely to have but a very few left with him, hee is still in* Seaforths *bounds with not above* 30 *or* 40 *men with him. Glengary is at* Knodiard *and Mr.* Aldny *came lately to the* Breas *of* Loquaber, *with about* 40 *men, and it is believed hee too will engage to a peaceable life. There was another fire happened in* Edinburgh *on Sunday night last, but through the industry of the Souldiers it burnt down only one House, they pulling down some houses of each side of it in the Parliament-close.*

*Tuesday.* 19. *December.*

THe Parliament this day Committed the Printer and the Stationer, that Printed and sold Mr. *Biddles* blasphemous Books, both to the Tolbuith, prisoners.

*Portsmouth.* 18. *December.* Wee are presently to Randezvouze upon Generall *Venables* coming, and then away; wee hear the Pope hath given liberty to the Emperour to raise two Souldiers out of every Monastery for the interest of that Religion. Prince *Rupert* is come from the Emperour to *Neurenberg* with 20 followers, and 30 Horse. The Emperour paid him a fourth part of his pretences, and gave him two Turkish Horses. The *French* are beaten quite out of *Naples* again, 3500 fewer in number then before they took *Castela Mare*. The *Spanish* Fleet was at *Orbitello*, and it is said have once met the Duke of *Guise*, and at least 2000 Volleyes of Cannon have been made at one another. But the *Spaniards* since retired to *Naples*.

Generall *Blake* is between the two *French* Fleets. The Duke of *Glocester* hath made his escape out of the Pallace Royall at *Paris* to go to the Marquesse of *Ormond*, who is to carry him to *Callen* to the *Scotch* King his Brother. Hee hath written to his Mother to excuse his not taking his leave of her, whereupon the Queen hath lately had a visit to comfort her. *Jermin* keeps her so bare of money, that of all her pentions, shee desiring to have a new rich Gown made her now against Christmas, had not money enough to pay for it, and so goes without it. The *French* Lords take it so ill from *Jermin*, so that Cardinall *Mazarine* lately, when he would have load on upon an Ingagement, told him (in a jeer) that hee was a person too high to bee engaged

gaged in his perſon to hazzard therein, for another nation, it would bee more honourable to engage for his own Country. The Lord *Revening* hath made his reports to the States Generall at the *Hague*, of his tranſactions in *England*, and received thanks. The Earl *Tot* hath acquainted the King of *France*, that the King of *Spain* had reſigned his intereſt in the hands of the Queen of *Sweden*, who had ſent him to know whether her mediation ſhould bee acceptable to his Majeſty. It was anſwered, that the Pope, the Common-wealth of *Venice*, and the States of the United Provinces, having made their indevours therein, they ſhould take it ill if the buſineſſe ſhould bee wholly put in her Majeſties hands, without giving them a ſhare in it. But if ſhee pleaſe to joyn her mediation with them, it would bee very acceptable to his Majeſty. Mounſieur *de Langlade* Cardinal *Mazarines* Secretary, goes to *Portugall* to renue the Allyance and Confederacy againſt *Spain* untill the generall peace bee made, wherein *Portugall* is to bee comprehended.

*To the Right Honourable the Parliament now ſitting at* Weſtminſter,

*The humble Petition of the miſerable poor Priſoners in Woodſtreet Compter, and in behalf of the reſt of the poor Priſoners in and about* London, *moſt humbly begging your Charity and Pity.*

*Humbly ſheweth*, That whereas the preceding Parliaments were graciouſly pleaſed to take into their charitable conſideration, the miſerable condition of poor Priſoners, and thereupon granted the five pound Act, wherein was expreſt, that all thoſe Priſoners who were not able to pay Fees and Chamber rents, their own ſecurity was to be taken; and ſince that another gracious Act was granted, which tended as much to the good of Creditors and poor Priſoners as could bee expected; and yet for all this, the poor Priſoners muſt now bee kept in priſon to the indangering life there, for want of food, unleſs they can find money to ſatisfie the unreaſonable Jaylor.

May it pleaſe this Honorable Parliament to vouchſafe a charitable conſideration of your poor Petitioners, and to give their humble Remonſtrance but a favourable aſpect, then with confidence wee may expect that charity, that pity from Salters hall, which we never yet found.

*And wee ſhall bee alwayes bound to pray, &c.*

The Lord Ambaſſador *Burdeaux* from the King of *France*, this day made preparations to the receiving of the Commiſſioners from His Highneſſe the Lord Protector.

The Vice-King of *Norway* dined this day with his Highneſs the Lord Protector at White-hall.

The Ambaſſador from *Genoa* is on his way for *England*.

Mr. *John Symſon* hath again been brought to White-hall.

*Wedneſday* 20 *December*.

THe Parliament this day reſumed the debate upon the Government, and have made very large progreſſe therein, and ſince the laſt week Reſolved,

That without the conſent of the Lord Protector and Parliament, no Law or Statute be made for the reſtraining of ſuch tender conſciences as ſhall differ in Doctrin, Worſhip and Diſcipline, from the publique profeſſion, and ſhall not abuſe this liberty to the civill injury of others, or the diſturbance of the publique Peace. Provided that ſuch Bills as ſhall be agreed upon by the Parliament, for the reſtraining of Atheiſm, Blaſphemy, damnable Hereſies, (to be particularly innumerated by this Parliament) Popery, Prelacy, Licentiouſneſſe, and prophainneſſe, or ſuch as ſhall Preach, Print, or avowedly maintain any thing contrary to the Fundamentall Principles of Doctrin, held forth in the publique profeſſion, which ſhall be agreed upon by the Lord Protector and the Parliament; or ſhall deny any overt, or publique Act to the diſturbance thereof, ſhall paſs into (and become) Laws 20 daies after their preſentation to the Lord Protector, although hee ſhall not give his conſent thereunto.

That the Acts and Ordinances of Parliament, made for the ſale or other diſpoſition of the lands, rents, and hereditaments of the late King, Queen, and Prince, of Arch-Biſhops, Biſhops, Deans, and Chapters, the lands of delinquents, forreſt lands, or any of them, or any other lands, Tenements, Rents, and hereditaments belonging to the Common-wealth, ſhall no way bee impeached or made invalid, but ſhall remain good and firm; and that the ſecurity given by Act and Ordinance of Parliament, for any ſumme or ſummes of money, by any of the ſaid Lands, the Excile, or by any other publique revenue,

and also the securities given by the publique faith of the Nation; and the engagement of the publique faith, for satisfaction of debts and damages, shall remain firm and good, and not be made void or invalid upon any presence whatsoever.

Provided that the Articles given to or made with the enemy, and afterwards confirmed by Parliament, shall be performed and made good to the persons confirmed therein.

Provided also; that all appeals or Petitions that were made or exhibited since *16 July* 1651 and before 1 *December* instant for relief, concerning Bills for sale of Delinquents estates may be heard and determined this Parliament.

That the present Lord Protector shall take and subscribe a solemn Oath, for due calling of Parliaments and good Government of these Nations. And other future Lord Protectors, immediately after election, and before hee enter upon the Government, shall take and subscribe the same solemn Oath for the due calling of Parliaments and good Government of these Nations. (A form of which Oath is passed) And that such Oath shall be taken in Parliament (if the Parliament bee then sitting) and in the Intervalls of Parliament, in such publique place and manner as the Councell shall appoint.

(The Counsell to bee sworn before the Parliament (the Parliament sitting) and in the Intervalls of Parliament before the Lords of the great Seal).

That for the maintenance of 10000 Horse and Dragoons, and 20000 Foot in *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland* for the defence and service thereof; and also for a convenient Navy of ships for guarding the Seas, a Revenue bee raised to continue untill 40 days after the time appointed for the fitting of the next Parliament; unlesse the Lord Protector and the Parliament (the Parliament sitting) or the Lord Protector and his Councill in the intervalls of Parliament, shall otherwise think fit to lessen the same in the mean time.

That the constant yearly revenue of two hundred thousand pounds the year, bee setled and established upon the now Lord Protector, and the succeeding Lord Protectors for the time being respectively for defray-

ing

ing of publique Charges, for administration of Justice and other exigenses of the Government, and for the support of his and their state and dignity, as may bee for the honour of this Common-wealth of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, and that the said 200000 pound by the year, bee constantly paid out of the publique receipt of the Exchequer by warrant of the Lord Protector and the Counsell, and shall not be taken away nor diminished, without the consent of the Lord Protector and the Parliament.

White-hall, St. *Jameses*, the Mews, Somerset house, Greenwich, Winsor, Hampton Court, and the Mannor of *York*, to be kept unsold.

These places to bee kept for the Lord Protector, and for succeeding Lord Protectors for the honour of the Common-wealth.

All Publique Revenues not disposed of, to bee invested in his hands; to bee brought into the Receipt of the publique Exchequer, and all publique debts sued in his name.

And severall other votes passed (as part of the Government) for proceedings upon the death of the Lord Protector, in order to the Government of this Common-wealth and transferring it, upon a succeeding Lord Protector.

The Bill upon the whole Government, the particulers being now gone through, is to be brought in on Fryday next.

This afternoon the Bill for the Assessment was read the third time. And the House proceeded to the finishing of it.

17 Saile of gallant ships are ready to set saile with Generall Penn from Portsmouth after the Randezouses.

Imprimatur, *Henry Scobell.*

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There is lately come into *England*, a Stranger, from *France*, that perfectly cures the Gout, Sciatica, and the Kings Evill, with plaisters, without administring any thing inwardly, in the time of 10 or 12 days, and gives ease in two hours time. You may find him at *Bozoms Inne* in St. *Lawrence Lane*, at Mris. *Hawksheads*, at the lower end of *Cheapeside*. His name is *Peter Francesse*.

Newly publish, A Compleat and perfect Concordance of the English Bible: composed after a new, and most compendious Method, whereby may bee readily found any place of Canonicall Scripture: Very usefull for all Students in Divinity; And all private Christians, whose hearts God shall move to bee searchers of his Word. Printed at Oxford for Thomas Robinson, and are to bee sold in London by Andrew Crooke in Pauls Church-yard.

Mr. Anthony Burges his second Part of Justification, maintaining the satisfaction and Righteousnesse of Christ. Also a Love-token for Mourners, by Mr. Samuel Fisher, once Minister at Salop, and late of Brides London, together with his Meditations upon Death, in the last Plague-time at Salop. Both sold by T. Underhill, neer Pauls.

(1681) Numb. 206

# The Faithful SCOUT:

**Containining these Particulars, viz.**

*The Solemn Oath and Engagement of the Parliament of England, to be taken and subscribed by his Highness the Lord Protector, and all others who shall succeed him, with the true Form and Constitution of Government; and the Rules and Instructions, shewing how far their Power shall, and must extend over the People; and wherein the People may by Law compel them to a Limitation. Likewise, the names of all the places setled upon the Protector, and his Successors; the just sum of his whole Revenue to be extracted out of the Exchequer yearly. The Resolves of the House touching a standing Army, the disbanding all horse and foot throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland, excepting 30000. The new Edict and proclamation of the K. of France against the English. The discharging of above 2000 pieces of Canon upon the Levant seas. The pursuing of the French Fleet by Gen. Blake. The advancing of Gen. Penn and Gen. Venables, with 37 men of war, and 10000 men from Portsmouth, and the chusing of a new Gen. in Scotl.*

From *Fryday* Decemb. the 15. to *Fryday* Decemb. the 22. 1654.

*London*, printed by *Robert Wood*, 1654.

*Beginning, Friday* Decem. *the* 15.

TO swear by their *Faith*, was the Romans greatest Oath, which they kept inviolably; but to swear, and forswear, in the presence of the most High and Eternal Lord God, is so great an out facing and provocating sin, that we may dread the Chastisement from Heaven, even with the most severest Rod, for the great Apostacy of many eminent Backsliders, high in Authority in this our latter *Age*. To divert which, I could with a gracious Attonement, and happy Reconciliation between the present Head & Members; and that Authority would be pleased (as *Henry* the 1. K.

of *England* did) to appoint the payment of 40 s. 20 s. 10 s. and 3 s. 4 d. according to the degree of the swearer, to be given to the poor.

*As for Example.*

Maximilian the Emperor decreed, That every vain swearer should pay 13 s. 4 d. And he who refused so to pay, and repented not of his wickedness, should lose his head.

Philip King of France ordained that whosoever by swearing blasphemed God, though in a Tavern, yet he should be straightway drowned.

In the year 1649. about the end of June, there was a souldier at Ware going with some others to wash himself in the river; but finding the water shallow, he asked if there was no deeper a place for him to swim in: some told him that there was not far off deep pit, but that it was very dangerous; and therefore advised him to take heed how he went into it: To whom he answered; God damn me, if it be as deep as Hell I will go into it: which accordingly he did; but immediatly sunk to the bottome, never rising again, and was there drowned.

*Last to Intelligence:*

The first thing (this week) that presents it self to publike view, is, the Address of many well affected Citizens, to the Lord Protector, in behalf of Mr. *John Lilburn*; wherein they implore a Restauration of that long-suffering Gentleman, &c. But without sufficient security for his peaceable deportment, 'tis conceived all will be invalid; for, upon his Restauration to Liberty, he must take this Engagement, To live peaceable and quietly.

He hath ſent a Letter to his wife for a Suit of Apparel, being expoſed to the extremity of cold; and well he may, poor Gentleman, for he hath onely that Summer Suit for this Winter Seaſon, in which he received his Tryal at the Old-Bayley in.

*A* Liſt *of the ſhips this week arrived in the Port of* London.

From the *Canaries*, 14 with Canary Wines.

*Malligo*, Three with Wine, Fruit, Orenges, and Lemons.

*Bilboa*, Three with Iron, and Spaniſh Wools.

*Bourdeaux*, One with wine, Spirits, Vinegar, &c.

*Rouen*, One with Canvaſs, Paper, Buckroms, &c.

*Barbados*, Two with Sugar, Tobacco, Indico, &c.

*Denia*, One with Fruit.

*Lypporia*, One with Fruit.

*Smyrna*, One with Silkes, Grograin, and Cotton-yarn, &c.

*Caux*, One with Paper, buckram, and Canvaſs.

*New-England*, Three with Furs, Sugar, Tobacco, Indico, &c.

*Palma*, One with Sugar, Ginger, and Hides.

*St. Michaels*, One with *Wood*.

*Serrick-ſea*, Four with Pan-Tyles, and Flax.

*Guniny* and *Barbados*, One with Gold, Sugar, Cotton-wool, &c.

*Dunkirk*, One with Linnen-thread, &c.

Nay, beſides theſe 39 ſhips, divers other Merchants are ſuddenly expected.

Cardinal *Mazarine* his Secretary is ready to go for *Portugal*, as an Ambaſſador, to conclude an offenſive and defenſive League between the King and that Crown; and by that League the King of *Portugal* doth oblige himſelf to pay yearly towards the maintaining of the *French* wars, two millions of Crowns, until the concluſion of a generall peace; and offers 6 millions more for a portion to his Daughter, in caſe King Lewis wilbe pleaſed to make a match with her.

*Saturday Decemb.* 16.

Gen. *Venables*, with all the reſt of his Officers and Souldiers, employed in the preſent Expedition, are at *Portſmouth*, and will ſuddenly be under ſayl with Gen. *Pen*. From whence we have received credible intelligence, That the D. of Guiſe is beaten out of the Kingdom of *Naples*; and that Gen. *Blake* is in purſuit of his fleet upon the *Levant*.

*Munday Decemb* 18.

By an Expreſs from *Scotland* it is advertiſed, That the Preſbyterian Miniſters have declared the L. *Lorn* General, and *Middleton* Lieut. Gen. conceiving him to be too great a Royaliſt, which is the chief Argument they uſe, *that* God *doth not proſper him*: but the argument may as wel be retorted upon themſelves, who were once in a fairer way, then ever valiant *Middleton* was for prevailing Upon which, the E. of *Selkirk* hath ſent to Maj gen. *Overton* for his coming in; and Sir G. *Monro* is already come; as alſo the Laird of *Leny*, and Cap. *Hamilton*.

*Tueſday Decemb.* 19.

The Vice King of *Norway* (Ambaſſador from the K. of *Denmark*) dined this day with his Highneſs the Lord Protector at White-hall. Three Ambaſſadors more are coming from Genoa, Venice, and Florence. Mr. *John Simpſon* hath ſ g in been brought to White-hall; and Mr. *Feak* hath ſet forth a *Remonſtrance* concerning the Times.

Since our laſt, the Houſe hath again taken into conſideration the buſineſs of tender conſciences, and reſolv'd, That ſuch of them as ſhal differ in Opinion from any thing in the publick profeſſion to be held forth, ſhal enjoy their Liberty; provided they do not maintain Popery, Atheiſm, nor Prelacy, nor any of thoſe Hereſies which ſhall be enumerated and condemned by this preſent Parliament, or do any thing tending to ſedition, or to the diſturbance of the publike peace.

*Reſolved, &c.* That the preſent Lord Protector ſhal take & ſubſcribe a ſolemn Oath, for due calling of Parl. and good government of theſe Nations. And other future Lord protectors, immediately after election, and before he enter upon the government, ſhal take and ſubſcribe the ſame ſolemn Oath, for the due calling of parliaments, and good government of theſe Nations. (A form of which Oath is paſſed) And

that

that ſuch Oath ſhalbe taken in parl. (if the parl. be then ſitting) and in the Intervals of parliament, in ſuch publike place and manner as the Councel ſhal appoint. (The Councel to be ſworn before the par. (the parl. ſitting) and in the Intervals of Parl. before the Lords of the great Seal.)

Then the parl. conſidered, and concluded of a ſettlement of two hundred thouſand pounds, *per annum*, for ſupport of the State of the Lord protector, and for defraying the other neceſſary charges in the adminiſtration of Juſtice, and other expences of the government; they alſo reſolved, That the ſaid 200000 l. by the year, be conſtantly paid out of the publique Receipt of the Exchequer, by Warrant of the L. protector and the Councel, and ſhal not be taken away nor diminiſhed, without the conſent of the Lord protector and the parliament.

They likewiſe ſettled upon the Lord protector and his Succeſſors, the Houſes of *Whitehall*, *St. Jameſes*, *Greenwich*, *Somerſet houſe*, *Windſor Caſtle and Park*, *Hampton Court*, *and the Manor of York*. And all publike Revenues not diſpoſed of, to be inveſted in his hands; to be brought into the Receipt of the publique Exchequer, and all publike Debts ſued in his name.

Then the Houſe ſpent the day in debate touching the ſtanding forces, and it was reſolved, *That the preſent eſtabliſhment ſhal be* 20000 *foot and* 10000 *Horſe and Dragoons; and the Aſſeſment of* 60000 *l. per month, for their maintenance, and the Navy, ſhall continue in full force till* 40 *dayes after the ſitting of the next Parliament; unleſs the Protector and his Councel, in the intervals of Parliament, ſhal otherwiſe think fit to leſſen the ſame in the mean time.*

The parl having gone through the whole *government*, and finiſhed their Reſolves thereupon; it was ordered, *That they be preſented to the Houſe on Fryday next, in the form of a Bil; and that it ſhal then be read the firſt time, in order to its preſenting to his Highneſs the Lord Protector. And it was ordered, That a Clauſe ſhalbe added to it, Repealing all former Laws and Statutes that contain any thing contrary thereto.*

This cold ſeaſon is like to produce warm weather in Rich-mens *kitchins*, ſince that all men are left free to uſe their own conſciences.

*Wedn.*

Wednesday Decem. 19.

By a ship from *Smyrna*, we hear, that the plague is very hot in *Constantinople*, which had already swept away many thousands; and moreover that the Janisaries being fallen out with the Citizens, there was a sore Conflict between them, and many slain on both sides.

From *Holland* they write, That a great ship coming from the Levant, called the *Armary of Cullen*, being richly laden, was cast away by storm upon that Coast; among other rich goods, as silkes of several sorts, was 350 Bails of Mohair yarn: The Eastland Fleet consisting of 102 sayl, is safely arrived at the Uly, all bravely fraught, and fully laden.

*A Letter from Scotland.*

SIR,

*General Middleton we hear retains a kind of resolution to destroy all that refuses a conjunction, especially such as have deserted him, and use this for an Argument, that the English cannot subsist, or make use of their Landing, but that they shall by their severity, weary them out, and to force them retire; In skirts: They being, as Fame reputes, no less then 900 muckle men of war; besides, another mighty body consisting of 200 under the command of the Lord Rea, and Sir George Monro, in Strunaver, but are to have a general Randevouz about Glengarries bounds, where Adjutant General Drummond, Major Gen. Diel, and the great Clan Camron are to meet. The Lord Napier is about the Brea of Monteith with some Moss Troopers, who have now fixed themselves,*

## The Levelling Hectors.

*But some of the active Scots (whom the Governour of St. Johnstons made use of) have chased them in the Woods, and brought in 12 prisoners. Upon which, the rest of them making an incursion into the Lowlands, our General took revenge, and burnt all Balquilder, the Earl of Athols lands.*

Edenburgh Decem. 11. 1654.

By

By an Expreſs from *Portſmouth*, thus: Vice Admiral *Lawſon* is ready to ſet ſayl the firſt fair wind with 16 men of war, and the reſt will be ready within 10 or 14 dayes. But if you aſk whither they are bound, I muſt be ſilent in my anſwer, for I know not.

*We have received very certain intelligence, That the French Fleet commanded by the Duke of Guiſe, is now riding in the Neopolitan Ocean; and the L. St. Paul is landed at Caſtel a mare; but upon his attempt to take in the Tower de L'annunciade, the Neopolitans fell upon them with ſuch an irreſiſtable courage, that above 800 French were ſlain upon the place, and the reſt forced to retreat: But of this, by the next Poſt, we ſhall give you the full particulars;*

THe Extraction of Mans ſoul, being a judicious Diſcourſe, proving that the production of mans ſoul comes by propagation, and not by creation; wherein the Doctrine of Original ſin, and purity of Chriſts incarnation is fully cleared. Alſo, Tables of Intereſt and Rebate exactly calculated at ſix *per cent*, according to the late Act of Parl. Together with the valuation of Annuities, Leaſes, Fines, and Reverſions. Likewiſe, an excellent piece written by Dr. *Hall*, called, Holy Raptures of the Love and Union of Chriſt with his Members, and the Characters of a Chriſtian. *Johnſons* Arithmetick, being an exact piece of vulgar and decimal Arithmetick, Re-printed with many uſeful Additions. All printed for *John Sweeting* at the Angel in *Popes* head Alley.

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I Am requeſted to give intelligence, that thoſe ſo famous Lozanges for the cure of Conſumptions, Coughs, Catarrhes, Aſthma's, Hoarſneſs, and all other Diſeaſes incident to the Lungs, are now to be ſold at the ſign of the three Caſtles in East-Smithfield, next door to the Star Tavern, which infallibly cures all thoſe Diſeaſes, although of many years continuance. As alſo, an approved Antidote againſt the Plague, or any other contagious Diſeaſe. A ſmall quantity kept in the mouth in the morning, until it be there diſſolved, is ſufficient. And that none may be deceived, his Papers have the figure of this Coat of Arms upon them.

*Thursday Decemb.* 21.

By an Expreſs from the Engliſh Navy it is certified, That [illegible] is got between the two *French Fleets*, and intends to fight them, if they dare attempt an engagement. Whereupon King Lewis and his Council hath paſſed an Edict againſt the Engliſh, giving Licence to all their ſhips trading to the Levant, to make prize of all Engliſh Merchant men, in any place whatſoever. And that an *Order* is paſſed for calling home their Ambaſſador from *London*. It is alſo ſaid, that the King and Councel intends to make war againſt the *Emperor*, for violating the Treaty concluded at *Munſter*; and to that end reſolve, to renew the Alliance with the Kings of *Denmark* and *Sweden*; as alſo with the *Elector of Brandenburgh*, and by all means to engage with them the *Elector of Saxony*, the *Lantgrave of Haſſia*, and other Proteſtant Lords & Princes, to declare war againſt the *Emperor*, & the reſt of the popiſh Princes, and Lords. Upon the D. of *Glouceſter* leaving the City of *Paris*, the Qu. his Mother ſent to him to perſwade him to take a dinner in the Jeſuits Colledge, to ſignifie his obedience to her. But the Duke's anſwer was, *That though ſhe was his Mother, yet he muſt obey his brother; and beſides, that he could not have to do with the Jeſuits in the leaſt, without wronging his Conſcience, which was more precious unto him, then all the Honour and Riches in the World.* Since which time, the Queen hath had a conference with Mr. *Jermin*, deſiring a new gown againſt Chriſtmas; but (amongſt all her pentions) he ſaid, He had not ſo much money as would pay for the making, and ſo (poor Lady) ſhe goes without it. Prince Rupert is returned ſatisfied from the Emperors Court; and hath preſented the K. of *Scots* with two delicate Turkiſh Horſes. The Spaniſh fleet (tis ſaid) have met the D. of Guiſe, and that after 2000 volleys of Canon paſſing between them, the Spaniards retreated to Naples.

The King of Spain hath ſent a rich Sword to the Prince of Conde, valued at 150000 Gilders, (that is, 15000 *l. ſterling*,) as a preſent and acknowledgment for his good ſervice. The Queen of Sweden hath every day when ſhe goes to dinner, the picture of the K. of Scots in her eye, and when ſhe drinks, ſhe drinks his health, ſaying, I drink to thee great Heroe.

*Extracted out of the Original Papers publiſhed by Authority, and entred into the Regiſter Book of the Company of Stationers.*

# The Perfect Diurnall

OF SOME

## PASSAGES and PROCEEDINGS

Of, and in relation to, the

## ARMIES IN ENGLAND, IRELAND, & SCOTLAND.

Licensed according to the direction of the late Act for Printing:

*From Monday* Decemb. 18. *to Monday* Decemb. 25. 1654.

*London*, Printed by *Francis Leach*, at the Faulcon in Shooe-lane.

*Beginning Monday* Decemb. 18.

THe Parliament resumed the debate upon the Government, and as to that part we formerly mentioned concerning tender consciences. They have thus far resolved on, That without the consent of the Lord Protector and Parliament, no no Law or Statute be made for the restraining of such tender Consciences as shall differ in Doctrin, Worship, and Discipline, from the publique profession, and shall not abuse this liberty to the civil injury of others, or the disturbance of the publique peace. Provided that such Bills as

ſhall be agreed upon by the Parl. for the reſtraining of Atheiſm, Blaſphemy, damnable Hereſies, (to be particularly innumerated by this Parliament) Popery, Prelacy, Licentiouſneſs, & Prophaneſs or ſuch as ſhall Preach, Print, or avowedly maintain any thing contrary to the Fundamental principles of Doctrine held forth in the publique profeſſion, which ſhall be agreed upon by the Lord Protector and the Parliament; or ſhall deny any overt, or publique Act, to the diſturbance thereof, ſhall paſs into (and become) Laws, 20 days after their preſentation to the Lord Protector, although he ſhall not give his conſent thereunto.

And upon the debate this day as to the ſtanding Forces by Sea and Land, It was reſolved, That the preſent eſtabliſhment ſhall be 20000 Foot, and 10000 Horſe and Dragoons, and the Aſſeſſment of 60000 l. *per* moneth, for their maintenance, ſhall continue in force till forty days after the firſt ſitting of the next Parliament, unleſſe the Lord Protector and the Parliament, (the Parliament ſitting) or the Lord Protector and his Councel in the Interval of Parliament, ſhall otherwiſe think fit to leſſen the ſame in the mean time.

Several Orders have paſſed ſince our laſt as to particular buſineſſes, of which take this accompt, *viz.* The humble Petition of the Juſtices of Peace, and the Grand Jury, aſſembled at the General Seſſions of the peace, holden for the Weſt Riding of the County of *York*, on the behalf of themſelves and the Inhabitants of the ſaid Riding, read. As alſo the humble Petition of the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of *York*, both which were referred to a Committee, to conſider of a Court of Juſtice to be erected at *York*, for the five Northern Counties, and how the probate of Wills, granting Adminiſtrations, and Recovery of Legacies, may be ſetled throughout *England* and *Wales*, and prepare one or more Bills for that purpoſe, if they think fit, and preſent them to the Houſe.

The like Order was made for preparing a Bill for probate of Wils, granting Adminiſtrations, and recovery of Legacies in *Ireland*.

A Petition from divers Inhabitants of the County of *Derby*, read and referred to the Committee aforesaid.

The humble Petition of divers Lords of Manors, and Owners of Commons and inter Commoners ( being Fen-Grounds ) in the Isle of *Ely*, and Counties adjacent, in behalf of themselves, the Tenants, and others, was this day read, and committed to a Committee. The Petition was as followeth,

*To the High Court of Parliament,*

*The humble Petition of divers Lords of Manors, and owners of inter-commons, being Fenn ground, in the Isle of* Ely, *and Counties adjacent, in behalf of themselves, the Tenants, and others.*

*Sheweth,*

THat in the Act of Parliament for dreyning of the great level of the Fennes it is declared, that the grounds dreyned will be fit for tillage to sow Coleseed, Flax, Hemp, Corne, &c. to the great benefit of the Common-wealth, and the particular owners; and accordingly the Earl of *Bedford* and his participants do make that advantage and profit to themselves of those Fennes they have in the Level, whence there is at this time above 40000 acres sowed with Coleseed, Flax, and Hemp, and other grains; but the residue of the Fenne lands, belonging to your Petitioners, their Tenants, or any other the owners and inhabitants within the said Level, do for the most part consist of great pieces of intercommons and Commons, from 500 to 3 or 4000 acres in a piece, by means whereof,

1 The nature of the soyle cannot be altered by hasaking, burning, tillage, nor the land improved to the benefit of the Common-wealth, nor made use of to sow any grain on, it being found upon experience that the Fenns are most proper for Wheat, Oats, Barly, Flax, Hemp, and other grain, and the yield thereof greater quantities, and profit by the Acre than the best uplands in *England*; and in all probability if the Intercommons and Commons were divided into lesser parcels, so as they might be tilled and sowed with Flax, and Hemp, ( of which they produce very great Crops ) it would save this nation above 500000 l. a year in linnen Cloth, Flax, and Cordidge,

beſides the imploying many poor that now live idly for want of work.

2. The uncertainty of intereſt limited, and bounds in the inter-Commons and Commons in the ſaid great Level hath already procured many ſutes, and will continue endleſſe controverſies, and differences by reaſon of dayly treſpaſſes and damages, that are committed to the particular trouble and vexation of the Inhabitauts.

3. In the inter-Commons lying and belonging to ſeveral owners, pariſhes and mannors, and it being uncertain what profits, or what part of the inter-Commons or Commons belonging to each Town, pariſh, or manor, they cannot lay their Taxes ſo, but that the ſame Tax is leavyed upon one and the ſame Inhabitant three or four times over, and ſo it is in all other publique payments.

4. Becauſe the Lords, and rich Commoners over ſtocking the poor Commoners, by keeping one or two hundred head of Cattle upon the inter-Commons, whereas the poor Commoner, who hath the ſame intereſt with the richer Commoner cannot keep above four or five Cattle, and ſome not any, looſeth the great advantage and profit he might make of the improvement of the Fennes; and it is the rich inter-Commoners that moſt oppoſe the diviſions of the inter-Commons and Commons in regagard of the benefit they make thereby; ſo as this great Level of the Fennes, now drayned although with great advantage to theCommon-wealth and adventurers,doth not prove ſo advantagious to many of the owners and inhabitants as is conceived, nor as it will do if inter-Commons and Commons were divided.

5. This dividing the inter-Commons and Commons will greatly advantage the drayning, as if any extraordinary floods come or banks break, the many diviſion dikes that might be made, would receive any ſuch ſudden inundation, and carry it ſpeedily to the out falls, ſo as the Level would not be prejudiced, but advantaged thereby.

6. Laſtly, Some Towns have already agreed amongſt themſelves.

ſelve-, and made ſuch a diviſion of their Commons, as is here-by prayed for, as *Suthery*, and upon it a commoning houſe, which before that diviſion was not worth above 40l. or 50l. purchaſe, having now 30 or 40 Acres laid to it in ſeveralty, is now let for 30 l. *per annum*, and is worth 3 or 400l. to be bought and ſold.

The premiſes therefore conſidered. The Petitioners pray, that an Act of Parſiament may be paſſed, whereby to inable the Commiſſioners of the great Seal to grant Commiſſions from time to time, to three or more able and indifferent Commiſſioners, to ſuch Owners of Manors, Towns and Commoners (as deſire it) indifferently to make and ſet out a juſt diviſion of the ſaid Manors, Towns, Inter-commons and Commons proportionably to each Lord and Owners that ſue for it, according to his intereſt, ſo much of the ſaid Inter-commons and Commons in due and equal proportion, as to him or them belongeth, to be injoyed in ſeveralty, that ſo the ſaid Lands may be improved and manured to the beſt advantage of the Commonwealth, and the particular Owners, and all ſutes and controverſies between the ſaid Lords and Tenants prevented, all Taxes may be equally made, and the poor Commoner may make his juſt and beſt advantage of that proportion of Inter-commons or Commons, as of right to him belongeth.

From ſeveral parts thus. *Stockholm*, The King of *Sweden* with the Senatours are now much buſie upon the affairs of *Poland*, and it is obſerved that there is a very great inclination in this Court, towards the Treaty with *Poland*, and by that means come to make a defenſive and offenſive League between the two Crowns, ſo much the rather by reaſon of the great progreſſe of the *Muſcovites* in *Lithuania*, which having once conquered, they have a fair way open into the Province of *Liſland*.

*Warſovia*, We hear from *Ukraine* that there hath been lately a great fight between the Poliſh Army and the *Coſacks*, but as yet know not who hath got the day. The King of *Poland* is on his

his return hither from *Grodna*, but ſtayed by the way to receive an Ambaſſador from the *Tartars*. Gen. *Kimelniski* having raiſed his Siege from *Mizdaſtus* is gone towards *Kiovia*, there to conferre with the *Muſcovites*.

The Biſhop of *Cracovia* is imployed to ſee the ſeveral aſſeſments gathered, which work is already in good forwardneſs, and theſe monies being gathered, will be imployed towards the raiſing of more Forces; ſince the taking of *Smolensko*, divers other places of leſſe conſequence have alſo yielded up to the *Muſcovites*, who is grown ſo numerous, that (if not ſpeedily prevented) he is like to carry all before him, yet having made ſeveral Bridges upon the *Borizene* to facilitat his march, he hath found ſo ſtrong an oppoſition by our men, that none is yet got over.

*Vienna*, The States of *Hungaria* have through their great complaints prevailed ſo much, that according to their deſires there will be a Diet began upon the 24 of *Jan.* next. The Ambaſſadors of *Muſcovia* are now on their way homewards, and are to have their charges born till they are out of the Emperors Country. The *Turkiſh* Ambaſſador hath had his firſt audience of his Imperial Majeſty, to whom he made great complaints for many acts of hoſtility committed upon his Maſters ſubjects, and after delivered the ſame unto the Earl of *Bouchaim*, Preſident of the Counſel of war, whom he preſented with a very gallant *Turkiſh* horſe; here is an Ambaſſador from *Venice*, and two more expected from *Perſia* and *Tartaria*.

Cullen

*Cullen.* Here are divers Ambaſſadours from ſome Electors, Princes, and States of *Germany*, the occaſion of their coming together, is to conſer about the advancing of the P. of *Condé's* Forces and the *Lorrainers* to take their winter quarters, and next to ſecure themſelves againſt the *Swedes* invaſion in caſe they ſhould attempt to enter the Country, be their pretences never ſo ſpecious. The buſineſs of the City of *Bremen* is thought to be wholly concluded with the *Swedes*, but not to that Cities advantage.

*Tueſday Decemb.* 19.

PAris Dec. 23. The news from *Naples* are according to what I told you in my laſt, *viz.* that the Marqueſs *de Pleſſis Belliere* the Lieut. Gen. having attempted to take in the *Annuntiada*, upon a falſe information that it was but ſlightly guarded, but found the contrary, being ſtrongly oppoſed within by the garriſon, and without by a ſtrong party, inſomuch that the ſaid Lieut. was there ſlain, with ſome others of quality, many taken priſoners, and the reſt forced to make a diſorderly retreat to *Caſtel a mare*. Here is come to Court the D. of *Orleans* chief Secretary, with two more who come from his Highneſſe to demand payment of ſuch moneys, *&c.* according to the agreement between his Highneſs and the Cardinal *Mazarin* at *Limours*, when he left the Court; beſides the going of Pr. *Thomaſo* into *Savoy*, another of the Cardinals Emiſſaries is this week gon Poſt to *Turin*; the main cauſe of this extraordinary ſending, is by reaſon of a marriage which is near concluded between his Highneſs the Duke of *Savoy*, and Madamoiſelle, eldeſt daughter to the D. of *Orleans*, which the Cardinal and his party will endeavour to break off at any rates. The L. *Fouquet* is now the only high Treaſurer, this week the Cardinal *Mazarin*, and the Earl *le Tellier* had a privat conference which laſted above 3 hours, the ſubject being about the bad news come from the Duke of *Guiſe*. The Lord *Spinola*, Ambaſſador of *Genoa* is arived here, being met as far as *Orleans* by the Sieur *Pallavicini*, publick Miniſter of that Commonwealth. Here is alſo arived the Marq; *de Fieſco*, who will remain here a few days, and ſo follow his journey into *England* where he goeth as Ambaſſador Extraordinary. The Caſtle of *Clermont* is now to be demoliſhed without further delay.

The

The old report concerning the fight in *Poland* between the *Muſcovite* and Poliſh Army continueth, but by reaſon of the cold weather, which keepeth us from ſo good intelligence as other times: therefore till a full confirmation come of the Kings death, and the Pr. *Radzivil*. We hear that the agreement is concluded between the *Swedes*, and the City of *Bremen*, and if ſo, you ſhall have the Articles by of the next.

*Dalkeith* Decemb. 12. Since the taking of *Kinoule*, *Didhup*, and *Mercer*, (which three are now priſoners in *Edinburgh* Caſtle) and their party taken. Many of the enemy are coming in dayly; Sir *George Monro* is lately come in to Major General *Overton* at *Aberdeen*, Captain *Buhannan* Laird of *Lence* is come in to Lieutenant Collonel *Pike* at *Sterling*, and Captain *Hamilton* (who much infeſted theſe patts) is come in with 16 men, and hath laid down Armes, the Earl of *Selkirk* hath alſo ſent to treat, and the Lord *Lorn* is upon capitulating with the Marqueſſe of *Argyle*, ſo that *Middleton* is likely to have but a very few left with him, he is ſtill in *Seaforths* bounds with not above 30 or 40 men with him. *Glengary* is at *Knodiard* and Mr. *Aldny* came lately to the *Breas* of *Loquaber* with about 40 men, and it is believed he too will engage to a peaceable life. There was another fire hapned in *Edinburgh* on Sunday night laſt, but through the induſtry of the Souldiers it burnt down only one houſe, they pulling down ſome honſes of each ſide of it in the Parliament-cloſe.

The Parliament upon futther debate of the Government reſolved upon a conſtant yearly revenue of 200000l. *per annum* upon the now Lord Protector, and the ſucceeding Lord Protectors for the time being reſpectively for defraying of publique charges, for adminiſtration of Iuſtice, and other exigenſes of the Government, and for the ſupport of his and their ſtate and dignity, as may be for the honour of this Commonwealth of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, and that the ſaid 200000 pound by the year, be conſtantly paid out of the publique receipt of the Exchequer by warrant of the Lord Protector and the Counſel, and ſhall not be taken away nor diminiſhed, with the conſent of the Lord Protector and the parliament.

*Wednesday December* 20.

THe Parliament proceeded upon that part of the Government concerning the death of the Lord Protector, for the transferring the Government upon a succeeding Lord Protector, And besides what we mentioned before have agreed, That the Acts and Ordinances of Parliament, made for the sale or other disposition of the lands, rents, and hereditaments of the late King, Queen, and Prince, of Arch-bishops, Bishops, Deans, and Chapters, the lands of Delinquents, Forest-lands, or any of them, or any other lands, Tenements, Rents and Hereditaments belonging to the Common-wealth, shall no way be impeached or made invalid, but shall remain good and firm; and that the security given by Act and Ordinance of Parliament, for any sum or sums of money, by any of the said Lands, the Excise, or by any other publique revenue; and also the securities given by the publique faith of the Nation; and the engagement of the publique Faith for satisfaction of debts, and damages, shall remain firm and good, and not be made void or invalid upon any pretence whatsoever.

Provided that the Articles given to or made with the Enemy, and afterwards confirmed by Parliament, shall be performed and made good to the persons confirmed therein.

Provided also, that all appeals or Petitions that were made or exhibited since 16 *July* 1651, and before 1 *December* instant for relief, concerning Bills for sale of Delinquents estates may be heard and determined this Parliament.

That the present Lord Protector shall take and subscribe a solemn Oath, for due calling of Parliaments and good Government of these Nations. And other future Lord Protectors, immediatly after election, and before he enter upon the Government, shall take and subscribe the same solemn Oath for the due calling of Parliaments and good Government of these Nations, (a form of which Oath is passed) And that such Oath shall be taken in Parliament (if the Parliament be then sitting) and in the Intervalls of Parliament, in such publique place and manner as the Counsell shall appoint.

(The Counſel to be ſworn before the Parliament (the Parliament ſitting) and in the intervals of Parliament before the Lords of the Great Seal.

*White hall*, *St. Jameſes*, the *Mews*, *Somerſet-houſe*, *Greenwich*, *Windſor*, *Hampton-Court*, and the Manor of *York*, to be kept unſold.

Theſe places to be kept for the Lord Protector, and for ſucceeding Lord Protectors, for the honor of the Common-wealth.

All publique Revenues not diſpoſed of, to be inveſted in his hands, to be brought into the Receipt of the publique Exchequer, and all publique debts ſued in his name.

And the Parliament having now gone through the whole Government, and finiſhed their Reſolves thereupon; it was Ordered, That they be preſented to the Houſe on Friday next in the Form of a Bill, and that it ſhall then be read the firſt time, in order to its preſenting to his Highneſs the Lord Protector. And it was ordered, That a clauſe ſhall be added to it, Repealing all former Laws and Statutes that contain any thing contrary thereto. The Afternoon the Houſe ſpent in reading again the Bill of Aſſeſment for 60000 l. *per menſem*, for pay of the ſtanding Forces.

By the laſt from *Venice*. The Prince Palatin *Guſtavus Adolphus*, brother to the King of *Sweden*, being come hither *incognito*, he hath ſeen all the remarkable things in this City, and among them our Arcenall, and from hence

hence he taketh his journey to *Rome*, and ſo to all the other chief Towns and Cities of *Italy*. This State is now making great preparations for the next Spring, and moreover our Ambaſſador is in good hopes to renew the Treaty with the *Divan*, by means of the *French* Ambaſſador; the report that the Generaliſs. *Moccenigo* was dead, doth not prove true, but by reaſon of his great weakneſs, therefore he will be called home, and another choſen in his place.

*Rome*, There is no other diſcourſe here, but only concerning the deſign of the Duke of *Guiſe*, and of his ill ſucceſs, where they have not only been beaten with loſs at the *Annunciada*, but beſides their Navy hath received a conſiderable loſs by a great ſtorm.

*Naples*, The Prince *d'Avellino* having received order of our Vicekingto leave *Seſſa*, and with his Forces to march to *Caſtel a mare*, as alſo *Dom Carlo de la Gatta*, being come to the *Annunciada* there was a very ſore encounter, where many of the *French* Officers were ſlain, and among them their Lieut. Gen: the Marq; *du Pleſſis Bellieure*, and being forced to retreat to the *Caſtel a mare*, and being cloſe purſued, they were forced to re-imbark thoſe men which they had left, which are not ſo many, conſidering thoſe that are killed and wounded; the people of this Country were very ſtedfaſt, being unwilling to entertain a new Prince, and therefore made the French deſign abortive.

*Milan*, Our Governor hath ſent 800 muſquetiers to

the valley of *Rati*, to observe the motion of the French Army, who do continue their course in plundering the Counties of *Alexandria* and *Tortona*, from whence they have carried a great spoil to *Rivalto*. Our Magistrat hath received an Order to raise money for the maintenance.

*Turin.* The Governour of *Milan* doth use all his endeavours to oppose the French in the taking of their winter quarters, and to that end hath put a very strong party into his new works near *Tortona*, yet the French have burned a house belonging to the General of the Horse, besides two others at *Belnldere* and *Polastro*: whereupon the Governour of *Milan* is in *Bosco* and and *Fregato* in the County of *Alexandria*.

*Thursday December* 21.

*Paris December* 26 *stilo novo*, The Duke of *Glocester* is at last gone to *Collen* with the Marquesse of *Ormond*, although his Mother used all means possible to take him off from that journey, but his answer was to *Walter Montague*, that though he ought to obey his Mother, yet he was more strictly tyed to obey his Brother. The news from *Perpignan* are, that the Earl of *Lile* having put a Garrison in *Ripovil*, and reduced the Castle of *Bergue* is come back to this City, but with an intent to goe out again towards *Cardonna* and *Solsona*, where the Inhabitants are ready to entertain him, in the mean time *Don Joseph de Marguerit* doth goe on in the Plain of *Vrgell*, that so he may make a powerfull

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diverſion. The Lord *de la Barde* who is now Ambaſſadour in the *Switzers* Country, hath at the laſt renewed the Treaty of Alliance, with the Counties of *Fribourgh*, *Lucern*, and *Soleure*, and there are Deputies from the other four Catholick Counties to renew the ſame alliance. The Lord *Condray Montpenſier*, according to the order he had from Court is come to *Peronne*, and there ſome forces being drawn out of ſeveral Garriſons, beſides ſome new Levies, he is to have the command of a ſmall Army, the Randezvouz is at *Corbe*, and from thence he is to goe to *Arras*, there to obſerve the Enemies motion, chiefly of the Prince of *Conde*, who being now wholly bent to do us miſchief ſeeketh all means poſsible to attain to his end, which to further the more, he doth endeavour to cut off that correſpondence between *Arras* and *la Baſſee*, which he intends to effect by building a great *Citadelle* between thoſe two places. The 22 the King went again a hunting, but came here again at night; We have news further from our Fleet at *Naples*, that the Duke of *Guiſe* being imbarqued with his men at *Caſtel a mare* the 24 laſt paſt is arrived at *Toulon*, but not without ſome loſſe by the ſtorm, which ſome make to be great, the 24 inſtant the Marqueſſe *de Fieſco* went from hence to St. *Denis*, being accompanied with the new Ambaſſadour of *Genua* and is now on his way for *England*. The 25 the King and Queen ſent to condole the Marchioneſſe of *Pleſsis Belliere* for

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the death of the Marqueſſe her Husband, and the ſame was done alſo by all the great ones in this Court. The ſame day *Dom Joſeph de Perelade* had audience of his Majeſty, wherein he expreſſed moſt elegantly in a Speech, how all the *Catalans* were well affected to him and his ſervice. Thoſe that are here from the Duke of *Orleans* have yet obtaind nothing upon their demands, but are kept off with delays; there is little done here this Feſtival time, only recreations and paſtimes, which wholly take up their imployment.

*Advertiſement*, Notwithſtanding divers Letters from *France* and *Flanders*, that the Duke of *Guiſe* is returned back to *Toulon*, yet by Letters from *Naples* of the 9th inſtant, ſent to Merchants in this City, we hear that the ſame day in the morning they were forced by a great ſtorm to come to *Caſtel a mare*, and there were come to an anchor as near as they durſt, but that they had received a great loſs by the ſtorm, the common report being there that they had loſt 10 ſhips in the ſtorm; thus you have the ſeveral relations upon that buſineſs.

*Bruſſels* Decem. 26. The 23 inſtant the Qu. *Chriſtian* of *Sweden*, being come from *Antwerp* to *Wilbrooke* his Highneſs went to meet her, and ſo accompanied her into this City, where ſhe entred about 9 of the clock at night, ſhe made her entrance with all the magnificence could be expected to ſo great a Princeſs. Our Forces are now in their winter quarters, and thoſe quartered about *Quesnoy* do ſo narrowly watch the coming out of

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the *French* in parties to plunder the Country after their wonted manner, that of late they have note don us any harm. The Prince of *Conde* is here likewiſe, and with his Highneſs and our noble Commanders do often ſit in conſultation, what way they may beſt uſe to free the Counties of *Flanders* and *Haynault* from the miſerable oppreſsion of the *French*, under which at preſent they groan. We hear for certain that the Treaty between *Bremen* and the *Swedes* is done, but as yet I have not ſeen the true Articles.

*Friday and Saturday December* 22, 23.

D*Alkieth* Decemb. 15. For news we have little, only Letters from the Northern parts ſay, That the great ſtorm of ſnow that is lately faln, together with the impriſonment of the Brothers and Fathers of thoſe that are out, doth force many of the Enemy to come in to Maj. Gen. *Overton*, and Col. *Fitch*, and amongſt the reſt Sir *George Monro*, and after him divers of the *Monroes*, ſo that *Middleton* is likely to have few with him but ſome *Engliſh* Fugitives. He is now in *Glenelg* with leſs than 20 men; ſome think he waits for ſhipping to be gon; others, that he cannot ſtir becauſe of the weather; all agree he is weary of his Generalſhip. The late ſtorms in the ſhire of *Argyll* have deſtroyed many Hundred head of young Cattel, and 300 Deer, ſuch ſtorms have not been known theſe many years.

Friday the Houſe ſat upon the Bill drawn upon debate of the Articles of Government, which was read the firſt time.

In the Afternoon they ordered, That Dr. *Walker* be appointed Counſel for the Common-wealth in the Caſe of the L. *Craven*.

A petition in the name of ſeveral Officers who were in ſervice and disbanded before the year 1647. was read, deſiring the payment of their arrears, they having performed faithful ſervice for this Nation. They referred the ſame to the conſideration of a Committee.

A petition was likewise read from the Vniversity of *Cambridge*, and referred to a Committee.

*Saturday* the Bill containing the whole Government was reading the second time, and all the day spent in debate thereof.

*Ships arrived this week in the Port of London*

*Dunkirk*, 3 with Linen, Thred, Tapistry, Hops, &c. *Bridges*, 4 with Hops, Grindingstones, Flax, &c. *Newport*, 2 with Hops. Prizes, 2 with Whale Oyle and French wine. *Amsterdam*, 4 Whale Finns, Linnen, Iron-pots, Hops, Copper, plates, &c. *Dort*, 1 with Renish wine, Steel, and Hopr. *Emden*, 1 with Oates. *Serrickzea* 1 with Madders and Flax, *Rotterdam* 1 with Flax, Hops, Linen, &c. *Harlin*, 1 with Pantiles. *Rouen*, 1 with Wines, Canvas, Paper, Buckrom, &c. *Sardam*, 1. *Ostend* 2 with Hops. *Flushing*, 2 with Oynions, Madders, &c. *Barbadoes*, 1 with Sugar, Cotton, Ginger, &c. *Faro*, 1 with Figs. *New-England*, 2 with Masts, pipestaves, Furrs, Sugar, Tobacco and Indico.

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A Man of a reasonable tall stature, slender, having a dark brown head of hair in great Curls, with an ear-ring in his left ear, with a kind of Stone set in gold hanging at it, he hath a cut on the middle of his forehead, inclining something sideways towards one of his eyes, having a small nose, and of somwhat a yellow, swarthy, pale complexion, about 30 years of age, in a gray Suit and Cloak done about the Cape, and down the sides with Buttons, (if he hath not changed his cloaths) he is somewhat short and hasty in his speech.

A Maid somewhat short and fat, great in the hips, but slender in the waist, something thick in the shoulders, having a short neck, an Oval face, of a clear brown ruddy complexion, somewhat great eyes and big nose, in a black Serge gown and blackhood, (if she hath not changed her cloaths) she is somewhat lisping in her speech.

Their names are *James Bowler* and *Dorothy Amy*, but as it is supposed they have changed their names.

The said persons upon *Friday* being the 15 day of *Decemb.* instant 1654, about 4 a clock in the Evening, being servants to a Gentlewoman living near the New-Exchange in the Strand *Middlesex*, did steal away a parcel of Jewels to a very great value from their said Mistris, and are fled. It is desired, that if any such persons be discovered, they may be apprehended forthwith and secured, and notice given thereof to Mr. *William Hankes* at his house in *Threadneedle-street*, near the Post-house *London*, And the parties so apprehending and securing them, shall have Thirty pound for their pains.

Lost *November* 23 1654. A dark bay Mare, with a blaze down the face, and a black sayl, four years old next grasse, from Mr. *George Thompson* of *Newport* in *Shropshire*, if any can give notice to *Robert Jenkes* at the sign of the Castle in Broadstreet, *London*, or to *George Thompson* in *Newport* shall have twenty shillings for their pains.

This is licensed and entred according to Order

# Severall Proceedings IN PARLAMENT,

With the Transactions of the Affairs in *England*, *Scotland*, *Ireland* and other Nations.

From Thursday the 21 of *Decemb.* to Thursday the 28 day of *December* 1654.

Licensed by the Clerk of the Parliament.

Entred into the Register Book, according to the Act for PRINTING.

Printed at *London* for *Robert Ibbitson* dwelling in Smithfield near Hosier Lane. 1654.

*Beginning on Thursday 21 December.* 1654.

Here being a Book presented by one *Philip Denny* to diverse Members of the House, as they went into the House this day, Entituled, *Dissertatio de Pace, &c. Or, A Discourse touching the peace and concord of the Church.*

Complaint was made to the House, that the said Book did contain an Apology for the *Socinians*, and very scandalous. The person who delivered the same, was apprehended and brought to the Bar, and refusing to answer, hee was committed

mitted to the custody of the Sergeant at Armes. And the Book referred to a Committee to peruse the same, and to finde out the Authors, Printers, and publishers of it.

The House appointed a day for reading the Bill for Regulating Printing.

*Venice* 27 *November*. At *Constantinople* are great preparations for the Crowning of the grand Signor, but 15 years of age, weak and sickly. Wee expect 10 ships of warre hired from the Hollanders, to fit them with Bisket and other provisions to send them for *Candia*, they are to be in the port of *Malamocco* 15 *January*.

*Stockholm* 26 *November* 1654. The King of *Sweden* is in dayly consultations with the Senators of this Kingdome upon the businesse of *Poland*; and some would fain perswade us that there is a great inclination in our Court and Counsell, to an offensive and defensive league with the Crown of *Poland*, because of the great successe of the *Muscovites*, which say they, must make us think upon our Province of *Livland*. Certain it is that his Majesty of *Sweden*, doth keep his Fronteirs in good posture of defence in case of invasion, and hath sent some forces by the way of *Wismar* towards *Bremen*, both for the reducing of places, and for promoting of his interest against the Duke of *Newburgh*.

*Warsow* 26 *November*. The King of *Poland* is returning from *Grodna*, but hee staied upon the way for the receiving of an Ambassador from the *Tartars*. Iust now wee hear that *Kimilensky* having routed the Regiment of the Governour of *Cracow*, was marching towards *Ostrock* and was threatning to besiedge *Oliker*, or to fall on the Polish Army which is now about *Saparow*, intending shortly to march, to meet with the *Tartars*, as soon as wee hear they are comming to our assistance.

*Wienne* 30 *November*. The states of *Hungaria* have kept here such a quarter by their Deputies, that the Ministers of this Court, have been necessitated to promise unto them, that on the 24 of *January* next the Diet of that Kingdom shall beginne,

[illegible] and entred according to [illegible]

ginne, and that the regulating of all busineſſes ſhall beginne by the election of a new Palatine. The 23 inſtant, the Ambaſſador of the great Duke of *Muſcovy* went from hence with an Officer, who hath order to deſray them as farre as the Frontiers of *Miſnie*. Prince *Rupert* having taken his leave of the Emperor and of the chiefeſt Miniſters of this Court, is returned to *Heidelburgh* to the Elector *Palatine* his brother.

*Prague 3 December.* The 28 of the laſt month, the *Muſcovite* Ambaſſadors arrived here, and having been ſumptuouſly feaſted, went away the next day towards *Moskow*.

*Colen 7 December.* The Deputies of the Electors of *Ments*, *Treyers* and *Colen*, of the Biſhop of *Munſter*, of the Duke of *Newburgh*, and of ſome other Princes, are arrived here, where they are to conſult about the means how to oppoſe the paſſage of the Forces of the Prince of *Conde*, and of the Duke of *Lorain*. There are likewiſe ſome Deputies at *Oſnabruck* met to compoſe the difference between the Elector of *Brandenburgh* and the Duke of *Newburgh* for the precedency in the circle of *Weſtphalia*. The States of *Cleveland* and of the *Marſh* are alſo to meet about the demand of the ſaid Elector of *Brandenburgh* for raiſing and maintaining 3000 foot and about 1500 horſe.

*Bruxels 19 Decemb.* The 12 inſtant, the Prince of *Conde* returning from *Rocroy* arrived hither, and went away the 15 for *Antwerp*, to viſit the Queen of *Sweden*, for whoſe entry in this City, great preparations are daily making here.

*Naples 22 Novemb.* The Prince of *Avellino* having ordered our Vice Roy to leave *Teſſa*, and to march with his Forces towards *Caſtel a Mare*, where alſo *Don Carlo de la Gatta* met him with moſt of his Forces, there hapned a hot incounter at *Gragnano*, about the Tower *de le Annunciate*, wherein the Marquis *de Gennegue* was taken priſoner, and three or four Officers more of the French Army, who had there a conſiderable loſſe. After which *Don Carlo de la Gatta* fetled two places of Armes, one at the Tower *de le Annunciate*, where hee quartered with 800 Spa-

niards, and moſt of the Burgundian Horſe, and other Forces, to the number of 6000 men. The other at *Angri*, where hee lodged 5000 men, and forced the Paſſe of *Ravigliano*, within three miles of *Caſtel a Mare*, to hinder the French veſſels from comming neer *le Aununciate*. Three days before 7 Gallies were ſent by our Vice-Roy to fetch ſome Germane old Souldiers from *Final*. They treat of an exchange of Marquis *de Gonzague*, with the Prince of *Caſtellaneta*, taken priſoner in the ſame occaſion.

*Amſterdam* 17 *December*. The States of *Holland* are reſolved to preſſe the concluſion of the treaty about the ſea affairs with the Lord Protector of the Common-wealth of *England*, of whom wee hope to obtain therein the like favour, hee hath done to the Crown of *Sweden*, *Denmark* and *Portugall*. The *Spaniards* have lately raiſed higher the duties of all commodities exported or imported upon the *Scalde*, as if they intended to deprive their own Subjects of the advantage of our counſell, which obliges them now to trade altogether by the way of *Dunkirk*, *Oſtend* and *Newport*. They are much buſy about quartering their forces, who are in danger to be aſſaulted, in caſe they attempt to inlarge their quarters upon their neighbours.

A Paper was this day preſented as followeth.

*To the High Court of Parliament, for the Common-wealth of* England, Scotland *and* Ireland.

IT is humbly deſired, for the advancement of the true religion, and the benifit of the Common-wealth, that upon the paſſing of the Act for diſſolving of the Court of Wards, care be taken of the Orphans of Popiſh Parents, in order to their education; that their Guardians bee ſuch as are known to bee Religious Proteſtants, and to be nominated by the Lord Protector, or ſome others intruſted by his Highneſſe in that behalf; which appears neceſſary from the inſtance following. The Mother and his Popiſh friends having gotten an infant into their Cuſtody in a Clandeſtine way, to direct him to nominate a Guardian, who gives way to the Mother for the education of the Infant in the Popiſh Religion; and in caſe the ſaid Guardian bee queſtioned touching his truſt, hee will anſwer that hee was Guardian no longer then hee or the Infant thought fit, and that

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he had relinquiſhed his truſt therein, and that the Infant had nominated another Guardian, and ſo they will nominate as many Guardians as the Mother and the Infants Popiſh freinds ſhall think fit, the Infant inſtanced in having been cauſed to nominate three Guardians within one year, for prevention whereof there is no remedy at preſent.

*Reſolved by the Parliament.*

That the Bill for taking away the Court of *Wards*, bee read the ſecond time on the morrow morning next after the Bill for the Government.

The Houſe ſpent the reſt of this day in debate upon the Bill for the Aſſeſment, and adjourned the Debate thereof to another day.

*Friday* 22 *Decemb.*

A Bill prepared upon the Votes of the Houſe touching the Government, was this day read the firſt time, and appointed to bee read the ſecond time to morrow morning.

Severall Petitions of divers Officers of the late Court of Wards, were this day preſented to the Houſe.

A Bill for taking away the Court of Wardes, was this day read the ſecond time, and ordered to be ingroſſed.

The Houſe ordered that it be referred to a Committee, to conſider how the records, deeds, writings, and evidences, belonging to the late Court of wards, remaining in the ſaid Court may be beſt diſpoſed of for the benefit of this Common-wealth, and what place is moſt convenient to lay the ſame in, and to examine what monies of other perſons are remaining in the hands of the Clerk of the ſaid Court, and to whom the monies doth belong, and to report their opinions therin to the Parliament.

An Act for taking away the Court of wards, and all Tennures in Capite, in *Ireland*, was this day read the firſt time.

An Act for uniting *Scotland* into one Common-wealth with *England*, was this day read the firſt time.

Another Bill was alſo read, for taking away the Tennures of wards and Knights ſervice in *Scotland*, and for changing the ſame into Free blanch, and ſeverall daies appointed for read-

ing these severall Bills the second time.

A Bill for taking away of purveyance and Compositions for purveyance, was this day read the second time and committed.

The House Resolved that Dr. *Walker* be assigned to be of the Counsell for the Common-wealth, in the businesse concerning the Lord *Craven*.

The inconveniences of the Act touching making Salt-petre, was referred to a Committee.

The humble petition of the university of *Cambridge* touching an incouragement to the professors of the civill law, was this day read, and referred to a Committee.

*Venice* 1. *December*. *Generalissimo Moccenigo* is pretty well recovered, being in a kind of Palsy, the counsell of the Sen hath sent an Officer to *Padua*, to inform of the murther committed lately on the Marchionnesse of *Obici*, by four men who intended to bee revenged on her for some injury they pretended to have received from the *Marquis* her husband.

*Milan* 3. *December*. The *Marquis de Caracene* our Governour, hath sent 800 *Muskovites* towards the Valey of *Batti*, to observe the designe of the *French* Army, who continues their incursions in the *Alexandrin* and *Tortonois*, and have made a great Booty at *Rivalta*, having advanced as far as the *Campana*, a House belonging to Count *Galiasso Troni* Generall of the *Napolitan* Horse, which they have set on fire with those of *Belveder* and *Palastro*, *Dom Pietron*, *Giorgio Lampugnani* is lately come to our Generall from the Duke of *Parma*.

*Perpignan* 12. *December*. The Count of *Isle* having put a garrison in *Ripovil*, and in the Castle and Fort of *Bergue*, hee hath taken, is returned hithers on purpose to go very suddenly towards *Cardenne* and *Solsonne*, where the Inhabitants do impatiently incite him, to free them of the *Spaniards*, who have made those places their Fronteers, In the mean while *Dom Joseph de Margaires* hath advanced towards the Plane of *Urgel*, to make a diversion of the *Spanish* Forces in those parts.

*Toulon* 15 *December*. A Shalop of the Bishop of *Orange* lately come hither, brings News that our land Army hath landed at *Terracina*, where it is thought our men will take their Winter quarters, and that the Galleys are in *Corsica*, where they are baking some bread with the Corn they have taken in *Sardinia*.

*Marseille* 20. *December*. The mischance of our Fleet in *Naples* is cheefly attributed to the great storms, which for 40 days have tossed our Fleet

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at *Sea*, and hindred it to land where they had designed, which wee are perſwaded the conjuncture would have been very favourable by the riſing of the Inhabitants, who are much weary of the *Spaniſh* Yoak. The greateſt loſſe wee have ſuſtained in this occaſion is, that of the *Marquis de Bleſſis-Belieure* our Lieut. Generall, who having been wounded at the fight of the Annonciale, dyed ſince a Ship board a week after. Beſides the diverſion, this deſigne hath cauſed of the *Spaniſh* Forces, who could not be ſent into *Flanders* all this Summer, for fear of unfurniſhing the Kingdome of *Naples*, thereby our Army hath taken and fortified *Quesny* and ſeverall other places in *Catalania* and *Milanez*.

*Straesburgh* 18 *December*. Monſieur *de la Barde*, the French Ambaſſadour, with the *Cantons* of *Switzerland* hath renued the treaty of alliance between that Crown and the *Cantons* of *Friburg*, *Lucerne* and *Soleurre*.

The Deputies of the four other Popiſh *Cantons* are coming to the ſaid *Friburgh* to doe the like; the Spaniſh Ambaſſadour having indeavoured in vain to croſſe the negotiations of the ſaid French Ambaſſador in that particular.

*Paris* 26 *December*. All this week, being the tide commonly called of Chriſt-mas, the King and the Queen were much at their devotions in ſeverall Churches and places here. The 23 *Dom Joſeph de Fontencilles* Count of *Peralade*, firſt preſident of the Royall audience of *Catalonia* came to their Majeſties to aſſure them of the continuation of the fidelity of the *Catalonians* to their ſervice. The 24 the Count *de Fieſco* extraordinary Ambaſſador of the Commonwealth of *Genoa*, ſent into *England*, having ſojourned a while here at the Marquis *Paulevicini's* houſe, the Envoy of the ſame Common-wealth here, went

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from hence towards St. *Denies*, whither hee was conducted by the ſaid Marquis, and from thence went on his way for *England*.

*Dalkieth* December 15. For news wee have little, only Letters from the Northern parts ſay, that the great ſtorm of ſnow that is lately faln, together with the impriſonment of the Brothers and Fathers of thoſe that are out, doth force many of the Enemy to come in to Major Generall *Overton*, and Colonell *Fitch*, and amongſt the reſt Sir *George Monro*, and after him divers of the *Monroes*, ſo that *Middleton* is likely to have few with him but ſome *Engliſh* Fugitives. Hee is now in *Clenleg* with leſſe than Twenty men; ſome think hee waits for ſhipping to bee gon; others, that hee cannot ſtir becauſe of the weather; all agree hee is weary of his Generalſhip. The late ſtorms in the Shire of *Argyll* have deſtroyed many hundred head of young Cattell, and three hundred Deer, ſuch ſtorms have not been known theſe many years.

A Petition in the name of ſeverall Officers who were in ſervice and disbanded before the year 1647. was read, deſiring the payment of their arrears, they having performed faithfull ſervice for this Nation. They referred the ſame to the conſideration of a Committee.

*Ships arrived this week in the port of London.*

*Dunkirk*, 3 with Linen, Thred, Tapiſtry, Hops, &c.
*Bridges*, 4 with Hops, Grindingſtones, Flax &c.
*Newport*, 2 with Hops.
Prizes, 2 with Whale Oyle and French wine.
*Amſterdam*, 4 with Whale Finns, Linnen, Iron-pots, Hops, Copper, Plates, &c.
*Dort*, 1 with Reniſh Wine, Steel and Hops.
*Emden*, 1 with Oates.
*Serrickſea* 1 with Madders and Flax.
*Rotterdam*, 1 with Flax, Hops, Linen, &c.

*Harlin*,

*Harlin*, 1 with Pantyles.
*Roven*, 1 with Wines, Canvas, Paper, Buckrom. &c.
*Sardam*, 1.
*Oſtend* 2 with Hops,
*Fluſhing*, 2 with Onyons, Madders, &c.
*Barbadoes*, 1 with Sugar, Cotten, Ginger, &c.
*Faro*, 1 with Figs.
*New-England*, 2 with Maſts, Pipeſtaves, Furrs, Sugar, Tobacco and Indico.

*Saturday 23 December.*

THe Bill prepared upon the Votes of the Houſe touching the Government, was this day read the ſecond time, and committed to a Committee of the whole Houſe, and the Houſe was preſently reſolved into a grand Committee, upon the ſaid Bill and ſate all that day, and by the order of the Houſe was appointed to ſit again on *Munday* morning next.

*A Letter touching the ſad robbery of an afflicted Miniſters Widdow in* Eſſex.

*Sir*,

THeſe are ſadly to inform you that Mrs. *Brand* of *Leaden-Roding-Parſonage* in *Eſſex*, was robbed on *Wedneſday* the ſixt of *December*; the Robbers were five, they broke down the wall into the Parlor, and came up into the rooms, each of them with a candle in one hand and a ſword in the other: They dangerouſly hurt Mrs. *Brand* and bound her and her four Children, and her Maid ſervant, and then robbed them of about threeſcore pounds in mony and goods. They had two liſt cloak-baggs, and rode (as it is ſaid) upon bay horſes, one of them was a black-haired-man, and another of them was a yellowiſh haired-man; ſome of them were ſeen the next morning (as it is conjectured) about *Hat-Field* Heath, and one of them about *Matchine-green*; The moſt remarkable goods they ſtole were theſe, a Silver Communion-cup with a cover, a Silver ſpoon guilt with S. N. I. B. on it, a Silver handle of

a fan, a girdle imbroidered with Silver and Gold, and lined with green plush, a sad coloured Coat with Gold and Silk buttons, a blue and red Taffity Petticoat with a Silver Bone-lace, a Demy-caster and a birding-peece.

*From Beauchampt-Roding in Essex December 20 1654.*

*Yours to trouble you*
*J. S.*

*Postscript.*

If any man can discover any of the aforesaid Robbers and will give notice of it, either to Mrs. *Brand* of *Leaden-Roding-Parsonage* in *Essex*, or to Mr. *Brewster* a Stationer at the sign of the *Crane* in Pauls-Church yard, they shall be well rewarded for their pains.

*Munday 25. December.*

THe Houſe was this day again resolved into a Committee of the whole House, upon the Bill touching the Government.

Major Generall *Harison* was this day brought to White-Hall.

*Stockholm 25. November. S. V.* For the present here is little worth your notice over. Winter hath here made a brave beginning, and is likely to stand; yet notwithstanding Earl *Douglas* kept his great show on *Tuesday* last, it was not so great as Count *Magnus* his was, but very neat and went bravely off. The *Challengers* wan two Prizes, and *Field Marshall Wrangle* wan the midleſt, as one of the Opponents. The *Cossacks* Generall *Chimilenski* his Envoy hath his dispatch, being presented with a fair Gold Chain, it is not yet known whether hee go for *England*, or no. Wee talk now of a great *Polish* Ambassador to come hither, but of that in it's due time, Here appear dayly Envoys sent from the Princes of *Germany* to congratulate our King, as lately one from the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, who are all Royally dispatched.

*Dantzig 9. Novembris. S. N.* For News here. The King is to return to *Warschaw*, there are great divisions and Animosities betweeg

between the *Poles* and *Littawars*, exclaiming againſt Duke *Radzavill* for an Heritick, ſome ſay the King of *Poland* hath ſent a Meſſenger to the Lord Protector, to deſire his aſſiſtance by *Sea* againſt the *Muſcovites*, and from *Riga* they write, the *Swads* have 6000 Horſe in thoſe parts, and more Forces raiſing to aſſiſt the *Poles*, upon promiſe of Lands to bee given in reward of that ſervice, peradventure *Liſland*, and that the *Swedes* will ſend ſome Forces to Seize upon Arch *Angell*, which will cauſe very bad Trading in thoſe parts.

*Hamburgh* 20 *Novembris. S. V.* On *Wedneſday* laſt the Inauguration or (*huldigung*) was ſolemnized and performed to the Lord Ambaſſador *Roſenhaan*, and Generall *Koningſmark*, repreſenting the perſon of his Majeſty of *Sweden*, which was after the enſuing manner. On *Tueſday* the Lord *Roſenhaan* and *Koningſmark*, being come within half a mile from the City of *Bremen*. Three of the Burgomaſters and ſome other, Deputed from the Senate with two companies of horſe of armed Citizens, welcomed them, and the Ceremonies paſt, conducted them to the City, where a little before their entrance of the gates, the gunns round about the Walls were all diſcharged, and the armed citizens and ſouldiery gave their firſt Salvo, and as ſoon as they were come within the walls of the City, the ſecond Salvo was given both of gunns and Muſquets, and ſo they were conducted to their Lodgings, where ſome 8 or 10 gunns were likewiſe placed and diſcharged at their entrance, the day following they were in the like proceſſion conducted to the Doom-Church, where one Dr. *Lodeman* a *Lutheran* Miniſter made an inauguration Sermon (as they term it) and thence to the Senate houſe, where having cauſed the uſuall Oath of Inauguration to be read, two of the chief and eldeſt Senators of the City, (being thereupon Deputed by the Senate) held up their two firſt fingers, and ſware that they would inviolably obſerve and perform the contents thereof, whereupon immediately a rare muſick was heard, and all the gunns round about the City

again discharged, which being ended, the Inaugured Lords were most sumptuously feasted that day by the Senate, and the next day by the Aldermen of the City, who were all the day following reciprocally intreated by them, with a costly Banquet, and so these Ceremonies ended with great solemnity, and no lesse seeming joy and cordiality. The Lord *Rosenham* is now here, and its said going back to his Master, to give an account of his transactions. The *Muscovian* Ambassadors which have been at the said Emperors Court, came to this City, some three or four daies ago, and departed yesterday from *Lubeck*, where they intend to take shiping for their own Country.

*Potterfield* 15 *December.* The Reformadoes are come safe hither to this place, which is 14 miles from *Portsmouth*; they dayly expect a muster, with orders to be imbarqued; they are in number 100. They are preparing to shiping Major Generall *Deans* Regiment, and so the rest as speedily as may be.

Dalkeith 19. December. Middleton *is yet about* Kintaile, *but hath not with him above Twenty men*, Glengary *is at* Knodiard *and all his men at home, Mac* Aldew *is come to the Borders of* Loquaber *with Forty men:* Seafort *is upon Capitulation, having sent to Collonell* Fitch *for that purpose.*

*This Storm will also bring in others; The like hath not been known to have been in the Hills these Twenty years.*

Middleton *and* Norman *Mac* Cloude *laid parties in the way where Sir* James Mac Donald *was to passe to the Isle of* Skye, *but having divided his Guard into two parties, and sent one party one way, and himself and the other party another way, They mist him and took the other party, with all his baggage.*

*Lieut. Col.* Irwin *hath sent to the General to treat for the comming in of himself and party.*

Tues-

Tuesday 5 December.

THe Houſe this day made further progreſſe in a Grand Committee upon the Government.

*Portſmouth* 23 *Decemb.* 1654. Yeſterday was ſevennight wee began to ſhip our men, the weather had been bad, ſo that by reaſon of wet, ſome of them were not well; and this Town is ſo filled, that there are bad quarters, not onely for them, but indeed for many Gentlemen that would pay well. The Town is very full. I know one ſhop took fifty pound in one day for Strong Waters, they are very full of Trading; Wee muſt pay and pray at this time, for what wee have here, and glad wee have it too.

Saturday 16 *Decemb.* There were four Companies of foot ſhipt from *Southampton*, that put out that day to come hither to goe out with the firſt, But after they were gone out, that day, there did ariſe very great ſtorms, ſo that wee were in ſome fear, when wee heard they were put out and not come to us. It ſeems they were ſayling to and fro betweene here and the Iſle of *Wight*: That day General *Venables* came hither to *Portſmouth*, who upon conſultation with Generall *Desbrow* and Generall *Penne*, appointed ſo many as could bee diſpatched to put out within three or four dayes, and the reſt to haſten afterwards. And their *Randeſvouſes* are appointed at a place beyond the Seas which I ſhall yet forbear to mention, as alſo their Inſtructions what they are there to do, of which I ſhall I hope ſhortly give you a particular account.

On the Lords day 17. *December* all day long wee had no News, not could heare what was become of our four ſhips from *Southampton*. The weather ſtill continued very boiſterous, ſo that wee were ſomewhat troubled fearing the worſt, leaſt they ſhould miſcarry.

*Munday* 18*th*. Wee heard of them put into a place not farr from us, and that they were all ſafe, at which wee were very glad. And fifteen ſhips in which Major Generall *Heyneſes* men were, were appointed to go out firſt from hence; who accordingly

dingly gave orders to his Officers, and the like orders were given to the Captaines of the Veſſells, and they prepare to be ready with all ſpeed to go out by the next opportunity; And accordingly the remaines of that Regiment both Officers and Souldiers were called on Board, but the weather by the great ſtorms continued ſo much, that they could not in ſafety put out that day.

Tueſday 19 *Decemb.* The ſtorms grew rather greater, yet Mr. *Winter* the Surgeon, and ſome others, put out in a Boat from hence that day to go on board, but were forced back again, having been in very great danger of drowning, almoſt ready to give up themſelves for loſt; but (bleſſed be God) they got ſafe to ſhore, yet ſome Souldiers have runaway, but warrants are ſent out to apprehend them, and ſome of them will go neer to dy for it.

Wedneſday 20. Maj. Gen. *Haynes* ſet ſail with this Squadron with his Regiment, the weather being pretty good, and ſince continued ſo fair for him, that I beleeve he is by this time of the date of this Letter, 500 leagues from hence; He put out with much gallantry, incouraging his men, and they expreſſing much love to him, great pains was taken that day, for haſting the reſt of the Souldiers on board, and orders for the Reformadoes alſo to be ſent for, and diſpoſed on into ſeverall ſhips.

Thurſday 21. VVas a great meeting of the Officers, where were General *Desbrough*, General *Pen*, General *Venables*, Col. *Pride* Col. *Fortescue*, and the reſt, who in their own perſons alſo took great

great pains, and uſed much diligence for haſting the reſt away; And Orders were given for the ſhipping of the Horſe which are alſo to go on this expedition.

Friday 22 Decemb. VVee were very buſie in ſhipping the reſt, and much puzzling there was about ſome that had not their Cloathes they expected from London, and other things to come to them; and others for diſpoſall of their monies which they have received for pay, but all poſſible haſte was made for haſting us to bee ready to go out.

Saturday 23 Decemb. Proclamation was made by beat of Drum, for all Souldiers ſpeedily to go on Board, without delay, or any excuſe; ſo that I beleeve wee ſhall bee gone by that time this comes to your hands. The Horſes are a good part of them ſhipt. The Reformadoes are divided ſix in a ſhip, into ſeverall Veſſels, with a months advance as was promiſed them, which they have received, And accordingly as they behave themſelves they will bee diſpoſed of after they are at Sea. I beleeve wee ſhall either take in more men at the Barbadoes, or change for Iriſh men there.

Letters from *Rome* ſay, That they hear there that the Duke of Guyſe is gone back from Naples to France; but they are in fear in France, that hee will not bee able to get back; Fearing ſome of the Engliſh Fleets to fall upon him; and ſome private Letters ſay, that Gen. *Blake* is fain upon him, and that they have fought, but there are no publick Letters yet come to confirm that News. The Pope is now fain very ſick again; the faction increaſeth between the Spaniſh and French factions there.

This night the body of the Honourable Col. *Mackworth*, one of the Members of the Counſell to his Highneſſe the Lord Protector was interred at *Weſtminſter* Abby, hee was brought from his Houſe at the Mews near Charing Croſſe, from whence hee was drawn in an Hearſe to the place aforeſaid, with three Heraulds of Armes on horſe back before, and ſome Gentlemen on horſe-back before them, and Mr. Speaker and divers Parliament men, and Members of the Counſell in Coaches following

the

theHearſe with many of the Nobility and Gentry and a great many Coaches, and ſome hundreds of Torches.

*Wedneſday 27 December.*

THis day the Parliament in a grand Committee of the whole Houſe, made further progreſſe upon the Bill touching the Government.

*Reſolved by the Parliament*, that it be referred to a grand Committee of the whole Houſe, to conſider of the ſatisfaction of the publique debts of the Nation.

From our Navies came by the laſt thus.

That the French Fleet with the Duke of *Guiſe* was arrived at the Iſles of *Eres*, which are two French Iſlands in the Streights neer *Talon*, whither the King of *France* hath ſent orders for him to ſtay there, untill hee receive recruits and inſtructions to a further deſigne, touching which he is ſhortly to have advertiſement. That place where the French ride, is about the midway between Generall *Blake* and *Naples* where the French were. There are ſome private letters that mention an engagement. The Spaniſh Fleet are about *Naples*.

From *Portſmouth* That there went (with the 15 ſhips before mentioned) with Major Generall *Heynes* Regiment, alſo Col: *Bullers*, and Col: *Carters* Regiments, and that by *Munday* they did hope to be all gone to follow them towards the *Canary* Iſlands neer *Barbadoes*, Gen. *Penn* goes with them. There is another Fleet ſtaies at home, it is beleeved that Vice-Admir. *Lawſon* ſhall command them. Gen. *Deſborow* is expected this day from *Portſmouth*.

The Lord Ambaſſador *Burdeaux* hath ſent him between 30 and 40 Hogſheads of Wine, from the King of *France*, for his uſe in his own houſe; for which he had a paſſe, and hath received it.

*Imprimatur.* Henry Scobell.

Poſt Coaches go from the *Black-Swan* in *Holborn* to *York* in ſix daies, and to *Barton* upon *Humber* in five daies, and return to the *Black-Swan* aforeſaid in the like time, ſetting out on *Mondaies* from *London*, and on *Tueſdaies* from *Barton* aforeſaid, by the ſame men that formerly kept them.

FINIS.

(1689) PP. Numb. 207

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Kwilleth
Y
London.

# The Faithful SCOUT:

Containining these Particulars, viz.

*The new Votes of the Parliament of England, on Munday, Tuesday, and Wednesday last, concerning the Lord Protector and the Government; and the Rights and Priviledges of the People: With the admirable Resolves of the House, in order to Freedom; to be published in all the Cities and Market Towns throughout the Nation. The advancing of the English Fleet from Portsmouth on Sunday last under the conduct of Gen. Pen; the names of the Colonels and Regiments that are boarded, and their Resolution and design to randevouz in the West Indies. The routing of the Duke of Gnise by Gen. Blake; the besieging of the City of Genoa both by Sea and Land, the fortifying of the Coasts of France, and the new Order and Instructions given to Duke James. With the discovery of a bloody Conspiracy against the Duke of Gloucester, and the desperate eroceedings of Gen. Middleton this Winter.*

From *Fryday* Decemb. *the* 22. to *Fryday* Decemb *the* 29. 1654.

*London*, printed by *Robert Wood*, 1654.

*Beginning, Friday* Decem. *the* 22.

He next thing we shal present you with touching the Examples of Gods Judgments upon Swearers, is, the memorable Story of *Destructorium vitiorum*, who tels of an Harlot that had three sons, who told her husband that onely one of them was his; whereupon at his death he bequeathed his estate to him that should be found to be his. Upon this the sonnes contend; and the Judges to decide it, commanded the Fathers dead body to set up against a Tree, and that he of the three that could shoot arest to his heart should be his Heir: The two bastards shot; the

third refused, and was offended with the other for doing it: By which natural love, they concluded him to be the natural son, and gave him the Inheritance. Surely they are bastards, and no sons, that wound God at heart, and tear him in pieces by Oaths, and Covenant breaking, Too many such Apostates have we in these our dayes; and many Neroes there be that have over-spread the Earth; which in my next I shall clearly evince and set forth, by parallelling precedent Times, with the Actions of bloody Persecutors.——

## But to Intelligence.

There be divers Acts agreed upon and assented to; all which will be made publique at the latter end of the Sessions of this Parliament. The great and weighty Case of the Lord Craven is ordered to be heard again this week.

The Letters from Ireland make mention of no disturbance at all; neither dare a Tory scarce shew his head (say some) but whether this be true or not there; sure I am it is not so in Scotland; for I am credibly informed (under the Rose be it spoken) that great is the access of the Highlanders to Gen. Middleton, whom the Redshanks call their gude mickle Fountain; but the Query, why they so call him, he that has a greater head then a horse, cannot resolve. Yet the Case being rightly stated, a cleer Current might descend from this Northern Fountain; but mum! a word to the Wise is sufficient.

The Letters from Scotland do make mention what was intercepted, which Gen. Middleton sent unto his King, which was, That he was inforced to keep the field this Winter with a most inconsiderable party, and although the greatest parts of his Castles and Holds were pulled from him by a greater strength, yet he stood upright after their fall, and resolved to live and die in his Majesties service.

The Queen of Swedeland entring with great magnificence into Bruxels, the elaborate Orator made a Speech in Latine to her, representing that she had vertues above the condition of Mortality, and slid down from Heaven to make a reconcilement betwixt the Crowns of Spain, and France; he told her that she was more glorious and invincible then her Father, for he onely subdued his divided Enemies in Germany, but she more couragiously had overcome her own Sex, and the combine Legions of frailty that do attendit.

Saturday

Saturday, Decemb. 23.

Paris, Decemb. 26. From Perpignan we have newes, that the Earl of Lile having put a Garison in Ripovil, and reduced the Castle of Bergue, is returned to Perpignan, but with an intent to go out again toward Cardonna and Solsona, where the inhabitants are ready to receive him. In the mean time Dom Joseph de Marguerit doth go on in the plain of Urgel, that so he may make a powerfull diversion. The Lord de la Barde who is now Ambassador in the Switzers Countrey, hath at last renewed the Treaty of Alliance with the Counties of Fribourgh, Lucern, and Soleure, and there are Deputies in the other four Catholick Counties, to renew the same Alliance. The Lord Conday Monrpensier, according to the Order he had from Court, is come to Peronne, and there some forces being drawn out of several Garisons, besides some new Levies, he is to have the command of a small Army, the Randezvouz is at Corbe, and from thence he is to go to Arras, there to observe the enemies motion, chiefly of the Prince of Conde, who being now wholly bent to do us mischief, seeks all means possible to attain to his end; which to further the more, he doth endeavour to cut off the correspondency between Arras and la Bassee, which he intends to effect by building a great Citadelle between those two places. The 22 the King went again a hunting, but came here again at night. We have news further from our Fleet at Naples, that the Duke of Guise being imbarqued with his men at Castel a mare the 24 last, is arrived at Toulon, but not without some loss by the storm, which some make to be great. The 24 instant, the Marquess de Fiesco went from hence to St. Dennis, being accompanied with the new Ambassador of Genoa, and is now on his way for England.

The 25 the King and Queen sent to condole the Marchioness of Plessis Belliere for the death of the Marquess her husband, and the same was done also by all the great ones in this Court. The same day Dom Joseph de Perelade had audience of his Majesty, wherein he expressed most elegantly in a Speech, how all the Catalons were well affected to him and his service. Those that are here from the Duke of Orleans have yet obtained nothing upon their demands, but are kept off with delayes; there is little done here this Festival time, onely recreations and pastimes, which wholly take up their imployments.

Notwithstanding these Letters from France, others directed to divers Merchants in this City, bearing date the 9 instant, we hear that the same day in the morning they were forced by a great storm to come to Castel a mare, and there were come to an anchor as near as they durst, but that they have received a great loss by the storm, the common report there being, that they had lost 10 ships thereby.

They write from Brussels, that the Queen Christina of Sweden made her entrance into that City with great pomp the 23 instant about nine a clock at night. Our forces are now in their winter Quarters; those quartered about Quesnoy, do so narrowly watch that Garison, that of late they have done us very little harm.

Munday Decem. 25.

A great Murther being committed by a Miller in Lieceſterſhire, after 20 years ſpace he was taken and hanged neer Lutterworth; And another Gentleman being aſſaulted by a company of Theeves, upon their attempt to kill him, he beheld a company of Crows, to whom he ſaid, O Crows, I take you for Witneſſes, and Revengers of my death. About 3 days after, as theſe Theeves were drinking in an Inn, a company of Crows came and lighted on the houſ, which they eſpying, immediatly burſt forth into a laughter, ſaying, See, yonder are they which muſt revenge his death, whom we murthered: which the Tapſter over hearing, preſently informed the Magiſtrate of the *town*, and he upon ſtrict examination, extorted a confeſſion, for which they were deſervedly hanged. For, indeed, the poſitive judicial Law of God, is, *That whoſoever ſheddeth mans bloud, by man ſhall his bloud be ſhed*, Gen 9. 6. The reaſon rendred is, becauſe ſuch deſtroy Gods Image wherein man is made: and the cry of bloud (if not puniſhed by man) is ſo great, Ger. 4 10. that the Lord comes down from heaven to call the murtheret to account, and by ſome viſible and remarkable judgment, or other, to ſtigmatize this ſin.

This day, and the two ſucceeding, the ſpent wholly in a grand Committee, in conſideration of the Bill containing their Reſolves upon the Government; and they have paſſed divers again; as that the Government ſhall be by a ſingle perſon and a Parl. That the Title of the ſingle perſon ſhall be Lord Protector, and that it ſhall be Elective. Divers other particulars are reſolved on anew, and the Houſe is making diſpatch with the reſt, that ſo the Bill may be compleated and preſented to his Highneſs.

Tueſday Decemb. 26.

This evening the right honourable Col. Mackworth, a member of his Highneſs Council, and one that had done many eminent ſervices for the Nation, was very ſolemnly interred in Hen. 7. his Chappel at Weſtminſter, his Funerals being attended by the Council, with the Speaker, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Seal, moſt of the members of Parliament, and many other perſons of honour, with a great Train of Coaches and Attendants.

On

On Wedneſday laſt Maj. Gen. Hayns ſet ſayl with his Squadron and Regiment from Portſmouth, and is now conceived to be 500 Leagus off. He put out with much gallantry, and made a ſpeech to his men, reflecting on the Expedition; whereat ſo great an Eccho was returned, that their unanimous expreſſions, were a ſufficient teſtimony of their never dying Fame and integrity towards him. They had no ſooner lanched forth amongſt the curled Waves, but the day following was a great meeting of the Officers, where were the three Generals, Pen, Deſborough, and Venables; as alſo col. Pride, col Forteſcue, and the reſt, who took great paines, and uſed much diligence for haſting the reſt away; and orders being given for ſhipping of the horſe, proclamation was made by beat of Drum, for all ſouldiers ſpeedily to go on board, and the Reformadoes are divided 6 in a ſhip, with a months advance. With theſe 15 ſhips that went with Maj. Gen. Haynes, the Regiments of Col. Buller, and Col. Carter, were alſo put aboard; and on Sunday laſt the reſt of the Fleet followed with Gen. Venables, and Gen. Pen, having a fair wind: God continue their courſe with proſperous gales for their Expedition; for they are now deſigned for the Caby Iſlands neer Barbadoes in the Weſt Indies, where the general Randevouz is to be. We hear that the French fleet with the D. of Guiſe is (after 40 days ſtorm) arrived at the Iſles of Etes, (2 French Iſlands in the Streights neer Talon) whither the K. of France hath ſent Orders for him to ſtay there, untill he received further Relations and Inſtructions. But Gen. Blake (we hear being too quick for his Majeſty) has ſaved him that labour, and routed the whole Navy.

ON Wedneſday the 27 of Decem. 1654 betwixt the hour of 8 and 9 at night, from one Mr Warners houſe, next doore to the black Swan in Holborn, there was ſtoln out of a Trunk, two pair of ſtairs high, 340 pounds, by one *John Catterel* a Yorkſhire man, aged about 23 years, or thereabouts: He is a tall ſtraight young man, blackiſh hair cut ſhort, ſometimes with a Perrywig, with his fore-top cut ſhort and turned up; a high fore-head, round faced, ſomewhat Poxhol'd; in an old ſtuff Suit twiſt'd about the knee with Ribbon; in a gray cloſe Coat, with white Flanning Stockings with ſtringed tops, with an old Cloak of a dark mixt gray colour, with a ſlit old ſilk button upon it; with a gray Hat. If any can apprehend the ſaid young man, and bring certain intelligence of him to the ſaid Mr Warner, they ſhall have ten pounds, beſides their charges, for their pains and care herein.

*Wed.*

Wedneſday, Decemb. 27.

The Bill containing the whole Government, was reading the ſecond time, and all the day ſpent in debate thereof.

Some Maſters of ſhips which arrived in the Port of London this week, do advertize us, that Gen. Blake is ſtill about the Streights, and the Duke of Guiſe having had ſuch hard ſucceſs in his voyage to Naples (as you have already heard) is fearfull to venture home, for fear of Gen. Blake, who hath taken many Merchant men lately, belonging to France.

A Liſt of the ſhips arrived this week in the Port of LONDON.

From Dunkirk, 3 with Linnen, Thred, Tapiſtry, Hops, &c.
Bridges, 4 with Hops, Grinding-ſtones, Flax.
Newport, 2 with Hops.
Prizes, 2 with Whale Oyl, and French Wine,
Amſterdam, 4 Whale Fins, Linnen, Iron-pots, Hops, Copper, Plates.
Dort, One with Reniſh Wine, Steel, and Hops.
Emden, One with Oats.
Serrickſea, One with Madders and Flax.
Rotterdam, One with Hops, flax, Linnen.
Harlin, One with Pantiles, and other goods.
Rouen, One with Wines, Canvas Paper, Buckrom.
Sardam, One.
Oſtend, 2 with Hops.
Fluſhing, 2 with Onions.
Barbados, One with Sugar, Cotton, Ginger.
Faro, One with Figs.
New England, Two with Maſts, Pipeſtaves, Furs, Sugar, Tobacco, Indico.

By one that came from Portſmouth thus: Gen. Venables comming thither the laſt week, all poſſible haſte was made in ſhipping of the men belonging to the Fleet, and ſending aboard ſuch proviſions as was yet aſhore. Then appeared ſome Dutch ſhips (as it was reported) and ſent a long boat with three perſons in it to treat with our General; or to preſent a Meſſage to him; and after that the Fleet haſted to a Randevouz, ſo that he believes they are quite gone off to Sea before this.

Newcaſtle Decemb. 18.

Here is another Fleet of Coals ready laden and bound for London; and though they be cheap enough here, yet it is conceived, that the City Coal Merchants can ſo far ſtretch their inſatiable conſciences, as to make uſe of cold weather for the filling of their bottomleſs purſes: A thing which God never ordained.

There

By a ſhip from *Smyrna*, we hear, that the plague is very hot in *Conſtantinople*, which had already ſwept away many thouſands; and moreover that the Janiſaries being fallen out with the Citizens, there was a ſore Conflict between them, and many ſlain on both ſides.

From *Holland* they write, That a great ſhip coming from the Levant, called the *Armary of Cullen*, being richly laden, was caſt away by ſtorm upon that Coaſt; among other rich goods, as ſilkes of ſeveral ſorts, was 350 Bails of Mohair yarn: The Eaſtland Fleet conſiſting of 100 ſayl, is ſafely arrived at the Uly, all bravely fraught, and fully laden.

THe Extraction of Mans ſoul, being a judicious Diſcourſe, proving that the production of mans ſoul comes by propagation, and not by creation; wherein the Doctrine of Original ſin, and purity of Chriſts incarnation is fully cleared. Alſo, Tables of Intereſt and Rebate exactly calculated at ſix *per cent*, according to the late Act of Parl. Together with the valuation of Annuities, Leaſes, Fines, and Reverſions. Likewiſe, an excellent piece written by Dr. *Hall*, called, Holy Raptures of the Love and Union of Chriſt with his Members, and the Characters of a Chriſtian. *Johnſons* Arithmetick, being an exact piece of vulgar and decimal Arithmetick, Re-printed with many uſeful Additions. All printed for *John Sweeting* at the Angel in *Popes* head Alley.

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IAm requeſted to give intelligence, that thoſe ſo famous Lozanges for the cure of Conſumptions, Coughs, Catarrhes, Aſthma's, Hoarſneſs, and all other Diſeaſes incident to the Lungs, are now to be ſold at the ſign of the three Caſtles in Eaſt-Smithfield, next door to the Star Tavern, which infallibly cures all thoſe Diſeaſes, although of many years continuance. Alſo, an approved Antidote againſt the Plague, or any other contagious Diſeaſe. A ſmall quantity kept in the mouth in the morning, untill it be there diſſolved, is ſufficient. And that none may be deceived, his Papers have the figure of this Coat of Arms upon them.

Thurſday

Thurſday Decem. 28.

Brave news from all parts, eſpecially from France, where the valiant Duke James has again taken the field, and ordered to attend the motion of the Spaniſh flying Army. Duke Henry his brother has alſo eſcaped the bloudy Aſſaſſination contrived by the Jeſuits againſt his perſon, bleſſed be God; and their brother Charles has had a gallant Collation at Cullen, with Muſick and Banquets, in commemoration of the good and bleſſed day of Chriſtmas.

As touching the laſt intelligence from Scotland, it ſeems to me dubious; though ſome Letters make mention, that Gen. Middleton is become ſo low in the Mountains, that he is now deſtitute of ever riſing again in the Lowlands, having not above 20 men with him at Kintale; which if ſo, the greater was their honour in attempting the impeding and intercepting of Sir James Mac Donald, in his paſſage to the Iſle of Sky, which was done with ſo much dexterity, that he took many of them, and all his whole baggage, without any loſs.

Upon the Q. of Swedens leaving Antwerp, ſhe gave a viſit to the Jeſuits Church, where ſhe took a view of the Jeſuits pictures, and aſked the Jeſuits that were by her, whoſe they were. They anſwered, that they were ſome of the Fathers of their Order, that had ſuffered martyrdom in the Indies, for Witneſs of the Chriſtian Faith. Whereupon her Maj. replyed, That they need not go ſo far to ſuffer for ſo good a cauſe; but if they would onely take a journey into Sweden, they need not doubt of martyrdom within 2 houres after their arrival, and then they might be canonized as well as their brethren. To which they made no Reply.

By an Expreſs from Madrid in Spain we hear, that 25 Engliſh ſhips more are joyned with Gen. Blake, and the Spaniſh Fleet, and that they have a deſign to block up Genoa both by Sea and Land. The French forces are drawn out of Bretaign to the Province of Guienne, being appointed to guard the coaſts there for fear of the Engliſh. The Muſcovites have made a prodigious progreſs in Luthania and Poland; &c are ſo numerous, that if they had but the reſolution and conduct of the old Goths and Vandals, they might bid fair for the Kingdoms.

Extracted out of the Original Papers publiſhed by Authority, and entred into the Regiſter Book of the Company of Stationers.

(4644) Num. 264

# The Perfect Diurnall

OF SOME

PASSAGES and PROCEEDINGS

Of, and in relation to, the

# ARMIES

IN

ENGLAND, IRELAND, & SCOTLAND.

Licensed according to the direction of the late Act for Printing.

*From Monday* Decemb. 25. *to Monday* January 1. 1654.

*London*, Printed by *Francis Leach*, at the Faulcon in Shooe-lane.

*Beginning Monday* Decemb. 25.

THe House was this day again resolved into a Committee of the whole House, upon the Bill touching the Government.

By Letters from *Portsmouth*, Decemb. 23. thus. Yesterday was sevennight we began to ship out men; the weather had been bad, so that by reason of wet some of them were not well, and this Town is so filled, that there are bad quarters, not only for them, but indeed for many Gentlemen that would pay well. The Town is very full. I know one shop took fifty pound in one day for Strong waters, they are very full of Trading. We must pay and

and pray at this time for what we have here, and glad we have it too.

16 *Decemb.* There were four Companies of foot shipt from *Southampton*, that put out that day to come hither, to goe out with the first; but after they were gone out, that day there did arise great storms, so that we were in some fear, when we heard they were put out and not come to us. It seems they were sailing to and fro between here and the Isle of *Wight*: That day General *Venables* came hither to *Portsmouth*, who upon consultation with General *Desbrow* and General *Penne*, appointed so many as could be dispatched to put out within three or four days, and the rest to hasten afterwards. And their Randezvouses are appointed at a place beyond the Seas which I shall yet forbear to mention, as also their Instructions what they are there to do, of which I shall, I hope, shortly give you a particular account.

On the Lords day 17 *December* all day long we had no News, nor could hear what was become of our four ships from *Southampton*. The weather still continued very boysterous, so that we were somewhat troubled, fearing the worst, least they should miscarry.

18. We heard of them put into a place not far from us, and that they were all safe, at which we were very glad. And fifteen ships in which Major General *Heynses* men were, were appointed to go out first from hence; who accordingly gave orders to his Officers, and the like orders were given to the Captains of the Vessels, and they prepare to be ready with all speed to goe out by the next opportunity; And accordingly the remains of that Regiment both Officers and Souldiers were called on Board, but the weather by the great storms continued so much, that they could not in safety put out that day.

19. *December.* The storms grew rather greater, yet Mr. *Winter* the Surgeon, and some others, put out in a Boat from hence that day to go on board, but were forced back again, having been in great danger of drowning, almost ready

to

to give up themselves for lost; but (blessed be God) they got safe to shore, yet some Souldiers have run away, but warrants are sent out to apprehend them, and some of them will goe near to dye for it.

20 Major Generall *Haynes* set sail with this Squadron with his Regiment, the weather being pretty good, and since continued so fair for him, that I beleeve he is by this time of the date of this Letter, 500 leagues from hence; He put out with much gallantry, incouraging his men, and they expressing much love to him, great pains was taken that day, for the hastning the rest of the Souldiers on board, and orders for the Reformadoes also to be sent for, and disposed on into several ships.

21 was a great meeting of the Officers, where were General *Desbrough*, General *Pen*, General *Venables*, Col. *Pride*, Col. *Fortescue*, and the rest, who in their own persons also took great pains, and used much diligence for the hastning the rest away; And Orders were given for the shipping of the Horse which are also to goe on this expedition.

22 *December*. We were very busie in shipping the rest, and much puzzling there was about some that had not their Cloaths they expected from *London*, and other things to come to them; and others for disposal of their monies which they have received for pay, but all possible hast was made for hastning us to be ready to go out.

23 Decemb. Proclamation was made by beat of Drum, for all Souldiers speedily to go on Board, without delay, or any excuse; so that I believe we shall be gone by that time this comes to your hands; the Horses are a good part of them shipt; The Reformadoes are divided six in a ship, into several Vessels, with a months advance as was promised them, which they have received; And accordingly as they behave themselves they will be disposed of after they are at Sea. I believe we shall either take in more men at the *Barbadoes*, or change for *Irish* men there.

*From several parts thus. Vienna*, The Emperor having received advice that the Treaty between the Crown of *Sweden* and the City of *Bremen* was happily concluded, hath again made a new grant unto the publick Ministers of *Hungaria* in this Court, that they shall have the Diet kept the end of *January* next.

*Stockholm*, The only imployment for the present is in pastimes and recreation for the comming of our new Qu. the Court being now full of our Nobility & Gentry come hither from all parts of the Kingdom; Here is arrived a publick Minister from the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, and another is expected from the D. of *Newburg*, it is said that both bring full power from their Masters to enter into a Treaty, and to use all means possible to bring their differences unto a peaceable agreement, to which his Majesty will joyn all his endeavours to perfect the same, by way of a Mediation.

*War*

*Warsovia*, By Letters from *Grodna* we hear; That the King was to depart thence the first of December, being constrained to tarry there longer than he was willing, by reason of a difference happened between our Generals, who are yet with the Army at *Minsko*, being unwilling to venture a fight against the *Muscovites*, till the *Tartars* be first come in with their Army, whose Ambassadour had lately audience from the King, to whom he presented a very gallant Turkish Horse, and assured him in his Masters name, that with all convenience their Forces should come to our Assistance; That the Princes of *Transylvania* and *Wallachia* had received an Express Order from the Turkish Counsel at *Constantinople* to march with all the Forces they could against the *Cosacks*, who doe them much harm along the Black Sea; That the Town of *Silou*, lately taken by the *Muscovites*, was again delivered from their Dominion by the valour of the Townsmen, who seeing their Garison but small, and withall careless of their duty, did become Masters of them, and so regained the place, whereof they sent word to his Majesty.

*Hamborough*, At last the differences between the City of *Bremen* and the *Swedes* is happily concluded, the conditions being briefly thus; That the City shall remain in all her Liberties, Privileges, and Immunities, and as for the dependance from the Empire, the same to be decided in another Assembly; That the City shall do homage to the Crown of *Sweden*, which shall be performed to the Lord *Rosenham*, one of the Senators of that Kingdom; That they shall renounce to all Leagues, and Alliances, and shall assist with all their power against their Enemies, who would attempt any thing against the Archbishoprick of *Bremen*, shall not assist in any thing those of the Chapter; That they shall deliver to his Maj. the Bayliwick at *Bever Kaer* for his charges in this War, shall have *Bremerbergh* in his hands, until it be agreed for slighting the Fortifications; That the Houses *Blumunthall* and *Vogeseack* shall belong to the City, as formerly, only no Title in them of Soveraignty; That such Lands and Revenues about the City shall be one half

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to the King, and the other half to the City, That the Chapters of the two Churches of St. *Anscham* and St. *Stephens* shall be separated, and both have their revenues distinctly, That the Subjects of the Crown of *Sweden* shall freely transport Wood and Turf into this City, without paying any excise or impost, and the same liberty for those of the City in *Swethland*, That the City shall be bound to pay her part of the publick debts due by the Dutchie, That the Churchlands which stand in the new Town shall be given to his Majesty of *Sweden*; Finally that the City shall pay twelve thousand Rixdollars towards the removing of the *Swedish* forces.

*Tuesday December 26.*

THe House was this day again in a Grand Committee upon the Government.

*Paris, December* 30. The Duke of *Beaufort* is lately marryed to the Dutchesse Dowager of *Montbazon*; The Duke *de Amville* endeavours hard to work an accommodation between the King and the Duke of *Orleance*, and there is a great probability that now it will produce some good effect, and that he will come to the Court, but with this proviso, that he hath declared openly, that he will never have any private or publick conference with the Cardinal *Mazarini*. The Duke *de Amville* is not to marry the Dutchesse Dowager of *Chastillon*, but the Dowager of *Chaulnes*. The Cardinal *Mazarini* is much discontented concerning the great entertainment given at *Rome* to the Cardinal *de Retz* by the Pope, but that they must take it patiently, there being but little hopes of any satisfaction given by the Pope, to whom the Cardinals for this party have made great reproaches, that he should shew so much favour to one whom the Courts of Iudicature had declared Traytor, Rebell, and a professed Enemy to the Kingdom, but little regard is made of all those high words, especially since the late disgrace happened to this Nation by the ill successe of the Duke of *Guise*, who hath an expresse Order to come to the Court to give account to the full of all the transactions passed in his voyage to *Naples*: Prince *Thomaso* is arrived at *Turin*,

be-

being met without the City by a great number of Nobility and Gentry, who went 2 leagues to meet him; the next day after his arrival he went to salute their Highnesses, of whom he was received with very great joy. The Court perceiving how little good they did in maintaining forces by Sea and Land against *Bell Isle* have therefore commanded the Marshal *de la Mesleray* to send his own Regiment, and some other forces to *Guyenna*, for this winter, that so by the Spring they may be in a posture to march into *Catalonia*, from whence we hear that the Earl of *Lile* before he would go into the County of *Cardona* is come to *Montpellier*, to visit the Prince of *Conti* to whom he hath given an exact account of all that had passed since their last interview. The States of *Languedoc* are still assembled, and things are carryed there with all alacrity and celerity, so that they will end in a short time. There is a kind of rising or mutiny amongst the Commonalty along the River of *Loire*, about a certain impost lately laid upon the Wine, which they flatly refuse to pay. That report which was here this week of granting Letters of Mart against the *English* doth not hold, but is come to nothing.

This Evening the Right Honorable Col. *Ashburnham*, a Member of his Highness Council, and one that had done many eminent services for the Nation, was very solemnly interred in *Henry* the Seventh's Chappel at *Westminster*, his Funerals being attended by the Council, with the Speaker, the Lords Commissioners.

missioners of the Seal, and most of the Members of Parliament, and many other persons of honor, with a great train of coaches and attendants.

*Dalkieth*, Dec. 19. *Middleton* is yet about *Kintale*, but hath not with him above twenty men. *Glengary* is at *Knodard*, and all his men at home. Mr. *Aldew* is come to the borders of *Loquaber* with Forty men. *Seafort* is upon capitulation, having sent to Col. *Fitch* for that purpose. *Middleton* and *Norman Mac Cloud*, laid parties in the way where Sir *James Mac Donald* was to pass to the Isle of *Skie*, but having divided his Guard into two parties, and sent one party one way, and being gone himself with the other party another way, they mist him, and took the other party with his Baggage, Lieut. Col. *Irvine* hath sent to the General to treat for the coming in for himself and party.

*Douglas*-Castle, Decemb. 15. These parts afford little news, being now wholly cleansed of the Enemy, not one party of them to be found (that I can hear of) on this side the River *Forth*, the last party under the command of Capt. *Ja. Hamilton* of the Lord *Selkirks* Regiment, came in to me the last week, and submitted, the Capt. and his Cornet had their Swords, and the rest of their Arms were delivered up, they were the best armed party that I see amongst them, though they were not many, the Blow that Capt. *Lisle* hath given by routing their only Body of horse, hath, I think, broke their hearts; the Country now also begin to take courage, who last week apprehended 2 of these Rogues with their arms, and sent them to me, I having placed Watches of the Country within my Locality, will I hope be a means to keep these Bounds quier. I yesterday return'd out of *Dumfriez*-shire, where there is not an Enemy to be heard of, neither in *Annandale*, *Galloway*, nor any of those large Circuits; could a way be speedily found to transport these lazie Fellows, who have no Trades, and will not work, who cumber the Land, it may then please God that peace may be setled in these parts; but now I look on it not to last long, till these are either destroyed, or otherwise disposed of.

*Wednesday*

*Wednesday December* 27.

OF the proceedings of the Committee concerning the Lord *Cravens* business, take here what was omitted the last week for want of Room, as followeth. *Wednesday*, 20 Decemb. The Committee of Parliament sat upon the further hearing of the Lord *Cravens* case, where Mr. Serjeant *Maynard* produced antient Records, applicable (as he said) to the Lord *Cravens* case; that is to say, where persons have been by Judgement in Parliament, or by Bill of Attainder, adjudged to have their Estates confiscate, and forfeited, without being heard, or having any Charge preferred against them; That the ensuing Parliament have in such cases not only restored the persons so adjudged to their Bloud, but also to their Estates in *specie*.

After Mr. Serjeant *Maynard* had done, the Committee heard two Doctors of the Civil Law to argue on the behalf of the Commonwealth, to justifie the proceedings of Parliament against the Lord *Craven*, who were immediatly replyed unto by other Civillians, and also by Mr. Serjeant *Maynard*, without taking longer time, conceiving that at that meeting the Councel would have concluded their Defence against the Lord *Craven*; but after the Civillians had done, it was prayed by the Purchasers, That they might have short day set them to be heard by their Counsel, Why the Parliament is obliged to confirm the Purchasers respective purchases, notwithstanding the Parliament should find cause to revoke their Judgement against the Lord *Craven*; For it was said, that they bought upon the credit of an Act of Parliament, the highest Security, and and at such a time when the Parliament was in a great strait for want of money; And they were the more encouraged to buy by the examples of those Members of that Parliament which adjudged the Lord *Cravens* estate to be sold, who had sold their antient Inheritances to buy that estate; whereupon the Committee gave the purchasers time untill Friday following to make their Defence.

*Friday* 22. the Committee met accordingly, and heard the Counsel argue on behalf of the Purchasers, who by way of pre-

miſe declared, that they appeared only for thoſe fix Purchaſers that ſubſcribed the Petition, in which Petition it is expreſſed, that there is bought of the Lord *Cravens* eſtate 25000*l.* worth: Then the Council ſpoke to leſſen the credit of thoſe Preſidents produced by Mr. Serjeant *Maynard*, as not ſo pertinently applyed to the Lord *Cravens* caſe, and then proceeded to give their reaſons grounded (as they ſaid) upon Law and Preſidents, why the ſeveral Purchaſers ought to have their reſpective purchaſes confirmed unto them, notwithſtanding the Parliament ſhould find cauſe to relieve the Lord *Craven*, and revoke their judgements againſt him, that yet he ought not to be reſtored to land, but to have other ſatisfaction; but the Counſel for the Purchaſers having ſpent much time in their Arguments, and declaring it would take up much more time, thereupon the Committee adjourned the further hearing of the Purchaſers Counſel until *Wedneſday* next.

*Saturday* 23 was appointed by the Lord *Cravens* Committee to meet again, further to hear the caſe of Tenants to the late Dean and Chapter of *Durham*, which this day ſevennight they made entrance into, and heard the Tenants Council, who then produced their decree and order of allowance thereupon, by the Commmittee of obſtructions; But the Committee when they met adjourned until the ſecond of *January*, in reſpect all Committees are in the mean time to attend the Houſe and the Grand Committee as often as they ſhall ſit.

*Genoa* Decemb. 2. Here are four Ships come hither from *Cadiz* in *Spain*, who are bound for *Venice*, all laden with rich goods, and by that way we hear from *Madrid*, that their Majeſties were in perfect good health, That the Earl of *Pigneranda* was choſen General Vicair of *Italy*, and his Majeſties Ambaſſadour in extraordinary at *Rome*, and that another was choſen alſo to go Ambaſſadour in *Swethland*, we hear not any thing from our Ambaſſadour, but are ſtill in expectation, whether we muſt expect a good iſſue of his negotiation, or not, and from *Catalonia* we hear, that the Country is ſorely viſited with contagious diſeaſes, chiefly at *Girone* and the Country near it.

From

From *Rotterdam* December 28 S.N. The States of *Holland* are now separated, and are to meet again 15 days after *Christmas*, and then a final State of war will be concluded upon.

They ordered in their last Assembly the conjoyning and incorporating of the vacant Companies that are now, and that shall be hereafter, till they come to half the number of Companies now in service; thus the same number of men will be kept on (for the Officers only are to be cashiered) and the land will thereby gain a considerable sum. The differences in the Province of *Overyssel* do still continue.

The *Muscovites* have made a prodigious progress in *Lithania* and *Poland*. They are so numerous, that if they had but the resolution and conduct of the old *Goths* and *Vandals*, they might bid fayre for a warmer habitation.

The Commissioners that were at *Staden* for the composing of differences between the *Swedes*, and the City of *Bremen*, that being by them effected, are since returned home, and have made their report to the Lords States of all particulars, which are said to tend very much to the prejudice of that City, which was forced to yeeld rather than to be utterly ruined.

*Thursday December* 28.

From *Italy*, and parts adjacent. *Naples*. The Prince of *Castellanet-ta* being to be exchanged for some other French persons of quality who are prisoners here, was let go upon his parole to try if the Vicking would accept of the exchange or no; but after much pains taken, the Vicking would not accept of it, so that

that he returned to the French Army again, where he is uſed with all civility and reſpect, as a perſon of his rank and quality. The Duke of *Guiſe* having held a general council of War the 23. it was reſolved then and there, That whereas by reaſon of the ſtorm which had forced them to land at *Caſtel a Mare*, which place they could not maintain longer, by reaſon it is not in a poſture of defence, that therefore the Army ſhould reimbark again, and withall all the proviſions which were found in the place, and ſet ſail to return homewards; but by reaſon of the ſtorm which began again, they were forced back upon the coaſt with the loſſe of ſome ſhips, and forced to remain during the foul weather at an anchor.

*Rome*, The 14 of December the Cardinal *Altieri* was taken of an Apoplexie, and ſo died, in the 68 year of his age, there being by that death a place void in the *Colledge of Cardinals*, and divers Church-livings. The 30 of Novemb. the Cardinal *de Retz* being come to this City, went the next day to kiſſe the Popes feet, who did receive him with all the good entertainment he could deſire, and to ſhew his affection the more to him, did two days after put on his Cardinals hat on his head in the Conſiſtory, which was called privatly, that ſo thoſe of the French Faction might not be there, and receive no offence at it.

*Venice*, This State doth ſtill continue with much care & ſpeed to provide all that is neceſſary for carrying on the Warrs next campagne, although the Secretary *Ballarini* our Agent at *Conſtantinople* hath ſent Letters, whereby he doth put us in hopes to come with them to a Treaty. Our Generaliſſimo *Mocenigo* expects nothing more than to recover ſome health and ſtrength, that he may return to this City, according to a grant of the Senat, and in the interval the Proveditor Gen. is to ſupply the place, until the arivall of the new Generaliſſimo, who its ſaid will be the Lord *Morofini*. Nothing of news from *Dalmatia*, but all things are there very ſtill on both ſides during this winter ſeaſon.

*Turin*, The 16 of this inſtant Decemb. the Prince *Thomaſo* arived here from *France* being met without the Town by the

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Marſhal *de Grancey*, and all the high Officers of the French Army, and was ſaluted with all the Ordnance, he went the ſame day to viſit their Highneſſes Royal, of whom he had all the entertainment he could deſire: the next day he was viſited of all the Nobility of this Court. The Marq; of *Caracene* Governour of *Milan*, hearing that the Duke of *Guiſe* with all his Forces had left the Kingdom of *Naples*, hath therenpon countermanded his Orders for his Forces march towards thoſe parts, intending to keep them for his own uſe againſt the *French* and *Savoy* Forces, and hath put his Army into ſeveral winter quarters, having ſent only a part of the Horſe to *Felizzano* and *Seſſera* in the Country of *Alexandria*, and that to hinder the French forces, who are quartered at *Beſtagno*, and *Monaſtero*, that they paſſe not over the River *Tanaro*, and ſo do more miſchief in the Country of *Montferrat*.

*Paris*, January 2. 1655. *ſtilo novo*. By letters of *Toulon* of the 23 laſt paſt we have, The Duke of *Guiſe* having ſhipped again all his men, all the proviſions and ammunitions upon the 22, & 24 of *Novemb.* laſt, was forced by the ſtorm and contrary winds to remain upon the Coaſt until the 9 of *December*, when having ſet ſail the fift time during that great ſtorm, one Veſſel run a ſhore, with ſome arms and amunition. The 20 inſtant came the Admiral, and 4 other ſhips who had been parted from the reſt of the Fleet by the Storm between *Sardinia* and *Elbe* Ilands. The 21 the Galleys, which had not been ſeen ſince the 29. came alſo ſafe into this Port, with the two Veſſels, wherein were ſhipped thoſe Horſes belonging to the late Marqueſſe *du Pleſſis Belliere* and other high Officers of the Horſe Regiments, another that had alſo horſes being ſunk in the Sea, and beſides another fire ſhip, and one Hoy.

Yeſterday the D. of *Guiſe* cauſed a ſolemn ſervice to be ſaid in our Cathedral, where aſſiſted with him the Earl of *Carcaſſi*, the Marqueſſe *de Vellavoir*, and all the chief Officers: The 22 we had news that our Vice-admiral with divers other Ships of the Fleet were come to an anchor at the Iſlands of *Hieres*, there are yet ſome of our Fleet wanting, but we hope they

they have put into ſome harbour, and that they will arrive ſhortly. The Letters from *Flanders* adviſe us, That the Enemy having intrenched himſelf, and fortified divers ſmall places along the River of *Lis*, and about the County of *Lile*, thereupon to reſtrain the Garriſon of *la Baſſee*, whoſe Gouvernour had no ſooner heard that the Lord *Coudray Montpenſier* was come near him with thoſe forces, that he is to command in chief, did thereupon reſolve to attempt the taking in of the new Fort and the Abbey of *Berleram*, and to that end they marched the 23, and came there about midnigh', he was no ſooner come but he cauſed five hundred men to goe over the River, and ſurround the place upon a Caſey, that ſo they might be without any hopes of relief, and ſent the Lieutenant Collonel of his Regiment to take a Mill about 20 paces diſtant from the Abbey, and ſo fell upon battery of the Fort with ſo much violence, that the next day by noon there was a ſufficient breach made to the wall, which they within perceiving, did thereupon think fit to ſurrender, and yeelded all upon mercy, and ſo were all, being 450 men, made Priſoners of war, ſo that by the taking in of this place, we have now free liberty to goe and come without diſpute. The 25 laſt paſt the Duke *de Longueville* returned to *Normandie*, whereof he is Governour, the Cardinal having viſited him the day before. The 29 the King, his Brother, the Cardinal with many Nobles returned from St. *Germans*, where they had remained ſome two or three days. The 30 the King went to the Plain of *Grenelles*, where by his Majeſties order the *Switzers* Regiment was muſtered, and notwithſtanding the many ſervices wherein they have been imployed theſe late years, yet the Regiment was found to be 3 thouſand compleat fighting men conſiſting in twenty Companies. The 31 the Lord *Lazaro Spinola* was brought to his firſt audience in a very ſtately manner as Ambaſſadour extraordinary for the State of *Genoa*. The firſt of this inſtant the King having been at his devotions, did touch a great number of ſick perſons who were ſick of that diſeaſe vulgarly called the King Evill.

Feb.

*Friday and Saturday Decembr 28, 38*

GEnoa December 12. The Cardinal *Grimaldi* having remained here about two moneths, is gone to one of his Abbeys in the Dukedome of *Parma*, where having remained some days, he will go to *Rome*. This State hath been so much startled by the last news from *Madrid*, whereby we learn that those Commissioners whom his Majesty had appointed to examine our differences, have not the least inclination to give us satisfaction, denying to give our Ambassadour any answer upon his demands until this State hath first called home her Galleys which are imployed about *Final* for to compel that City to pay those duties which they have formerly paid to this City, which our Ambassadour knowing, he hath protested that he will be gone from thence, and return to his Superiours, in case that he cannot obtain that satisfaction which he desireth.

*Hague* December 30 *stilo novo*. The Treaty between the Crown of *Sweden* and the City of *Bremen* being concluded to the content of the *Swedes*, this State doth remain as a pledge for the performance of the agreement between both parties, and a Copy of that instrument hath been sent unto all our Provinces. There hath been new Propositions made in the general Assembly to reassume the Treaty with the Lord *Chanut* Ambassadour of *France* for the renewing of the old Alliance between that Crown and us.

*Charls Stuart* is still at *Cullen*, he was lately at *Dusseldorp* with the D. of *Newburgh*, and it is said that the said D. not thinking himself secure at *Dusseldorp*, intends to come and live at *Cullen*, there being great probability of a war between the Elector of *Brandenburgh* and him, & that the *Swedes* will assist the Elector.

The Marq; *de Fiasco* Ambassador Extraordinary for the State of *Genoa* is arived in *England*, and at a small distance from *London*, where he will remain *incognito*, till such time as a day is appointed for his reception and publique Audience.

FRom *Harwich* Decemb. 18. We have little of news more than to acquaint you of the vigilancy of Mr. *Richard Bennet* an Officer to the Customs here, who hath done remarkable

sen-

ſervice tending to the advancement of Trade, having ſeized ſix ſeveral Veſſels, moſt part of their ladings prohibited goods *viz.* Oyls, and Whale-finns; The Maſters of the ſaid Veſſels pretended they were bound for another Port with free goods, and that they were forced into that Harbor by bad weather, but through the wiſdom of the Officer their pollicie was diſcovered, and according to Law their ſeveral Veſſels with their ladings ſeized on to the uſe of his Highnes the Lord Protector. This was a piece of very good ſervice, and its to be hoped that the Officers in other parts, by this Gentlemans example will uſe the like diligence, which undoubtedly will advance the Trade of this Nation, and curb the Hollander more than all our late Victories.

*Ships this week arived in the Port of* London.

*Dunkirk*, 2. with Hopps. *Stockholm*, 1. with Pitch, Iron, Copper, &c. *Lubeck*, 1. with Pitch, Tarr, Pipeſtaves, &c. *Oſtend*, 1. with Hopps. *Queensbrough*, 1 with Flax, Hemp, Soap, and Canvas.

St. *Johnſtons*, Decemb. 20. I am informed from the parts about *Lochaber*, that *Glengary* appointed a meeting or rendevouz with *Mac Aldow* in his own bounds, he was there with ſome few men, but the other neglected, as not able to perform his ingagements, *Glengary* much diſpleaſed hereat, marched away with his own men, and two Highland Pipers towards Iſland *Donald* in *Kintayl*, where *Middleton*, and ſome other of their General Officers are. *Pearth*-ſhire is reaſonable quiet at preſent, only the Lord *Napier*, and Lieut. Col. *Irwin*, with about 30 Horſe infeſt the parts of *Monteith*, but many daily running from them.

The Houſe was Thurſday, Friday, and Saturday upon the Bill containing their Reſolves upon the Government, and paſt through many Chapters therein, with very few Alterations in the matter, as it was paſt before in a Grand Committee, and this being the laſt reading of the Bill, a few more days debate therupon will paſs it ſo, as to be ready to preſent to his Highneſs for his aſſent.

*This is licenſed and entred according to Order.*

P.P. 14

Numb. 264

The Weekly

# POST.

Faithfully communicating,

*The Design and Resolution of the* Supream Authority, *concerning the advancing of the* Souldiery *neerer to the City; the proceedings of his* Highneſs the Lord Protector at White-Hall, *and the Debates of the* parliament *to be presented unto him. With the* several Reasons, and antient Records, *presented to a* Committee, by the Doctors of the Civil Law, and Mr. Sergeant Maynard. *And the* proclamation, or Order of the Lord Mayor of London, concerning all Beer and Ale-Brewers; Together with the distinct Rates and prices of all the several sorts of beer and Ale here ſeer mentioned.

From *Tueſday* the 26. of Decem. to *Tueſday* the 2 of *January*. 1654.

*London*, Printed by *R. Wood*, *for information of the* People.

THe old proverb is, *A good beginning, makes a good ending*; and happily all things may (ere long) center upon their right Basis and Foundation: for, truly, ſo diligently has this bleſſed Time of Chriſtmaſs been obſerved, that the very Churches themſelves have this excellently adorned with Roſemary and Bayes; and the ſtately Hauthern Tree at Glaſenbury in Somerſet ſhire was full of white bloſſoms the ſame day; which a Canonite perceiving took an Ax, and went to cut it down; but the firſt blow he ſtrook rebounded, and cut his Leg aſunder; for which bold Attempt he is now

in great danger of a moſt deſpicable Gangreene. More I could ſay, but the Time is not convenient.

A Liſt of the ſhi s arrived the laſt week in the Port of LONDON.

From Dunkirk, 3 with Linnen, Thred, Tapiſtry, Hops, &c.
Bridges, 4 with Hops, Grinding-ſtones, Flax.
Newport, 2 with Hops.
Prizes, 2 with Whale Oyl, and French Wine.
Amſterdam, 4 Whale Fins, Linnen, Iron-pots, Hops, Copper, Plates.
Dort, One with Reniſh Wine, Steel, and Hops.
Emden, One with Oats.
Serrickſea, One with Madders and Flax.
Rotterdam, One with Hops, flax, Linnen.
Harlin, One with Pantiles, and other goods.
Rouen, One with Wines, Canvas Paper, Buckrom.
Sardam, One.
Oſtend, 2 with Hops.
Fluſhing, 2 with Onions.
Barbados, One with Sugar, Cotton, Ginger.
Faro, One with Figs.
New England, Two with Maſts, Pipeſtaves, Furs, Sugar, Tobacco, Indico.

By one that came from Portſmouth thus: Gen. Venables comming thither the laſt week, all poſſible haſte was made in ſhipping of the men belonging to the Fleet, and ſending aboard ſuch proviſions as was yet aſhore. Then appeared ſome Dutch ſhips (as it was reported) and ſent a long boat with three perſons in it to treat with our General, or to preſent a Meſſage to him; and after that the Fleet haſted to a Randevous, ſo that he believes they are quite gone off to Sea before this.

Newcaſtle Decemb. 18.

Here is another Fleet of Coals ready laden and bound for London; and though they be cheap enough here, yet it is conceived, that the City Coal-Merchants can ſo far ſtretch their inſatiable conſciences, as to make uſe of cold weather for the filling of their bottomleſs purſes: A thing which God never ordained.

Some Maſters of ſhips which arrived in the Port of London this week, do advertize us, that Gen. Blake is ſtill about the Streights, and the Duke of Guiſe having had ſuch hard ſucceſs in his voyage to Naples (as you have already heard) is fearfull to venture home, for fear of Gen. Blake, who hath taken many Merchant men lately, belonging to France.

A great Murther being committed by a Miller in Leicestershire, after 20 years space he was taken and hanged neer Lutterworth; And another Gentleman being assaulted by a company of Theeves, upon their attempt to kill him, he beheld a company of Crows, to whom he said, O Crows, I take you for Witnesses, and Revengers of my death. About 3 days after, as these Theeves were drinking in an Inn, a company of Crows came and lighted on the house, which they espying, immediatly burst forth into a laughter, saying, See, yonder are they which must revenge his death, whom we murthered: which the Tapster over hearing, presently informed the Magistrate of the town, and he upon strict examination, extorted a confession, for which they were deservedly hanged. For, indeed, the positive judicial Law of God, is, *That whosoever sheddeth mans blood, by man shall his blood be shed*, Gen. 9. 6. The reason rendred is, because such destroy Gods Image wherein man is made: and the cry of blood (if not punished by man) is so great, Gen. 4. 10. that the Lord comes down from heaven to call the murtherer to account, and by some visible and remarkable judgment, or other, to stigmatize this sin.

This day, and the two succeeding, the spent wholly in a grand Committee, in consideration of the Bill containing their Resolves upon the Government; and they have passed divers again; as that the Government shall be by a single person and a Parl. That the Title of the single person shall be Lord Protector, and that it shall be Elective. Divers other particulars are resolved on anew, and the House is making dispatch with the rest, that so the Bill may be compleated and presented to his Highness.

Tuesday Decemb. 26.

This evening the right honourable Col. Mackworth, a member of his Highness Council, and one that had done many eminent services for the Nation, was very solemnly interred in Hen. 7. his Chappel at Westminster, his Funerals being attended by the Council, with the Speaker, the Lords Commissioners of the Seal, most of the members of Parliament, and many other persons of honour, with a great Train of Coaches and Attendants.

A List of the ships this week arrived in the Port of LONDON.

Dunkirk, two with Hops. Stockholm, one with Iron, Pitch, Copper, &c. Lubeck, one with Pitch, Tar, Pipestaves. Ostend, one with Hops. Queensbrough, one with Flax, Hemp, Soap, and Canvass.

*Westminster, Jan. 3.*

The great debates of the Councel, and the drawing up of the forces neer *London*, tends to nothing more then the preservation of the publique peace of the Nation, notwithstanding the various Reports and vulgar Rumors to the contrary.

As touching the proceedings of the Committee concerning the L. *Cravens* business, take here what was omitted the last week, viz. On Wednesday the 20 of Decem. last, the Committee of Parl. sate upon the further hearing of the L. *Cravens* case, where M. Serjeant *Maynard* produced ancient Records, applicable (as he said) to the Lord *Cravens* case; that is to say, where persons have been by judgment in parl. or by bill of Attainder, adjudged to have their Estates confiscate, & forfeited, without being heard, or having any charge preferred against them; That the ensuing parl. have in such cases not onely restored the persons so adjudged to their bloud, but also to their Estates in specie. After M. Serjeant *Maynard* had done, the Committee heard two Doctors of the Civil Law to argue on the behalf of the Commons with, to justifie the proceedings of parl. against the L. *Craven*, who were immediatly replyed unto by other Civilians, and also by Mr. *Maynard*, without taking longer time, conceiving that at that meeting the councel would have concluded their Defence against the L. *Craven*; but after the Civilians had done, it was prayed by the purchasors, that they might have short day set them to be heard by their Councel, Why the parl. is obliged to confirm the purchasers respective purchases, notwithstanding the parl. should find cause to revoke their judgment against the L. *Craven*; for it was said, that they bought upon the credit of an Act of parl. the highest security, and at such a time when the parl. was in a great strait for want of money; And they were the more encouraged to buy by the examples of those Members of that parl. which

which adjudged the L. *Cravens* eſtate to be ſold, who had ſold their ancient Inheritances to buy that Eſtate; whereupon the Committee gave the purchaſers time until Fryday following to make their Defence.

*Fryday* 22. The Committee met accordingly, and heard the counſel argue on behalf of the purchaſers, who by way of premiſe declared, *That they appeared only for thoſe 6 Purchaſers that ſubſcribed the Petition, wherein is expreſſed, that there is bought of the L. Cravens eſtate* 25000 *l. worth. Then the Councel ſpoke to leſſen the credit of thoſe Preſidents produced by* M. Maynard, *as not ſo pertinently applyed to the L. Cravens caſe, and then proceeded to give their Reaſons grounded (as they ſaid) upon Law and Preſidents. But the committee adjorned till the* 3. *of January.*

THe Extraction of Mans ſoul, being a judicious Diſcourſe, proving that the production of mans ſoul comes by propagation, and not by creation; wherein the Doctrine of Original ſin, and purity of Chriſts incarnation is fully cleared. Alſo, Tables of Intereſt and Rebate exactly calculated at ſix *per cent*, according to the late Act of Parl. Together with the valuation of Annuities, Leaſes, Fines, and Reverſions. Likewiſe, an excellent piece written by Dr. *Hall*, called, Holy Raptures of the Love and Union of Chriſt with his Members, and the Characters of a Chriſtian. *Johnſons* Arithmetick, being an exact piece of vulgar and decimal Arithmetick, Re-printed with many uſeful Additions. All printed for *John Sweeting* at the Angel in *Popes* head Alley.

The Bill of MORTALITY for the City of *London*.

*From* Tueſday Decemb. 19. to Tueſday Decemb. 26. 1654.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Buried within the* 97 *Pariſhes within the Walls* | 59 | p. 0 |
| *Buried in the* 16 *Pariſhes without the walls, and at the Peſthouſe* | 119 | pl. 0 |
| *Buried in the ten out Pariſhes in Middleſex and Surrey* | 66 | pl. 1 |
| *The total of all the Burials this Week* | 254 | pl. 1 |
| *Chriſtnings* | 95 | |
| *Pariſhes clear of the plague* | 122 | |
| *Pariſhes infected* | 1 | |
| *Increaſed in the Burials this* | 6 | |

On

On Wednesday last Maj. Gen. Hayns set sayl with his Squadron and Regiment from Portsmouth, and is now conceived to be 500 Leagus off. He put out with much gallantry, and made a speech to his men, reflecting on the Expedition; whereat so great an Eccho was returned, that their unanimous expressions, were a sufficient testimony of their never dying Fame and integrity towards him. They had no sooner launched forth amongst the curled Waves, but the day following was a great meeting of the Officers, where were the three Generals, Pen, Desb rough, and Venables; as also col. Pride, col Forteseue, and the rest, who took great paines, and used much diligence for hasting the rest away; and orders being given for shipping of the horse, proclamation was made by beat of Drum, for all souldiers speedily to go on board, and the Reformadoes are divided 6 in a ship, with a months advance. With these 15 ships that went with Maj. Gen. Haynes, the Regiments of Col. Buller, and Col. Carter, were also put aboard; and on Sunday last the rest of the Fleet followed with Gen. Venables, and Gen. Pen, having a fair wind: God continue their course with prosperous gales for their Expedition; for they are now designed for the Cuby Islands neer Barbadoes in the West-Indies, where the general Randevouz is to be. We hear that the French fleet with the D. of Guise is (after 40 days storm) arrived at the Isles of Etes, (a French Islands in the Streights neer Talon) whither the K. of France hath sent Orders for him to stay there, untill he received further Recruits and Instructions. But Gen. Blake (we hear being too quick for his Majesty) has saved him that labour, and routed the whole Navy.

ON Wednesday the 27 of Decem. 1654. betwixt the hour of 8 and 9 at night, from one Mr Warners house, next door to the black Swan in Holborn, there was stoln out of a Trunk, two pair of stairs high, 340 pounds, by one John *Carterel* a Yorkshire man, aged about 23 years, or thereabouts: He is a tall straight young man, blackish hair cut short, sometimes with a Perrywig, with his fore-top cut short and turned up; a high fore-head, round faced, somewhat Poxhol'd; in an old stuff Suit twisted about the knee with Ribbon; in a grey close Coat, with white Flanning Stockings with stringed tops, with an old Cloak of a dark mixt gray colour, with a flat old silk button upon it; with a gray Hat. If any can apprehend the said young man, and bring certain intelligence of him to the said Mr Warner, they shall have ten pounds, besides their charges, for their pains and care herein.

Wed:

By an Express from Madrid in Spain we hear, that 25 English ships more are joyned with Gen. Blake, and the Spanish Fleet, and that they have a design to block up Genoa both by Sea and Land. The French forces are drawn out of Bretaign to the Province of Guienne, being appointed to guard the coasts there for fear of the English. The Muscovites have made a prodigious progress in Luthania and Poland; & are so numerous, that if they had but the resolution and conduct of the old Goths and Vandals, they might bid fair for the Kingdoms.

Upon the Q of Swedens leaving Antwerp, she gave a visit to the Jesuits Church, where she took a view of the Jesuits pictures, and asked the Jesuits that were by her, whose they were. They answered, that they were some of the Fathers of their Order, that had suffered martyrdom in the Indies, for Witness of the Christian Faith. Whereupon her Maj. replyed, That they need not go so far to suffer for so good a cause; but if they would onely take a journey into Sweden, they need not doubt of martyrdom within 2 houres after their arrival, and then they might be canonized as well as their brethren. To which they made no Reply.

Brave news from all parts, especially from France, where the valiant Duke James has again taken the field, and ordered to attend the motion of the Spanish flying Army. Duke Henry his brother has also escaped the bloudy Assassination contrived by the Jesuits against his person, blessed be God; and their brother Charles has had a gallant Collation at Cullen, with Musick and Banquets, in commemoration of the good and blessed day of Christmas.

As touching the last intelligence from Scotland, it seems to me dubious; though some Letters make mention, that Gen. Middleton is become so low in the Mountains, that he is now destitute of ever rising again in the Lowlands, having not above 20 men with him at Kintale; which if so, the greater was their honour in attempting the impeding and intercepting of Sir James Mac Donald, in his passage to the Isle of Sky; which was done with so much dexterity, that he took many of them, and all his whole baggage, without any loss.

The

The laſt *Poſt* from *Scotland* certifieth, That the E. of *Glengary* being diſpleaſed with ſome of the Royal-ſtamp, is marched Northwards, with two merry pipers, and 17 Redſhanks, where Gen. Middleton ſtill remaineth, but not in ſo good a condition, as he could wiſh himſelf.

The K. of *Scots* hath been at Duſſeldorp with the D. of Newburgh, where he was preſented with two famous preſents, fit for a prince, by the proteſtant Lords, The Marquis *de Fiaſco* (Ambaſſador for the State of *Genoa*) is arrived in England, with Letters of Credence to his Highneſs.

## By the Lord Mayor.

*IT is ordered by this Court, That the Brewers of this city, and all others that now do, or hereafter ſhall ſell any Beer or Ale within this city, or the Liberties thereof ſhall not from henceforth brew any Ale or Beer, nor ſell or utter any Ale or Beer, but at the Rates and prices following; that is to ſay, The beſt and ſtrongeſt ſort of Ale and Beer at the rate and price of eight ſhillings the barrel, and not above; the ſecond ſort of Ale and Beer at the Rate and price of ſix ſhillings, and not above; and the third ſort of Ale and Beer at the Rate and price of 4 ſhillings the barrel, and not above; and ſo after that Rate for every greater or leſſer Veſſel, until other Order ſhall be taken herein, upon the pains and penalties by the Statutes in this behalf appointed.*

Thurſday the 7. of Decem. 1654.

SADLER.

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BRITISH MUSEUM

Extracted out of the Original Papers publiſhed by Authority, and entred into the Regiſter Book of the Company of Stationers.

# Certain Passages OF Every dayes Intelligence. FROM THE *Army, and his Highness the Lord Protector,* and his PARLIAMENT.

With other remarkable Proceedings in *England, Holland, France, Scotland,* and *Ireland.*

P.P. London.

Containing these particulars.

*The desperate attempts of* John Tauney *to kil every one of the Members that sit in Parlament, and a Plot against the Ld: Protector with the cutting and slashing of many persons at the doo of the Parlament House. The burning of the boy Bible, a sword a great saddle, and a peir of pistols, and declaring them to be the great Idols of England, with several examinations thereupon; An Act against Quakers; A Bil touching tender consciences, and how far every one shal be enforced to submit to the publick profession of sound Doctrine; The Declaration of the Queen of Sweden since her coming to Brussels.*

From *Friday* 29 of *Decemb.* to *Friday* 5 of *January.* 1654

*Beginning Friday Decemb:* 29.

THe Parlament hath Voted that such tender Consciences as shall not submit to the publick profession of Doctrine, and Discipline held forth, shall enjoy their liberty, provided they do not maintain Atheism, popery, prelacy, profaneness, nor any of those damnable heresies, which shal be enumerated by this *Parlament.* Divers persons were apprehended in *Giles Cripplegate* upon suspition of Coyning or clipping of money.

This Day, and the two preceding the Parlament ſpent wholly in a grand Committee, in conſideration of the Bil containing their Reſolves upon the Government, and they have paſſed divers againſ as that the Government ſhall be by a ſingle perſon, and a Parlament, that the title of the ſingle perſon ſhal be the Lord *Protector*, and that it ſhal be Elective.

Divers other particulars are reſolved on anew, and the *Houſe* is making diſpatch with the reſt, that ſo the Bil may be compleated, and preſented to his *Highneſs*.

*Saturday*, Decemb. 30.

THe *Houſe* have again Debated the Bil containing their Reſolves upon the Government, and paſt through many Chapters therein, with few alterations of the matter, as is was paſt before in a grand Committe.

This day the Players at the Red. Bul (being gotten into all their borrowed gallantry, & ready to act) were by ſome of the Soldiery diſpoiled of all their bravery, but the Souldiery carried themſelves very civilly towards the Auditence.

The Ambaſſador from *Genoa* is arrived, ſome ſhips laden with prohibited Goods have been lately ſtayed at *Harwich*. The ſhips this week arrived in the port of London are; One from *Quinborough* laden with Flax, hemp, and canvas, and with ſoap to waſh it clean; one from *Dunkirk*, and another from *Oſtend*, laden with Hops, one from *Stockholm* laden with pitch, iron, copper, and one from *Lubeck* with pitch, Tarr, and pipe-ſtaves.

I am informed from the parts about Lochaber, that Glengary appointed a Randezvous with Mac Aldow in his own bounds, he was there with ſome few men, but the other neglected, as not able to perform it.

By

# By the Lord *Mayor*.

IT is ordered by this Court, that the Brewers of this City, and all others that now do, or hereafter ſhall ſel any Beer or Ale within this City, or the Liberties thereof, ſhall not from henceforth brew any Ale or Beer, nor ſel or utter any Ale or Beer, but at the Rates, and prices following, that is to ſay, the beſt and ſtrongeſt ſort of Ale and Beer at the rate & price of eight ſhillings the Barrel, and not above; the ſecond ſort of Ale and Beer at the Rate and price of ſix ſhillings, and not above; and the third ſort of Ale, and Beer at the Rate and price of four ſhillings the barrel, and not above; and ſo after that Rate for every greater, or leſſer, until other Order ſhall be taken herein, upon the pains and penalties by the Statutes in this behalf appointed.

*Thurſday the 7 of Decemb.*

1654.

SADLER.

The King of *Scots* hath been at *Duſſeldrop* with the Duke of *Newburgh*, where he was preſented with gifts by the proteſtant Lords.

Yeſterday a man was killed by a Bull at the Bear-Garden.

The Committee for the Lord *Cravens* buſineſs being ſat, Mr. *Maynard* in the defence of the L. *Craven* produced ancient Records where perſons having been adjudged by Judgment in Parliament, or by Bil of Aſſainder, to have their Eſtates confiſcate without being heard, &c.

*Monday* January 1.

THis day the *House* proceeded upon the debate of the Bil touching the Gavernment, and whilſt they were upon the Debate therein.

There came on *Saturday* laſt into the Lobby without the Parlament door, one *Theauro John* and drew his ſword, and ſtruck at ſeveral perſons, and run at the door of the Houſe with his ſword, which was preſently taken from him, and being complained of he was brought into the Bar, and upon examination (he voluntarily confeſſing that he had burnt the Bible, becauſe people ſay it is the word of God, whereas he ſaid it is not, and confeſſing that he drew his Sword in the Lobby) he was committed to the Gatehouſe, in order to a further proceeding againſt him, and a Committee appointed further to examine the buſineſs.

There have been three Arms taken, and ſeveral perſons apprehended upon the plot lately diſcovered, ſo that there is cauſe of ſtrengthning Guards, but the particulars are not fit for publication.

The Lord Marquis *Piesco* Ambaſſador from *Genoa* is to be brought in to morrow being *Thurſday*.

The *Parlament* this day alſo ordered that a Committee be appointed (which Committee was nominated) to prepare, and bring in a Bil, upon a Debate of the *Houſe* this day touching forfeitures, confiſcations, fines and amercements, not already granted or diſpoſed of, to be to the benefit of the Commonwealth.

*Tueſday*, Jan: 2.

*Dolkeith* 26 *December*.

SEaforth is now gone to Major Gen. *Overton* at *Aberdeen* to perfect the Treaty for the coming in of himſelf, and party, which he began at *Innerneſs* with Col. *Fitch* to which many of *Middletons* party come in daily, ſome of them inform that *Middleton* had taken his leave of *Glengary*, & was gone on ſhipboard to go over Sea about a month after Col. *Morgan* gave them the ruffle; but a ſmal Veſſel coming in with a little

little ſupply, and Letters which gave him incouragement to ſtay, he came back to *Glengary*, to go on in his Maſter work, for whoſe Reputation they are yet reſolved to keep up ſome Forces in the Hills, that they intend to have a Randezvous the 26 inſtant about the head of *Badgenoth*, & force leavies there, or burn the Country to do all the ſpoil they can there. *Middleton* hath a Dogger Boat about the Iſle of *Sky*, where it is ready manned, and perhaps the next News you hear will be that he is gone away in it.

*The Rates ordained for Hackney Coaches in and about* London.

1. A Coach with 4 horſes 20 *s.* a day, and with 2 horſes 10 *s.* a day whilſt they travel. 2 For the time a Coach ſhall reſt, or lye ſtil upon any Journey the hire to be for a Coach and 4 horſes 10 *s.* and for a Coach with 2 horſes 6 *s.* 8 *d.* 3 From any parts or places within 8 miles compaſs of the late line of communication and back again 12 *d* a mile forward and backward, and to have 12 *d.* a hour for every hours attendance above the ſpace of one hour. 4 From the Old Exchange in *Cornhil London* unto *Weſtminſter*, or to any other place of the like diſtance 18 *d.* and if the perſons carried exceed 3 then 2 *s.* 5 From the Old Exchange unto Temple Bar, Lincolns Inn, Grayes Inn. And from *Guildhall* to Temple bar, Chancery lane, or Grayes Inn. And from Temple Bar, Lincolns Inn, or Grayes Inn to Weſtminſter, or any the like diſtances, or thereabouts 12 *d.* 6 From Weſtminſter to Whitechappel or the like diſtance 2 *s.* 6 *d.* 7 From Temple bar to Whitechappel or the like diſtance 18 *d.* 8 From the Old Exchange to Whitechappel, or the like diſtance of place twelve pence.

The *Breſt* men of War have taken a gallant Merchants ſhip with goods worth 300 *l.* called the *Star*, but the ſeven *Malta* ſhips talked of, are only thoſe which I mentioned formerly taken by the *Breſt* men. The *New-England* ſhip ſo long looked for is come ſafe to the Iſland of *Scilly*.

The Parlament hath appointed a Bil to be brought in touching the Quakers.

*Wednes-*

*Wednesday*, Jan. 3.

*Bruxels* 29 Decemb.

THe Prince of Cond hath much frequented this place since the coming hither of the Christian Queen of *Sweden*, and many Officers of the Spanish Army have likewise visited her, unto whom she hath declared what sweet content she hath in a retired life, and used many expressions to this effect. *Some* (saith she) *hunt after power, and soveraign command, expecting to find true contentment in authority, but alas how infinitely are they misguided by ambition, the cares of governing, and the dangers that accompany a Scepter, so far outweigh the happiness found in it, that* Augustus Cæsar *who enjoyed the Empire of the world in the most setled times it ever saw, made it his daily suit unto the Senate that he might be restored unto a private life, and* Diocletian *having generously cast off the Yoak of ruling others, refused to return again unto the glorious servitude, professing that he found more pleasure among the cabages growing in his solitary Garden, then twenty years command over the Romane Empire had yeelded him.*

From Collen thus.

The Duke of Gloceſter is ſafely arrived here from *Paris*, with the Marquis of *Ormond*, unto whom the K. of Great *Brittain* gave thanks for the ſaid Marquess his great care in following his Inſtructions, and reſcuing his Brother out of the hands of the Jeſuits, and

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many of the protestant Princes are raising a summ of money for the welcoming of the young Duke into Germany.

On Monday last, commonly called Newyears day, Mr. *Sympson* prayed and preacht at *Alhallows* Thames-street, Mr. *Feak*, and Mr. *Rogers* standing to their old principles, are yet in prison.

In the next place I shal give you Mr. *Lillies* Observations for this instant month of *January*.

From Natural causes we predict that the influences of the superior Bodies in this month do rather intend high and admirable consultatione, than Military action, that the whole Western, and Northwest parts of *Europe* seemingly aim at peace, that many Agents or Embassadors are imployed to the English Ld. *Protector*, & his prudent Council, or the Common-wealth of *England*, are now the very Ballance of *Europe*, are feared abroad, and courted at home by several Nations beyond the seas, by their *Agents*, or Embassadors, that there is great hopes of a more perfect unity, and understanding amongst our selves, and gratious *Acts*, emitting, or concluding for benefit of us the commonalty, and a more setled unity in things divine is hoped for, the soldier and Minister willingly complying or being each other more willing to controvert differences with more moderation than in former times. Some actions of amazement happen neer the *Indies*, or towards the *Streights*.

Thurſ

*Thursday January 4.*

THe *Parlament* this day debated again upon the Bill for the Government, and particularly on that part touching the number of the ſtanding Forces to be maintained in this Common-wealth, the further Debate of this Bill was referred til to morrow.

*John Tawney*, alias *Theoreau John* (of whom mention is made before) was examined before a Committee, ſince his commitment to the Gatehouſe, and divers Witneſſes concerning his carriage examined, and it appeared that he cut & ſlit with a ruſty ſword in the Lobby, but he did not much hurt.

2. That when he was called to the Bar of the *Houſe*, he ſtood with his hat on til the Serjeant took it off.

3 That when he came in this manner to the *Houſe* door, he ſaid that he was inſpired by the Holy Ghoſt *to kil every man that ſat in the Houſe.*

4 That he had been formerly committed to *Newgate* for Blaſphemy.

5 That laſt week at *Lambath* with great ſolemnity he openly burnt the *Bible, a great ſaddle, and a pair of piſtols together, and openly declared that they were the three grand Idols of* England.

6 *He* profeſſeth himſelf to be no Scholler, yet hath ſet forth ſeveral things in print, wherein he takes on him the moſt accurate knowledg of the *Hebrew*, and ſaith it came to him by Revelation *in one of his Quaking Trances.*

7 *He* ſaith that his Office is to gather the diſperſed Jews (ſprung out of the Gentiles) in *England*, and that there be more like unto himſelf deſigned for other places.

This day the Lord Ambaſſador from the State of *Genoa* was met by water with many of the States Barges, and conducted by ſeveral Lords and honorable perſons to Sir *Abraham Williams* houſe in the pallace yard, which was ready prepared for him.

*London*, Printed by *Fr: Neile.* 1655.

(1658) P.P. Numb. 208

18

# The Faithful SCOUT:

Containining these Particulars, viz.

*A new Discovery of another great and bloody Plot against his Highness the Lord Protector, and his Councel at White-hall, with the manner thereof, and the taking of divers of the Conspirators, and seizing of many Swords, Pistols, and Musquets. Likewise the great Assault made at the Parliament house by* Theareau John Taniour, *High Priest of the Jews, and the manner how he cleered the Lobby by the force and power of his Sword, and afterwards bounced and turned the Key of the Parliament door, saying,* He was inspired by the Holy Spirit to kill every man that sat there. *With his Examination and Confession, and the burning both of Sword, Pistol, and Bible. The further proceedings of the Parl. touching disbanding of the Army, and the chusing of an Admiral, and other Officers of State. The sinking of the French Ambral, and some others in the Streights, and the Rules and Rates ordained by the Court of Aldermen for Hackney Coaches,*

From *Fryday* Decemb. *the* 29. to *Fryday* January. *the* 5. 1654.

*London,* printed by *Robert Wood,* for *G. Horton,* 1654.

*Beginning, Friday* Decem. *the* 29.

THe Scriptural Examples of the Old and New Testament, doth clearly evince and hold forth, That Tyrants and Traytors shall not live out half their dayes; as appears by the Examples of Adonibezeck, Abimelech, Athaliah, Jezebel, Manahem, Saul, Herod, &c. And the Ancients in former times, held all such wayes exceeding dishonourable and contemptible; as appears also by the History of *Plutarch, Xenophon,* and sundry other learned Authors; from whence I shall contract these ensuing Examples, *VIZ.* The Lacedemonians having in divers battels by sea and land over-

 thrown

thrown the Athenians, they at laſt ſet 30 Tyrants over them, which exerciſed extream cruelty towards them. The honeſt citizens whom they either feared or hated, or that excelled in wealth, they either baniſhed, or ſlew them, and ſeized upon their eſtates. Whereupon one of them (ſomewhat better then the reſt) called *Theramenes*, ſpake againſt this cruelty, which cauſed another called *Critias* to accuſe him of Treaſon, and ſo to condemn him to death. *Theramenes* hearing it, fled to the Altar, ſaying, I fly to this Altar, not that I think it will ſave my life, but that I may ſhew that theſe Tyrants are not onely cruel towards men, but prophane, and wicked towards the gods: *Critias* commanded armed men to fetch him away to his death; and as they led him through the city, he cryed out againſt the Tyrants cruelty, whereupon one of their Captains ſaid to him, *Flebis ſi non ſilebis*, Thou ſhalt weep if thou wilt not hold thy peace: to whom he anſwered, *Annon fleba, ſi tacebo?* Shall I not weep if I do hold my peace? But when they put the cup of poyſon into his hand he drank it off, and throwing away the bottome, he ſaid; I drink to this fair Critias After his death they raged more exremely, filling all places with Rapine, and ſlaughter; and not ſuffering the friends of the murthered to inter their dead bodies. Having (amongſt others) ſlain one *Phidon*, they at their feaſt ſent for their Daughters to come, and dance naked upon the floor which was defiled with their Fathers bloud; but the maids abominating ſuch immanity, threw themſelves down from an high place, and brake their necks. And to fill up the meaſure of the Athenians miſeries, whereas many thouſands of them were fled, or baniſhed in to all the neighbouring countries of Greece, their proud inſulting Adverſaries, the Lacedemonians, forbade all perſons to entertain any of theſe miſerable exiles, but to return 'em to the Tyrants again, and that upon the pain of forfeiting three thouſand Crowns. Of which, more in my next. A word therefore touching the Times.

The old proverb is, *A good beginning, makes a good ending*; and happily all things may (ere long) center upon their right Baſis and Foundation: for, truly, ſo diligently has this bleſſed Time of Chriſt-

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miſs been obſerved, that the very Churches themſelves have been excellently adorned with Roſemary and Bayes; and the ſtately Mauthern Tree at Glaſenbury in Somerſet ſhire was full of white bloſſoms the ſame day; which a hot Fire-brand of Hell perceiving, took an Ax, and went to cut it down; but the firſt blow he ſtrook rebounded, and cut his Leg aſunder; for which bold Attempt he is now in great danger of a moſt deſpicable Gangrene. More I could ſay, but the Time is not convenient.

## By the Lord Mayor.

*IT is ordered by this Court, That the Brewers of this city, and all others that now do, or hereafter ſhall ſell any Beer or Ale within this city, or the Liberties thereof ſhall not from henceforth brew any Ale or Beer, nor ſell or utter any Ale or Beer, but at the Rates and prices following; that is to ſay, The beſt and ſtrongeſt ſort of Ale and Beer at the rate and price of eight ſhillings the barrel, and not above; the ſecond ſort of Ale and Beer at the Rate and price of ſix ſhillings, and not above; and the third ſort of Ale and Beer at the Rate and price of 4 ſhillings the barrel, and not above; and ſo after that Rate for every greater or leſſer Veſſel, until other Order ſhall be taken herein, upon the pains and penalties by the Statutes in this behalf appointed.*

Thurſday the 7. of Decem. 1654. SADLER.

### A Liſt of the ſhips this week arrived in the Port of LONDON.

Dunkirk, two with Hops. Stockholm, one with Iron, Pitch, Copper, &c. Lubeck, one with Pitch, Tar, Pipeſtaves. Oſtend, one with Hops. Queenſbrough, one with Flax, Hemp, Soap, and Canvaſs.

Saturday Decemb. 30.

The laſt *Poſt* from *Scotland* certifieth, That the E. of *Glengary* being diſpleaſed with ſome of the Royal-ſtamp, is marched Northwards,

with two merry pipers, and 17 Redſhanks, where Gen. Middleton ſtill remaineth, but not in ſo good a condition, as he could wiſh himſelf.

The K. of *Scots* hath been at Duſſeldorp with the D. of Newburgh, where he was preſented with two famous preſents, fit for a prince, by the proteſtant Lords. The Marquis *de Fiaſco* (Ambaſſador for the State of *Genoa*) is arrived in England, with Letters of Credence to his Highneſs.

This day a hair brained Gentleman, one *Theaurea John Tanier*, who calls himſelf the High-prieſt of the Jews, and uſeth ſometimes to live in Tents, which he erects at *Lambeth* and *Greenwich*, ſaying, *He is to gather the diſpierced Jews, and carry them to the Holy-Land*, came in an antique habit, with a long ruſty ſword by his ſide to the Lobby at the Parl houſe door, where he ſuddenly fell a ſlaſhing of the people, and with his ſword drawn ran at *Cooper* the Door-keeper, and put him, and the reſt to the Rout, cleering the Room of all perſons, except Major *Ennis*, who cloſed in with him, and ſtruck up his heels; yet he recovered himſelf again, and ran with his ſword drawn, and bounced with his foot at the houſe door, and turned the key with his hand, and opened the door; then Maj. *Ennis* fell into him again, and diſarmed him. Whereupon he was ſent for in, and coming to the bar he ſtood covered; but the Sergeant was commanded to take off his hat; He was there aſked divers queſtions, to which he anſwered notably; and being afterwards examined by a Committee, he declared, *That he came inſpired by the holy Spirit, to kill every man that ſat in the houſe, and was reſolved thereupon.* And after ſome time ſpent in examination, he was committed to the Gate-houſe, in order to his further Tryal. But note, that even before he came from *Lambeth*, to act this Aſſaſſination at *Weſtminſter*, with great ſolemnity he burnt a ſword, a great ſaddle, a pair of piſtols, and the Bible together, declaring them the three grand Idols of *England*. This is the fruit of that phrenſie, called *Quakeriſm*.

*Munday Jan.* 1.

The parl. conſidered what *Boroughs* ſhal chuſe members, and it was re-

reſolved, That *Queenborough* in *Kent* ſhall not ſ but the priviledge is tranſmited to the port of *Hide* in that County. It was reſolved likewiſe, That the Councel be determinable 40 days after each Triennial parliament, and then the Lord protector is to nominate, and the parliament to approve.

The Court of Aldermen of the city of London, have made Rules (by vertue of the late Ordinance touching Hackney Coaches) which Rules were declared to be approved by his Highneſs, and Councel, the 19 of Decem. 1654.

*The Rates ordained for Hackney Coaches hire.*

1 A Coach with 4 horſes 20 s. a day, and with 2 horſes 10 s. a day whileſt they travel. 2 For the time a Coach ſhal reſt or lie ſtill upon any journey, the hire to be for a Coach and 4 horſes 10 s and for a coach with 2 horſes 6 s. 8 d. 3 From any parts or places within ſix miles compaſs of the late Lines of Communication and back again 12 d. a mile forward and backward, and to have 12 d. an hour for every hours attendance, above the ſpace of one hour. 4 From the Old Exchange in Cornhil London, unto Weſtmin. or to any other place of the like diſtance 18 d. and if the perſons carryed exceed 3, then 2 s. 5 From the Old Exchange unto Temple-bar, Lincolns-In, Grays Inn, and from Guild hall to Temple-bar, Chancery Lane, or Grays-Inn, and from Temple bar, Lincolns Inn, or Grays Inn, to Weſtmin. or any the like diſtances, or thereabouts 12 d. 6 From Weſtminſter to White-chappel, or the like diſtance 2 s. 6 d. 7 From Temple bar to White chappel, or the like diſtance 2 s. 6 d. 8 From the Old Exchang to White-chappel 12 d. And after the ſame proportion from place to place, within the limits and places aforeſaid.

The Bill of MORTALITY for the City of *London*.

*From* Tueſday Decemb. 26. *to* Tueſday January. 2. 1654.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Buried within the 97 Pariſhes within the Walls* | 79 | p. o |
| *Buried in the 16 Pariſhes without the walls, and at the Peſthouſe* | 121 | pl. o |
| *Buried in the ten out Pariſhes in Middleſex and Surrey* | 86 | pl. o |
| *The totall of all the Burials this Week* | 286 | pl. o |
| *Chriſtnings* | 131 | |
| *Pariſhes clear of the plague* | 123 | |
| *Pariſhes infected* | o | |
| *Increaſed in the Burials this week* | 32 | |

Wednesday Jan. 3.

The great debates of the Councel, and the drawing up of the forces neer *London*, tends to nothing more then the preservation of the publique peace of the Nation, notwithstanding the various Reports, and vulgar Rumors to the contrary.

As touching the proceedings of the Committee concerning the L. *Cravens* business, take here what was omitted the last week, *viz.* On Wednesday the 20 of Decem. last, the Committee of Parl. sate upon the further hearing of the L. *Cravens* case, where M Serjeant *Maynard* produced ancient Records, applicable (as he said) to the Lord *Cravens* case; that is to say, where persons have been by judgment in parl. or by bill of Attainder, adjudged to have their Estates confiscate, & forfeited, without being heard, or having any charge preferred against them; That the ensuing parl. have in such cases not onely restored the persons so adjudged to their bloud, but also to their Estates in *specie*. After M. Serjeant *Maynard* had done, the Committee heard two Doctors of the Civil Law to argue on the behalf of the Common welth, to justifie the proceedings of parl. against the L. *Craven*, who were immediatly replyed unto by other Civilians, and also by Mr. *Maynard*, without taking longer time, conceiving that at that meeting the *councel* would have concluded their Defence against the L. *Craven*; but after the Civilians had done, it was prayed by the purchasors, that they might have short day set them to be heard by their Counsel, Why the parl. is obliged to confirm the purchasers respective purchases, notwithstanding the parl. should find cause to revoke their Judgment against the L. *Craven*; for it was said, that they bought upon the credit of an Act of parl. the highest security, and at such a time when the parl. was in a great strait for want of money; And they were the more encouraged to buy by the examples of those Members of that parl. which adjudged the L. *Cravens* estate to be sold, who had sold their ancient Inheritances to buy that Estate; whereupon the Committee gave the purchasers time until Fryday following to make their Defence.

*Fryday* 22. The Committee met accordingly, and heard the counsel

argue

argue on behalf of the purchasers; who by way of premiſe declared, *That they appeared onely for thoſe 6 Purchaſers that ſubſcribed the Petition, wherein is expreſſed, that there is bought of the L. Cravens eſtate 25000 l. worth. Then the Counſel ſpoke to leſſen the credit of thoſe Preſidents produced by* M. Maynard, *as not ſo pertinently applyed to the L. Cravens caſe, and then proceeded to give their Reaſons grounded (as they ſaid) upon Law and Preſidents. But the committee adjorned till the 4. of January.*

THe Extraction of Mans ſoul, being a judicious Diſcourſe, proving that the production of mans ſoul comes by propagation, and not by creation; wherein the Doctrine of Original ſin, and purity of Chriſts incarnation is fully cleared. Alſo, Tables of Intereſt and Rebate exactly calculated at ſix *per cent*, according to the late Act of Parl. Together with the valuation of Annuities, Leaſes, Fines, and Reverſions. Likewiſe, an excellent piece written by Dr. *Hall*, called, Holy Raptures of the Love and Union of Chriſt with his Members, and the Characters of a Chriſtian. *Johnſons* Arithmetick, being an exact piece of vulgar and decimal Arithmetick, Re-printed with many uſeful Additions. All printed for *John Sweeting* at the Angel in *Popes* head Alley.

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IAm requeſted to give intelligence, that thoſe ſo famous Lozanges for the cure of Conſumptions, Coughs, Catarrhes, Aſthma's, Hoarſneſs, and all other Diſeaſes incident to the Lungs, are now to be ſold at the ſign of the three Caſtles in East-Smithfield, next door to the Star Tavern, which infallibly cures all thoſe Diſeaſes, although of many years continuance. As alſo, an approved Antidote againſt the Plague, or any other contagious Diſeaſe. A ſmall quantity kept in the mouth in the morning, untill it be there diſſolved, is ſufficient. And that none may be deceived, his Papers have the figure of this Coat of Arms upon them.

Thurſd.

Thurſday January 4.

This day the Parliament took into conſideration the buſineſs of the ſtanding forces throughout the 3 Nations, & 30000 horſe and foot being the number agreed upon, a Bill is to be brought in, and preſented to his Highneſs. They reſolved likewiſe about the nominating and approving of the Lords Commiſſioner of the Seal, the Admiral, and other high Officers of State, who are to be nominated by the Lord Protector, and approved by the Parl. the Parliament ſitting; and in the Intervals, by his Highneſs, and the Councel.

There hath been another great and bloody Plot diſcovered againſt the perſon of the Lord Protector; and alſo againſt the Lords of his Council, which extended to as high an Aſſaſſination (as I am informed) as could be contrived by the greateſt Machavilians on Earth: In which Conſpiracy, the Guards at Weſtminſter, White hall, and the Mewes, ſhould have been ſeized, and divers eminent perſons ſecured, had not divine Providence prevented this horrid Confederacy, wherein many hundreds were combined by an Oath of Secreſie. Some of which, are apprehended, and committed to cuſtody; and divers Arms, as Piſtols, Swords, Muſquets, and other Weapons, have been taken in the Strand, Covent Garden, and other places at Weſtminſter. Of which, more hereafter.

The Breſt men of War have taken a gallant Merchants ſhip with goods, valued at 5000 *l.* called the Star; as alſo 7 Malaga ſhips, bound for the Port of London. But the ſtately New-England ſhip hath narrowly eſcaped them, and is ſafely arrived at the Iſle of Scilley.

Gen Blake ſtill rides Rampant upon the Levant ſeas; from whence it is advertiſed, That the French Admiral is ſunk, and two other gallant ſhips, and above 500 men drowned, beſides great ſtore of Ammunition loſt: 400 more of the Duke of Guiſe his men were in great danger of loſing their lives, but eſcaped by getting aſhore at Salerno, where they yielded themſelves priſoners to the Spaniards.

From Scotland they write, That Gen. Middleton ſtill rangeth up and down in the Northern Angle, threatning Revenge with Fire and Sword upon all thoſe that ſhall prove diſloyal; eſpecially to the Earl of Seaforth, who is lately revolted. As touching their ſtrength, they are not ſo low as many report, nor ſo high as many would have them: the truth on't is, they conſiſt of (in all) about 300. and are uſing all poſſible means to force the people to riſe to make Levies for their KING.

The Lord Protector having granted Protections to the Sea-men belonging to the Coal ſhips, that they ſhall not be impreſt, a great fleet of Colliers are ſetting forth from Newcaſtle; from whence Sr *Arthur Haſterig* is comming to *London*, being an old Sufferer, *Over the left Shoulder*.

BRITISH MUSEUM

EXtracted out of the Original Papers publiſhed by Authority, and entred into the Regiſter Book of the Company of Stationers.

# Severall Proceedings IN PARLAMENT,

With the Transactions of the Affairs in *England*, *Scotland*, *Ireland* and other Nations.

From Thursday the 28 of *Decemb.* to Thursday the 5 day of *January* 1654.

Licensed by the Clerk of the Parliament.

Entred into the Register Book, according to the Act for PRINTING.

Printed at *London* for *Robert Ibbitson* dwelling in Smithfield near Hosier Lane, 1654.

*Beginning on Thursday 28 December.* 1654.

Mendments by the Committee of the whole House to the Bill touching the Government were this day Reported to the Parliament; and the House proceeded upon the Bill, and this day the first eight Chapters, together with the Oath of the Lord Protector, were finished, in which are very little alterations from the last Amendments, of which you have formerly had the particulars by me.

The House adjourned the Debate upon the Bill, untill the next morning.



Stock.

*Stockholm* 2 *December* 1654. Last week the Count *Magnus de la Gardie* and *Douglas* gave to their Swediſh Majeſties the paſtime of the running of the Ring, in the preſence of all the Grandees of the Court, where all ſorts of publike rejoycings are uſed, becauſe of the Kings Marriage. Mr. *de Pletienburg* the Emperors Agent ſent to reſide here, had audience of the King the 28 of the laſt month. Mr. *Doberſinsky* arrived here from the Elector of *Brandenbourg*. A Deputy of the Duke of *Newburgh* is likewiſe ſhortly expected here, who is ſaid to be charged of ſome Propoſitions for an accomodation, to prevent the ſtorm which threatens the ſaid Duke's Dominions from the Swediſh forces, that are at preſent in the Arch-Biſhoprick of *Bremen*.

*Warſow* 3 *December*. The letters from *Grodna* of the 29 laſt, ſay that the King of *Poland* was only to remove from thence upon the firſt inſtant, his voyage being retarded by the difference happened between our Generalls at *Minsko*, where they are with all their forces, being reſolved not to attempt any thing afore the arrivall of the *Tarters*, that being united they might make together a potent attempt upon the enemies, who durſt not beſiedge *Dinemburgh* for fear of miſcarrying. The ſaid King of *Poland* hath given audience to the Ambaſſador of the great *Kam*, who preſented him with a very fine horſe, and hath aſſured him from his maſter, that according to their treaty hee would ſend all the forces of the *Krimee*, to his aſſiſtance, under the command of *Sultan Galga* his brother, as ſoon as the rivers ſhould be frozen. The *Hoſpodar* of *Valachia* and the Prince of *Tranſſilvania*, have received order from the grand Signor, to raiſe as much force as they can againſt the *Coſſacks*, who continue their hoſtility upon the Black Sea. The ſaid *Kam* hath ſent a *Murza* to *Kimilinsky* to know his laſt reſolution, and to draw him, if poſſible from ſiding with the *Muſcovites*, offering him a generall pardon from the King of *Poland*, if hee will declare againſt them; Wee know not yet his anſwer. It is bruited

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ed here, that *Silou*, the last place taken by our enemies, hath again submitted to us, by means of the Inhabitants, who taking advantage of the negligence and carelessenesse of the *Muscovites*, did cut their throats, and sent speedily for some help, which was sent them, so that they are able now to hold out a long while. This hath obliged the *Muscovites* to strenghten their Garrison at *Smolensko*, where they have now 16000 men, and 10000 horse, notwithstanding the report of *Vitebsko's* holding out still, wee hear that for certain it hath been surrendred to the *Muscovites*.

*Vienne 6 December*. The Emperor hath been informed how the difference between the *Sweds* and those of *Bremen*, which perplexed him very much, hath been happily composed, whereupon hee confirmed to the Deputies of the States of *Hungaria*, his resolution to open their Diet afore the end of *January* next.

*Nurembergh 10 December*. Yesternight, arrived here from *Vienne*, the Prince *Palatine Rupert* with a numerous retinue, having been complemented the same day by our Magistrates, who sent him the ordinary presents. Hee goes to morrow for *Heidelbergh*.

*Hamburgh 12 December*. At length the difference between the *Sweds* and *Bremen*, hath been ended the 4 instant at *Staden*, by the mediation of the Deputies of the *Hanstownes*, and of the States Generall, upon the conditions you have had before this time.

*Bremen 14 December*. The 11 instant our Deputies and those of the States Generall returned hither from *Staden*, and were received with the shot of all our ordnance. Mr. *Rosenham* and Generall *Koningsmark*, who were expected here, but within two daies, are arrived too with many great Officers. Wee are preparing for the Ceremonies of the Hommage to be made shortly, and eight daies after all the Swedish forces are to withdraw from the Arch-bishoprick and to march towards *Lifland*.

*Colen 15 Decemb.* Mr. *Schwesin* the Envoy of the Elector of *Brandenburgh* is returned from *Bruxelles* to *Cloves*, and is going to *Berlin* to give an account of his negociation. The said Electors leavies make us still afraid of some new troubles in these parts. The 13 instant Mr. *Reyl* went from hence to *Frankford* to assist Doctor *Hastman* in the assembly, which is to bee holden there. Last week *Charles Stuart* went again to hunt with the Duke of *Newburgh*, and after parted together to *Dusseldorf*; Wee hear the said Duke is to accompany him hither, and that hee intends to settle his abode here with all his Court, not thinking himself safe at *Dusseldorf*, because of the strict alliance wee hear hath been contracted lately between the King of *Sweden* and the said Elector of *Brandenburgh*, who yeelds him all hee hath in *Pomerania*, in exchange of what belongs to the said King in *Gulick*, with that condition that hee shall help to get it. The States of *Cleaveland* are assembled and have already granted a great summe to the said Elector for that enterprize. In the mean while the Duke of *Newburgh*, that hee might not bee surprized, shews to intend to call the Prince of *Conde*, and the Duke of *Loraign*, with their forces to his assistance.

*Naples 29 Novemb.* The exchange which hath been propounded of the Prince of *Castellanetta* with Messieurs *del Oulx* and *Valsperga*, and another French Officer, is come to nothing, so that the said Prince released upon his paroll, is returned to the French Army.

*Rome 8 December.* Cardinall *Altieri* returning hither from his Bishoprick of *Iesi* dyed at *Nardy* of an *Appoplexy* in the 68 year of his age; hee left all his means to the Bishop of *Camerin* and the Signor *Marsio* his brothers, and made many legacies to his servants. The 30 of the last month, Cardinall *de Retz* arrived here, and the next day was admitted to kisse the Pope's feet, who cherished him extraordinarily, which displeased much the French that are here, and are affected to Cardinall *Mazarin's* interest, yesterday morning the Pope to shew him his

affection

affection called ſuddenly a conſiſtory, and therein gave the hat to the ſaid Cardinall, to the great amazement of ſuch Cardinalls as are of the French party. Cardinall *de Eſte* Protector of *France*, having abſented himſelf, and Cardinall *Bibi* having departed the company afore the end of the Ceremony.

*Venice* 8 *December*. Our Common wealth haſtens our preparations for the next ſpring, intending to be out betimes, though Secretary *Bellerini* writes there is a great hope of an accommodation at *Conſtantinople*. Our Generaliſſimo ſtaies till hee grows ſomewhat ſtronger, and then is to return hither, having obtained the Senates leave to that purpoſe.

*Genoa* 10 *December*. Laſt week, Cardinall *Grimaldi* went from hence towards his Abby in the *Plaiſantin*, and from thence is to go on for *Rome*. By letters from *Madrid* wee are informed that the Commiſſioners appointed by the King of *Spain*, to treat with our Ambaſſador, will agree to nothing, nor give him poſitive anſwer to any thing, untill wee have recalled our orders againſt the Inhabitants of *Final*, and drawn our Gallies from their Coaſts, whereupon our Ambaſſador hath proteſted to be ready to depart in caſe hee can get no ſatisfaction. Though the French is retired from *Naples*, yet wee hear there are yet ſome forces on foot in *Abruzzo* about *Celano*, belonging to Cardinall *Montalto*, but it is not like they can ſubſiſt long in that mountainous Country.

*Perpignan* 18. *December*. The Count of *Iſle* before he goes on in his deſigne upon *Cardonne* and *Salſonne*, is gone to *Montpellier* to give an account to the Prince of *Conti*, of what hath been done ſince his departure, and to receive his order from him.

*Thurin* 22 *December*. The 16 inſtant Prince *Thomaſo* arrived here, having been met upon his way by *Marſhall de Grancey*, and abundance of *French* Officers. Hee hath been welcomed by their Highneſſes and complemented by all our Grandees. The *Marquis de Caſtelnuo* hath kept all the Forces deſigned for *Naples*, not thinking them to bee neceſſary there any more.

*Thoulon* 23. *December.* The 22 and the 24. of the last Month, the Duke of *Guise's* Forces were shipped aboard of his Fleet at *Castela mare*, to return into *France*, but the contrary wind kept them in that Gulf till the 19th instant, having set forth five severall times in vaine, and lost one of their Ships that ran aground, where a quantity of Armes and Ammunitions were lost. The 20 the Admirall and four other vessels of that Fleet arrived here, and reported how the storm had scattered them from the rest, between *Sardinia* and the Isle of *Elbe*. The 21, the Gallyes arrived here with two Barks, wherein was the horses belonging to the late *Marquis de Plessy Belieur*, and to the Officers of his Regiments of horse, the third Bark wherein also were some horses having been cast away at *Sea*, and the fourth having been scattered from the Fleet with a fier-ship, and driven to *Malta* being since arrived at *Livorne*. Yesterday the Duke of *Guise* caused the ordinary solemn service to bee done in our Cathedrall Church for the said Marquis, his heart having been brought thereinto, the said Duke being then present with the Count of *Carces*, the *Marquis de Valavon* and a great many Officers. The same day, we had advice that our Vice-Admirall with the rest of our ships had cast anchor at the Isles of *Eres* within three leagues of this place. Some of our ships have taken an *English* Merchant ship coming from *Smyrna* richly laden, but the Duke of *Guise* hath given order for it's relcasment.

*Hague* 24. *December.* The Treaty between the *Swedes* and *Bremers* being fully concluded, wee hear that this State is answerable for the performance of the Articles, the Coppie of the Warrantie having been sent to each Province. The Deputies of the Province of *Holland* by order of their Superiors, have propoled to the Generall Assembly, to have some of the States Generall appointed to treat with Mr. *Chanut* the *French* Ambassador, about a new Alliance with that Crown.

*Bruxels* 26. *December.* The 23 instant the Queen of *Swaeden* came from *Willbroeck* to *Antwerp*, where the Arch-Duke *Leopold* went

went to meet her, and brought her hither: About night hee made her entry into this City with great Pompe. The same day the Prince *de Conde* came from *Antwerp* hither, from whence the Count *de Fuensaldagne* went the next day.

*Paris* 2 *January* 1654. The 23. of the last, the Duke of *Longueville* returned into his Government of *Normandy*, having been visited the day before by the Cardinall *Mazarin*. The 26 the Queen returned to the *Louvre* from the *val de Grace*, where shee had been all the Holidays. The 28 shee went to visit the late Queen of *England* at *Chaliot*. The 29 the King and his Brother, with the Cardinall and other Grandees, returned hither from St. *Germans*, where they had been Hunting the Stagge, and the wilde Boar. The 30 they went to see the Muster made by the Kings Order, by Col. *Molondin*, in the Plane *de Grenelles* of twenty companies of *Switzers*, which were found to make yet 3000 men, notwithstanding the hard duties they have been imployed in this year. The same day Mr. *de la Tour* brought hither the news of the taking of the Fort and Abbey of *Brevlan*, by the Count *de Broglio*, Governour of *la Basse*. The 31 the Marshall *de Albret* with Mr. *de Berlise*, went to meet at the Carthusians the Signior *Lazaro Spinola*, Extraordinary Ambassadour of *Genoa*, where having complemented him from the King, hee brought him into the House prepared for him, where hee is to bee entertained upon the Kings charges untill the day of his audience. Hee was brought thereunto in the Kings Coach, with the Marquis *Pallavicini* the Resident of *Genoa*, the Marshall *de Albret*, and Mr. *de Berlise*, being followed by many other Coaches, wherein were many Noble Genoeses; a Trumpet, severall Gentlemen, Pages, and Footmen, riding and walking by them, and 80 Coaches coming after. Yesterday the King made the ceremony of stroaking 150 persons sick of the Kings Evill, in the Chappell of the little Bourbon; they were presented to him by Mr. *Valot* his chief Physitian, and the Count *de Nouailles*, the Captain of his Guards.

*La baſſe* 27. *December.* The *Spaniards* having quartered 800 Horſe, and 600 Foot in *Lens*, and 100 Troops of Horſe, and nine Regiments of Foot, all along the River between *Lens* and *Liſle*, at *Pontavenein*, the Sconce of *Berelau*, the Abby of the ſame name, *Pont Adorn* and *Hautbourdin*, all theſe Forces amounting to 3000 Horſe, and 2500 Foot, and they hindering the Commerce of *la Baſſee*, the Count *de Broglio* the Governour of this place reſolved to force them in their quarters, and marched for that end towards *Berelau* with his Forces all the night of the 23 inſtant. Hee met upon his way two *Spaniſh* Regiments at *Provin* and *Bovin*, who oppoſing his march, hee rouzed them and went on his way, and took a Mill within 20 paces of *Berelau* and begun his Batteries againſt the place with four peeces of Ordnance, having made a breach, hee aſſaulted the place and got it by force, killed and took 125 Souldiers that were in it, and left in a garriſon of 100 men. The next day hee begun to batter the Abby, which was well fortified, the which having aſſaulted by four ſeverall ways, after a ſtout reſiſtance the Signor *de Baſſecourt* who commanded therein, and 450 men yeelded and were ſent priſoners to *la Baſſee*.

Wee hear likewiſe that the Count *de Iſle* by order of the Prince of *Conti* having marched towards *Repovil* in *Catalonia* with a 1000 Foot and 400 Horſe, and hearing that the *Dom Juan de Auſtria* was advanced there with 4000 men, hee put off his deſigne and fell upon *Campredon* which he forced in ſeven days ſiedge to yeeld, 120 old Souldiers, a Major, nine Captaines, 11 Enſignes, 6 Sergeants having marched out, the *Dom Juan de Auſtria* having withdrawn, the ſaid Count came to *Repovil* and beſiedged it; the place made a ſtout and long reſiſtance, but at laſt yeelded the 3d inſtant, the Governour marched out with 17 Captaines, 20 Enſignes, 10 Sergeants, and 400 old Souldiers. The ſaid Count in the mean while took in *Bergal* by a party hee ſent thither, 147 old Souldiers marched out of it with a Lieutenant Colonel, 8 Captaines, 11 Enſignes, and 13 Sergeants.

*Friday 29 December.*

THe Houſe this day according to Order the day before, proceeded upon the Debate upon the Bill for the Government, and finiſhed the ninth Article, and ſo the 10, 11, &c. on to the 21 Chapter.

The Houſe adjourned the Debate upon the Bill for the Aſſeſſement untill the Wedneſday following.

This day a Petition was delivered as followeth:

*To the Parliament of the Commonwealth of* England, Scotland, *and* Ireland.

*The humble Petition of* Nathaniel Jones *of* Bridgewater, *in the County of* Somerſet, *Cleric.*

*Sheweth,*

THat your Petitioner was moſt illegally ſequeſtred in the Year, 1648. without any Charge of Delinquency, or the leaſt Teſtimony againſt him.

That your Petitioner appealed to *Haberdaſhers* Hall for relief, but they being not impowred to give any in ſuch caſes, your Petitioners name was inſerted into the Act of Parliament for ſale, bearing date the 18. of *November.* 1652. whereby he was forced to proſecute his Complaints before the Honourable Committee for Petitions, in the laſt Parliament, who ſent ſeverall orders to the Committee of the County of *Somerſet*, Commanding them to Certifie how your Petitioners Caſe ſtood, and the grounds of his Sequeſtration.

That the Committee of *Somerſet* accordingly Certified, That your Petitioner was clear from any matter of Fact againſt the State, and was only ſequeſtred as a Scandalous Miniſter, not as a Delinquent, there being never any ſuch Charge againſt him; Whereupon the Committee of Petitions ordered your Petitioners Caſe to be reported to the Parliament for his relief; but they diſſolving before his Caſe was reported, your Petitioner petitioned his Highneſſe for relief, who granted your Petitioner a Reference to the Commiſſioners of *Haberdaſhers* Hall, for them

to certifie the grounds of your Petitioners Sequeſtration; and they have likewiſe certified, That your Petitioner had never any Delinquency charged upon Record againſt him; but this preſent Parliament ſoon after aſſembling, His Highneſs pleaſure was not known thereupon.

In tender conſideration of the Premiſes, And for that your Petitioner never Committed the leaſt Act of Delinquency againſt the State; Nevertheleſs hath been deprived, not only of his Spirituall Eſtate, and his own temporall means ſold from him, but had lately a Copyhold Eſtate, held only by the life of his wife, ſequeſtred and ſold alſo, to the utter ruin of your poor Petitioner, his wife and family.

Your Petitioner moſt humbly beſeecheth this High and Honourable Court to do him Juſtice, and reſtore unto him his Temporall Eſtate, ſo unjuſtly ſold and detained from him. And the Lord will not only bleſſe your immediate proceedings, but you will highly engage the oppreſſed ſoul of your Petitioner to bleſſe the Lord alſo on your behalf.

And be bound for ever to pray, &c,

*Nathaniel Jones.*

*Saturday 30 December.*

THis day the Houſe proceeded upon the debate of the Bill, touching the Government, and whilſt they were upon the debate therein,

There came into the Lobby without the Parliament door, one *Theauro John* and drew his ſword, and ſtruck at ſeverall perſons, and runne at the door of the Houſe with his ſword, which was preſently taken from him, and being complained of hee was brought in to the Barre, and upon examination (he voluntarily confeſſing that hee had burnt the Bible, becauſe people ſay it is the word of God, whereas hee ſaid it is not, and confeſſing that he drew his ſword in the Lobby) hee was committed to the Gate-houſe, in order to a further proceeding againſt him, and a Committee appointed further to examine the buſineſſe, after which

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The Houſe proceeded on in the debate upon this Bill, touching the Government, and this day paſſed the 21 22 and 23 chapters thereof; and adjourned the further debate thereof untill *Munday* following.

The Parliament this day appointed a Bill to be brought in touching the Quakers.

The Parliament this day alſo, ordered that a Committee be appointed (which Committee was nominated) to prepare and bring in a Bill, upon a debate of the Houſe, this day touching forfeitures, confiſcations, fines, and amerciements, not already granted, or diſpoſed of; to be to the benefit of the Common-wealth.

From *Harwich* 18 *December*. Mr. *Richard Bennet* an Officer to the Cuſtoms here, hath ſeized ſix ſeveral Veſſels, moſt part of their ladings prohibited goods, *viz.* Oyls, and Whale-finns. The Maſters of the ſaid Veſſels pretended they were bound for another Port with free goods, and that they were forced into that Harbor by bad weather; but was diſcovered, and according to Law, their ſeveral Veſſels with their Ladings ſeized on, to the uſe of His Highneſſe the Lord Protector.

*Ships this week arrived in the Port of* London.

*Dunkirk*, 2. with Hopps. *Stockholm*, 1. with Pitch, Iron, Copper, &c. *Lubeck*, 1. with Pitch, Tarr, Pipeſtaves, &c. *Oſtend*, 1. with Hopps. *Queenſtrough*, 1. with Flax, Hemp, Soap and Canvas.

St. *Johnſtons* 20 *December*. I am informed from the patts about *Loebaber*, that *Glengary* appointed a meeting or randevouz with *Mac Aldow* in his own bounds, hee was there with ſome few men, but the other neglected, as not able to perform his ingagements, *Glengary* much diſpleaſed hereat, marched away with his own men, and two Highland Pipers towards Iſland *Donald* in *Kintayl*, where *Middleton*, and ſome other of their General Officers are. *Pearth*-ſhire is reaſonable quiet at preſent, only the Lord *Napier*, and Lieut. Col. *Irwin*, with about

30 Horſe infeſt the parts of *Monteith*, but many dayly runing from them.

## *By the Lord Mayor of the City of* LONDON.

IT is ordered by this Court, That the Brewers of this City, and all others that now do, or hereafter ſhall ſell any Beer or Ale within this City, or the Liberties thereof, ſhall not from henceforth brew any Ale or Beer, nor ſell or utter any Ale or Beer, but at the Rates and prizes following, that is to ſay, The beſt and ſtrongeſt ſort of Ale and Beer at the rate and price of eight ſhillings the *Barrel*, and not above; the ſecond ſort of Ale and Beer at the Rate and price of ſix ſhillings, and not above; and the third ſort of Ale and Beer at the Rate and price of four ſhillings the Barrel, and not above; and ſo after that Rate for every greater or leſſer Veſſell, untill other Order ſhall be taken herein, upon the pains and penalties by the Statutes in this behalf appointed.

*Thurſday 7. December.* 1654. SADLER.

This day the Parliament afterwards proceeding again upon the Bill touching the Government, made progreſſe to the 33 Chapter thereof.

This day there being a Play at the Red Bull in St. *Johns*-ſtreet, contrary to the ſtatute, ſome Souldiers were drawn out who ſurprized them upon the Stage, and returned with the Players habits (which they had taken) upon themſelves.

The Marquis of *Fieſco* Ambaſſador from *Genoa* is landed and come to *Greenwidge*.

*Monday 1 January.*

THis day the Parliament made further progreſſe upon the Bill touching the Government, and made further progreſſe to the 34 Chapter.

The Committee ſate this day upon examination of the

*auro John*; and adjourned untill *Wednesday* following.

*Venice* 28 *November*. Generall *Carnaro* with all our ships that can get to him is ordered to secure *Spinalonge*, upon the Alarme of 900 *Iannisaries* landing at *Polecastro* to joyn with 29 great Turkish ships, and 8 Gallies.

*Dunkirk* 28 *November*. Prince *Radzivill* sent the Lord *Ronidzky* Ambassador to Generall *Kimilinsky* to submit to the Crown of *Poland*, is returned to *Slucho* in white *Russill*, who declares his good reception, by whose order 500 of his men conveyed him 20 miles from *Kion*, and that hee was welcomed by the *Muscovites*, 6000 *Muscovites* are joyned with the *Cossacks*, but the Generall refuseth accommodation, but promiseth that Prince continuance of former favours, and spare his land all that hee can; and hath released 20 Polish prisoners. The great City of *Witesbo* hath yeilded to the *Muscovites*, But the great Duke is retreated to *Muscovy*, and the King of *Poland* is retreated and ordered a *Rixdach* in *Warsow*, on *February* next.

*Hague* 25 *December*. The defensive alliance is concluded between *Colen*, *Trier*, *Munster*, and *Nieuburg*: An Envoy from *Swedland*, that arrived at *Colen*, went the 22 instant to meet the Elector at *Ron*, from whence hee is to go to that of *Trier*. The States of *Cleef* have promised 50000 Rix-dollers to the Duke of *Brandenburgh* towards his new Levies. Three of the Duke of *Guises* ships in the Streights, (whereof the Admirall is one) are sunk by storms, and many are drowned, and much ammunition lost, 400 of the men got ashoare at *Salerno*, and yeilded themselves prisoners to the *Spaniards*.

*Dalkieth* 26 *Decemb*. *Seaforth* is now gone to Major Generall *Overton*, at *Aberdeen* to perfect the Treaty for the comming in of himself and party, which hee began at *Innernesse* with Col. *Fitch*, To whom many of *Middletons* party come in dayly, some of them inform, that *Middleton* had taken his leave of *Glengary*, and was gone on ship-board to goe over sea, about a Month after

ter Col. *Morgan* gave them the Ruffle, but a ſmall Veſſell comming in with a little ſupply, and Letters which gave him incouragement to ſtay, hee came back to *Glengary*, to go on in his Maſters work, for whoſe Reputation they are yet reſolved to keep up ſome Forces in the Hills. That they intended to have a Randezvouze the 26th inſtant about the head of *Badgenoth*, and force leavies there or burn the Country, but ſince the Defeat of *Kinmoule* and the Earl of *Seaforts* runing in; they are gone into his Country to do all the ſpoil they can there. *Middleton* hath a Dogger Boat about the Iſle of *Sky* where it is ready manned, and perhaps the next News you hear, will be that hee is gone away in it.

*Tueſday 2 January.*

THe Houſe was this day (part of the day) reſolved into a Grand Committee, touching the Equality of the Aſſeſments.

*Newcaſtle 28. December.* Wee have Coals good ſtore here for you at *London*, wee are glad to hear that protections are granted to the Sea men not to be preſt; Sir *Arthur Hazlerig* is going for *London*; hee is an old ſufferer, God give honeſt men humble hearts, and make his people one. Mr. *Ogle* our High Sheriffe is ſafely returned to *Northumberland*; hee is a Gentleman that ſeeks not for places; divers of this Town met him and accompanied him to *Morpeth*: Hee held the County Court at *Alnwick* the next day; where hee was met by Sir *Robert Collingwood* and divers other Gentlemen of the County, neer a mile off.

The Court of Aldermen of the City of *London*, have made rules (by vertue of the late Ordinance touching hackney coaches) which Rules were declared to bee approved by his Highneſſe the Lord Protector and his Counſell. *19. December.* 1654.

*The Rates ordained for Hackney Coaches here.*

1 A Coach with 4 horſes 20 ſhillings a day, and with 2 horſes 10 ſhillings a day whilſt they travell.

2 For the time a Coach ſhall reſt or lie ſtill upon any journey, the

the hire to bee for a Coach and 4 horſes 10 ſhillings, and for a Coach with 2 horſes 6 ſhillings 8 pence.

3 From any parts or places within 6 miles compaſſe of the late lines of Communication and back again, 12 pence a mile forward and backward, that is to ſay 6 pence a mile forward, and 6 pence a mile backward; and to have 12 pence an hour for every hours attendance, above the ſpace of one hour.

4 From the Old Exchange in *Cornhill London*, unto *Weſtminſter*, or to any other place of the like diſtance 18 pence, and if the perſons carried exceed 3 then 2 ſhillings.

5 From the Old Exchange unto Temple Bar, Lincolns Inne, Grayes Inne, And from Guildhall to Temple Bar, Chancery Laine, or Grayes Inne. And from Temple Bar, Lincolns Inne, or Grayes Inne to *Weſtminſter*, or any the like diſtances, or thereabouts 12 pence.

6 From *Weſtminſter* to Whitechappell or the like diſtance 2 ſhillings 6 pence.

7 From Temple Bar to Whitechappell, or the like diſtances 18 pence.

8 From the Old Exchange to *White chappell*, or the like diſtance of place, 12 pence.

And after the ſame proportion from place to place, within the limits and places aforeſaid.

The Parliament this day proceeded upon the Bill touching the Government, to the 43 Chapter.

*Wednesday 3 January.*

THe Parliament this day proceeded upon the Bill touching the Government, to about the 50 Chapter, and paſſed the form of the Oath for the Councill, and the ſeverall clauſes touching Religion, with very little Amendments: And the Diſtributions of Members for each Nation to ſit in Parliament, &c.

The Committee this day upon the buſineſſe touching *Thomas John*, The Witneſſes gave in againſt him to this effect.

That

That on *Saturday* last at *Lambeth* hee ſaid hee would go murder ſome of the Parliament men, he came up to the door of the Parliament Houſe with a ſword by his ſide, and askt the door-keeper whether hee might deliver a Petition or not, who anſwered, hee might if hee had any Member that was his freind to report it for him, hee turned about in the Lobby, and ſpoke to Mr. *Hull*, demanding of him, whether hee would aſſiſt him in the delivery of a Petition, hee told him that hee would aſſiſt any Civill man in a Civill way, what hee could; Then he went down ſtaires, and ſtaid about an houres ſpace, and came up again with another man, armed with a ſword likewiſe, and walking about a quarter of an houre up and down the Lobby, of a ſuddain hee threw off his cloak; and runne with his ſword drawn at *Cooper* the Door-keeper, and ſtruck at him, and every man elſe, and cleared the room of all that was there, but Major *Chriſtopher Ennis*, and offering to ſtrike at him, the Major cloſed in with him and ſtruck up his heels, yet hee recovered himſelf again, and beat with his feet againſt the Parliament Door, and turned the key with his hand, and opened the Door, and then Major *Ennis* fell in to him again and ſtruck up his heels, and then took his Sword from him.

There have been divers Armes taken, and ſeverall perſons apprehended upon the plot lately diſcovered, ſo that there is cauſe of ſtrengthening Guards, but the particulars are not yet fit for publication.

The Lord Marqueſſe of *Piſcy*, Ambaſſador from *Genoa*, is to bee brought in to morrow being Thurſday.

The Breſt men of Warre have taken a gallant Merchants ſhip with goods worth 5000 l. called the *Starre*, but the 7 *Malta* ſhips talked of, are only thoſe which I mentioned formerly taken by the Breſt-men. The *New-England* ſhip ſo long looked for is come ſafe to the Iſland of *Scilley*.

Imprimatur, *Henry Scobell.*

FINIS.

# The Perfect Diurnall

OF SOME

## PASSAGES and PROCEEDINGS

Of, and in relation to, the

## ARMIES

IN

## ENGLAND, IRELAND, & SCOTLAND.

Licensed according to the direction of the late Act for Printing.

*From Monday* January 1. *to Monday* January 8. 1655.

*London*, Printed by *Francis Leach*, at the Faulcon in Shoo-lane.

*Beginning Monday* January 1.

His day the Parliament made a long progresse in the Government to the Thirty six Chapter.

Also a Committee sat upon examination of one who calls himself *Thomas John*, formerly a Goldsmith without *Temple Bar*, a much distempered Brain sick man, who by fits useth to live in Tents; which within these two years he hath erected sometimes in the fields about *Lambeth*, and sometime at *Greenwich*, saying, *He is to gather the dispersed Jews, and carry them to the Holy Land*. This man on *Saturday* last came in an antick habit, with a sword by his side to the room at the Parliament

House door, where a Toy taking him in the head, he suddenly fell a slashing of the by-standers, cutting the Cloaths of some; and in that fury he ran with his Sword drawn, and bounced with his foot at the House door, to have forced and entred it; but being laid hold on, he was sent for in, and coming to the Bar, he stood covered; but the Serjeant was commanded to take off his Hat. He was there asked divers questions, and afterwards committed to the Gatehouse. He was formerly committed to Newgate for Blasphemy, and last week at *Lambeth* he openly, with great solemnity, burnt a Sword, a great Saddle, a pair of Pistols, and the Bible together, declaring them the three grand Idols of *England*.

*Dalkieth, 26. Decemb. Seaforth* is now gone to Major Generall *Overton* at *Abetdeen*, to perfect the Treaty for the comming in of himself and party, which he began at *Innerness* with Col. *Fitch*, to whom many of *Middletons* party come in daily, some of them inform, That *Middleton* had taken his leave of *Glengary*, and was gone on ship-board to goe over sea, about a Month after Col. *Morgan* gave them the Ruffle; but a small Vessel comming in with a little supply, and Letters which gave him incouragement to stay, he came back to *Glengary*, to go on in his Masters work, for whose Reputation they are yet resolved to keep up some Forces in the Hills. That they intended to have a randezvouz the 26 instant about the head of *Badgenoth*, and force Levies there, or burn the Country; but since the Defeat of *Kinnoul*, and the Earl of *Seaforts* running in, they are gone into his Country to do all the spoyl they can there. *Middleton* hath a Doggerboat about the Isle of *Sky*, where it is ready manned, and perhaps the next News you hear, will be that he is gone away in it.

*Newcastle*, 28. *December*. We have Coals good store here for you at *London*, we are glad to hear that protections are granted to the Sea-men, not to be prest; Sir *Arthur Haslerig* is going for *London*. Mr. *Ogle* our High Sheriff is safely returned to *Northumberland*; he is a Gentleman that seeks not for places, divers of this Town met him, and accompanied him to *Morpeth*: He held

held the County Court at Alnwick the next day; where he was met by Sir *Robert Collingwood* and divers other Gentlemen of the County near a mile off.

*By the Lord Mayor of the City of* London.

IT is ordered by this Court, That the Brewers of this City, and all others that now do, or hereafter shall sell any Beer or Ale within this City, or the Liberties thereof, shall not from henceforth brew any Ale or Beer, nor sell or utter any Ale or Beer, but at the rate & prizes following; that is to say, The best and strongest sort of Ale and Beer at the rate and price of 8 shillings the *Barrel*, and not above; the second sort of Ale & Beer at the rate and price of 6 shillings, and not above; and the third sort of Ale and Beer at the rate and price of 4 shillings the Barrel, and not above; and so after that rate for every greater or lesser Vessel, until other Order shall be taken herein, upon the pains and penalties by the Statutes in this behalf appointed.

*Decemb.* 1654. SADLER.

*Francfort on the Main, Decem.* 21. We have from *Hassia* that there is great rejoycing for the birth of a young Landgrave; but withall, that they are much amazed at the difference newly happned between the Elector of *Mentz* and the Palatin of *Heydelbergh*, about the Town of *Galsheim* near *Bingen*, the said Elector of *Mentz* having turned out the other Electors Officers, & to maintain his possession is now making new Fortifications, and likewise the Prince Elector hath drawn out of *Frankendale* 100 Horse, and 200 Foot; this is done by

the ſaid Electour of *Mentz* at the requeſt of the Baron of *Bremble*, who pretends that by the Treaty of *Munſter*, he is to enjoy the place during life, in the mean time the buſineſſe is carryed on with very great eagerneſſe, by that of *Mentz*, who did not only pull down down the Armes of the Prince Elector Palatin, but cauſed them to be thrown into the River *Rhine*, an action very ill reſented by the neighbouring Princes and States, and will breed ill blood, if the Emperour doth not timely take up the matter.

*Warſovia.* The Lord *Kameſki* who was ſent by the King of *Poland* into *Tranſylvania* is returned, he bringeth news, that few days before he departed thence, the Prince *Ragotzki* ſhewed him Letters from *Conſtantinople*, wherein was contained that the grand Vizer was dead, who was ſtrangled by Order of the Emperour and his Counſel, for that he had for ſome years ſince endeavoured to put down the young Emperour, and ſo become Maſter of that vaſt Empire, the which to accompliſh, he kept a near correſpondency with the *Muſcovites*, and likewiſe with *Kimelniskie* General of the *Coſacks*, and by Letters of a later date we hear, that the ſaid great Vizer was not ſtrangled, but that being preſent at Cabanet Counſel, where the whole matter was laid open to him, he was ſo ſurprized, that upon hearing thereof he fell into a ſwoun, from whence he could not be recovered, although much pains was taken for the bringing him

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again to life, and so dyed in that fit. There is nothing new of action between the *Muscovites* and *Polish* Armies, only that the *Tartars* are now on their march with twenty thousand men, and a greater number is to follow, and all are to joyn with our Army.

*Vienna*, The *Venetian* Ambassadour having had his audience is now upon his return homeward, and likewise one one of *Malta* hath had audience: There are now preparations made for the next Diet in *Hungaria*, and there are likewise great preparations in upper *Austria*, to perform the homage which they are to make to the young Archduke *Leopoldus Ignatius* the next moneth of *January*.

*Tuesday January* 2.

THe House proceeded upon the Government, Also in a grand Committee touching the equality of the Assessments.

*Rules, Directions, and By-Lawes, devised and made by the Court of Aldermen of the City of* London, *by vertue of the late Ordinance of his Highnesse the Lord Protector, with consent of his Council, for regulation of Hackney Coachmen, within the said City and places adjacent, approved by his Highness the Lord Protector, whereof this is the form.*

1. For the peaceable governing of the Fellowship of Coachmen 13. Overseers are to be appointed and sworn.

2. They are to appoint some place for their meeting within the walls of the City of *London*.

3. Every man that shall be admitted to keep Hackney-Coach and Horses, shall pay Forty shillings for admittance toward the sustaining of the publick charge of the said Company and Fellowship, and two shillings six pence quarterly for every pair of Horses he is allowed to keep, to be paid to the Treasurer of the said Fellowship.

4. To the intent there may be no exaction, strife or debate about the hire of Coaches for time to come; It is Ordained, That no person or persons of the said Fellowship shall require, take or have any greater rate or prices than is hereafter set down and expressed; That is to say, for the hire of a Coach,

Caroach or Charret with four horſes twenty ſhillings a day; and for a Coach and two horſes, ten ſhillings a day. And that every Coach with four horſe ſhall at the Rates aforeſaid limited, travel upon the Roads to and from *London*, from the 25 day of *March*, until the 20 day of *October*, thirty miles a day, within ſixty miles compaſs of *London* every way (excepting in *Suſſex* Road, which being worſt and hardeſt for journying, ſhall be travelled ſo far only as is reaſonable, or as ſhall be agreed or undertaken by the Coachmen upon hire) And a Coach with two horſes at the Rates before limited for two horſes for the ſame ſeaſon, ſhall travel twenty miles a day; And that from and after the 20 day of *October*, until the 25 day of *March*, a Coach with four horſes ſhall travel 25 miles a day, and a Coach with two horſes ſhall travel 15 miles a day, within the like compaſs of ſixty miles from *London* (excepting upon the ſaid Road of *Suſſex*) but for the time a Coach ſhall reſt or lie ſtill upon any journey, the hire ſhall be, *viz.* for a Coach and four horſes but 10 ſhil. a day, and for a Coach with two horſes but 6 ſhil. 8 pence a day. Alſo that none of the ſaid Coachmen (unleſs he be hired by the day) ſhall require, take or have for carrying any perſon or perſons in his Coach from any parts or places within the places and limits aforeſaid, to any other place or places within the ſame limits (namely, ſix miles compaſs of the late Lines of Communication, and back again) above 12 d. a mile forward and backward; that is to ſay, 6 d. a mile forward, and 6 d. backward, if he be not put to above an hours waiting and attendance for carrying back of ſuch perſon or perſons; and then to have 12 d. an hour for every hours attendance above the ſpace of one hour. And from the *Old-Exchange* in *Cornhill London*, unto *weſtminſter*, or to any other place of like diſtance of place or thereabouts, not above 18 d. but if the perſons carried exceed three perſons, 2 ſhillings; and from the *Old Exchange* unto *Temple-Bar*, *Lincolns-Inn*, or *Grays-Inne*, or to any other place of like diſtance of place or thereabouts, not above twelve pences; alſo from *Guild-hall* to *Temple Bar*, or any part of *Chancery-lane*, *Grays-Inn*, or other place of like diſtance or thereabouts

abouts, not above 12 d. and from *Temple Bar*, *Lincolns-Inn*, or *Grays-Inn* to *weſtminſter*, or to any place of like diſtance, or thereabouts, not above 12 d. and from *Weſtminſter* to *White-Chappell*, or the like diſtance of place or thereabouts, 2 s. 6 d. and from *Temple Bar* to *White-Chappell*, or the like diſtance of place or thereabouts, eighteen pence; and from the *Old-Exchange* to *White-Chappell*, or the like diſtance of place, 12 d: and ſo after the ſame proportion from any place within the limits and places aforeſaid. And if any perſon or perſons admitted, or that ſhall be admitted to keep Coach and Horſes as aforeſaid, ſhall deny to accept his pay according to the Rates aforeſaid, or ſhall willfully refuſe to be hired with his Coach and Horſes at the rates aforeſaid, and ſhall excuſe himſelf, or pretend that he is hired before, whereas in truth he is not; or ſhall misbehave himſelf by uncivil carriage, or reproachfull or railing words, towards any perſon or perſons who ſhall require or offer to hire his Coach or Horſes, and offer to pay unto him for the ſame after the rates aforeſaid; in ſuch caſe ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall for the firſt offence, being proved before the Overſeers at their Meetings, who are hereby impowered to examine ſuch abuſes, forfeit and pay ten ſhillings; for the ſecond offence, being proved as aforeſaid, twenty ſhillings; and for the third offence, being complained of to the Court of Aldermen of the ſaid City, and the thing there proved, ſhall by Order of the ſaid Court be diſmiſſed, and put beſide his keeping of Coach and horſes to work and hire out, within the limits aforeſaid.

And in the laſt place it is provided, That ſuch as ſhall hire any Coach, and refuſe to pay, may be carried before a Juſtice of Peace who ſhall cauſe payment to be made with reaſonable damages.

*Paris* the 6th of *January*, 1655. Thoſe that were here ſent by the Duke of *Orleance* for to treat with the Court, having received much ſatisfaction, are now again returned, ſo that there is great likelihood that his Highneſſe will againe return to the Court, if ſo be that they really perform-

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on their part what they promiſe, to this the entreaties and ſollicitations of the Princeſſe of *Falxburgh* will contribute much; There hath been of late much trouble about the raiſing or levying the new impoſt upon Wines, and it is ſo disdainfully taken, that it is thought that it will not long be raiſed: The little Queen is returned hither from her new Monaſtery of *Chaliot*, being very full of diſcontent with her young Son the Duke of *Glocester*, whom we hear is ſafely arrived to his Brother at *Cullen*; There is now a great report that the Duke of *Guiſe* is much vexed at the King of *Portugal*, whom he chargeth to have falſified his promiſe for the ſending of thoſe men of war which he had ingaged. The Aſſembly of States at *Montpellier* doth continue ſtill, the Prince of *Conti* with his Lady is there ſtill, upon the new reformation of the Regiments, who were part of that Army under the command of Marſhal *Turenne*; the ſame hath cauſed many of the Officers to fly unto the Enemy, who doth ſhew them all the countenance as may be, the Prince of *Conde* uſing all indeavours to further the ſame, and to encreaſe his Army for the next Campagne: We hear from *Lyons* that thoſe forces of ours who were in the Dutchie of *Milan*, having ſpent all the proviſions both for Horſe and Man, ſo that the Enemy will have much to doe to ſubſiſt there, are now on their march towards the Province of *Dauſine*, there to take there winter quarters according to the ſeverall Orders and directions for the quartering the Regiments, that ſo thoſe forces may be in more readineſſe againſt the Spring to take the field, and ſerve againſt the Enemy.

By Letters from *Toulon* of the 30 laſt paſt we hear, That our forces are prety well recovered of that weakneſs wherein their late hard ſervice had brought them, moſt of thoſe that were ſick being well recovered, through the extraordinary care that hath been taken to bring them to their former health, which is now happily done, and ſo the Duke with the whole Army are expecting an anſwer from the Court, to know upon what imployment they ſhall be put, whither for *Catalonia* or for *Savoy*.

*Wedneſday*

*Wednesday January 3.*

THe Parliament this day proceeded upon the Bill touching the Government, to about the 50 Chapter, and passed the form of the Oath for the Council, and the several clauses touching Religion, with very little amendments: And the Distributions of Members, for each Nation to sit in Parliament, &c.

The Committee sate this day upon the businesse touching *Theauro John*, The Witnesses gave in against him to this effect.

That on *Saturday* last at *Lambeth* he said he would goe murther some of the Parliament men, he came up to the door of the Parliament House with a Sword by his side, and askt the Door-keeper whether he might deliver a Petition or not, who answered, he might, if he had any Member that was his Friend to report it for him, he turned about in the Lobbey, and spoke to Mr *Hull*, demanding of him, whether he would assist him in the delivery of a Petition, he told him that he would assist any civil man in a civil way, what he could; Then he went down stairs, and staid about an hours space, and came up again with another man, armed with a sword likewise, and walking about a quarter of an hour up and down the Lobby, of a suddain he threw off his Cloak; and run with his Sword drawn at *Cooper* the Door-keeper, and struck at him, and every man else, and cleared the Room of all that was there, but Major *Christopher Ennis*, and offering to strike at him, the Major closed in with him, and struck up his heels, yet he recovered himself again, and beat with his Feet against the Parliament Door, and turned the key with his hand, and opened the Door, and then Major *Ennis* fell in to him again, and struck up his Heels, and then took his Sword from him.

From *Italy* and parts adjacent. *Venice*, By a Ship arrived lately from *Candia* we have the Corps of the Generalissimo *Mocenigo* inbalmed, which hath made our State fall upon new elections, among others the place of Procurator of St. *Marck* being void by his decease, the same is fallen to the Lord *Pisani*,

and the Lord *Foſcarini*, heretofore Generall in *Dalmatia*, is made Generalliſſimo, Generall *Scotti* is making all wayes poſſible to this State, that ſo he may have thoſe men and monies which are promiſed him, wherewith he doth engage to doe ſome conſiderable ſervice againſt the Turks, thoſe in *Candia* called the *Sfacciotti*, being ready to march into the field, and declare themſelves againſt the Turks ſo ſoon as he ſhall be arrived there. We have alſo from *Conſtantinople*, that our Ambaſſador *Capello* is dead at *Andrinopolis*, and that the Counſel hath ſent into divers places of the Turkiſh Empire to raiſe ſpeedily both men and money.

*Rome.* The Pope hath been to take the air at *Ripagrande* and St. *Agnes*, and doth ſhew much favour unto the Cardinall *de Retz*. The Prince of *Paleſtrina* being lately gone on hunting near this City, he was in great danger of his life, by reaſon that his Horſe being fallen, his legg was broken, and worſe harm might have enſued, had not ſome ſpeedy relief prevented it. The Governor of *Vmbria* is transferred to *Romagna*.

*Naples.* The Duke of *Guiſe* having notice that the Vicking would not make an exchange of priſoners, did thereupon ſend back the Marqueſs *de Gonzague* to this City, who is now a priſoner in our new Caſtle; the Vicking upon the diſcharging of ſome Vowes which he had made to obtain a deliverance from the Enemy, hath thereupon augmented the yearly means of ſome Churches, and the ſame was likewiſe performed in a ſolemn manner by the Magiſtrates of this City.

*Milan.* The French forces are at this preſent at *Beſſagna* and *Monaſtero* in the Country of *Montferrat*, where, notwithwithſtanding the fair promiſes made by the Court of *France*, they doe go on ſtill in their plundering and oppreſſing the Country. In the mean time part of our horſe doth narrowly obſerve their motions, and prevent their miſchievous actions to their uttermoſt, the horſe being at *Fellizano* and *Seſſeri* in the County of *Alexandria*, and thoſe Foot which were intended for *Naples* being come back, are ſent to their Winter quarters.

*Turin*

*Turin.* The Marqueſſe *de Caracene*, Governour of *Milan*, is come to that City to receive ſome moneys to be paid to the Army, as is uſually done, that being done they will be put to their Winter quarters.

*Thurſday January 4.*

PAris the 9th of January 1655. By the laſt Letters from *Flanders* we hear, The Earl of *Broglio* Governour *de la Baſſee*, after the taking of the Fort and Abbey of *Berectau*, having notice that there was a Regiment of Horſe who were quartered in one of the Suburbs of *Lile*, he commanded thereupon part of the Regiment of *Piedmont*, to go beat up their quarters, there being part of a Foot Regiment who was to aid them in that action; but upon their march they had advice that they had removed their quarters, and were got into the City, nevertheleſſe he would go on in his deſign, and having given a very ſtrong onſet, ſet the Suburbs on fire, wherewith above ſixty houſes were burned to the ground; beſides all this to begin the year withall, having notice that ſome *Lorrain* Forces were gon from *Lens*, and were marched towards *Doway*, to joyne with a Body of Horſe of about Four thouſand, which was to be commanded by *Dom Carlo del Campi*, Governour of *Lile*, he reſolved to go ſet upon ſome Foot Forces that were about the Town, while the Horſe was gone upon ſome Expedition, and being come to their Works, did about midnight ſtorm it in three diſtinct places, and after a ſtrong reſiſtance of three hours, forced them to leave all their Out-works, and would have gone over the Mote; but upon advice from his Scouts, that the Enemy was returning back with all ſpeed, therefore he thought beſt to retire with all his men to *la Baſſee*. The firſt inſtant there was a Mask at Court, where the King, his Brother, and many of the Nobles danced in a gallant manner. The next day the Cardinal *Mazarini* feaſted their Majeſties at Supper in a ſumptuous manner. The 4th inſtant the Counſellor *de Bure* did in an eloquent Speech return Thanks to his Majeſty in the name of the Parliament of *Bourdeaux* for his Majeſties gracions favour in the reſtoring that Houſe to ſit in their

former place, and to enjoy all their priviledges and immunities as formerly. The 7 inſtant Monſieur the Kings only Brother did feaſt their Majeſties, with the Cardinal and ſome other eminent perſons of the Court.

The Colonels of *Maubeau*, and *Remencourt* with their Regiments of *Lorain* Horſe having ſeen the Marqueſſe *de Baſſompierre* with ſome conſiderable number of Gentry had deſerted the *Spaniſh* cauſe, did likewiſe think beſt to do the ſame, and put himſelf to his Majeſties clemencie, and goodneſſe, and that he would be pleaſed that they would bring in their men to be within his Dominions, and ſo under his obedience; their proffer was well accepted, and thereupon the Earl *le Tellier* Secretary of State was appointed to make up the Treaty with the two Colonels, and conclude the buſineſſe. The Prince of *Conde* hath remained at *Bruſſels* for the moſt part of the Holydays, but now is expected at *Valenciennes*, and from thence he goeth to *Rocroy*: The Town of *Queſnoy* being well manned and provided of all neceſſaries, doth ſorely vex the County of *Haynault*, whereupon the Prince is forced to beſtir himſelf to prevent the miſchief which that Country might more ſuffer by our forces in that Garriſon, and places adjacent.

*Bruſſels* Ianuary 9. *ſtilo novo*. By Letters from *Douay* we hear, That the Earl *de Broglio* Governour of *la Baſſee* having gathered together about three thouſand Foot and ſome fifteen hundred Horſe drawn out of ſeveral Garriſons of *Picardie* and *Artois*, marched towards *Lens* with an intent to beat up the Quarters of ſome *Lorrain* forces who were quartered near the Town, but he was ſo gallantly received by our men, that he was forced to make a diſorderly retreat, not without the loſſe of many of his men; whereof ſome of quality, he himſelf narrowly eſcaping life, having carryed home with him a deadly wound, whereof he is in great danger of his life; for other particulars you ſhall have it by the next. The laſt Letters from *Madrid* adviſe us no further news, but that their Majeſties are in perfect health, having of late been at *Bueno Retiro*, that *Dom Lewis de Gand* only Brother to the Prince of *Maninez* (who ſome

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moneths ſince went from *Flanders* into *Spain* with ſome *Walloon* ſouldiers ) being ſent with them to *Barcelona*, was dead there within a few days after of a Peſtilential Feaver, in the 25 year of his age, being a Nobleman very well beloved both at the Court at *Madrid*, as alſo in this Court.

This Day the Lord Marquefs *Fieſco* Ambaſſador from the State of *Genoa* was brought through the City of *London*, and conducted to Sir *Abraham Williams* Houſe *Weſtminſter* in very great ſtate by about a hundred Coaches, moſt of them with ſix Horſes, beſides the Lord Protectors Coaches accompanying him: He is to have audience at *White-Hall* on Saturday next.

No further news of Gen. *Blake*. The Fleet being all gone from *Portſmouth* with Gen. *Venables* and Gen. *Penn*; they have had a very fair wind ſince, ſo that no doubt they are now many hundred Leagues on their voyage.

This Day the Committee for the Lord *Cravens* Caſe met again, but adjurned the final hearing of that buſineſs untill Wedneſday next, Counſel on both ſides being Ordered to take notice then to be prepared to finiſh what they have to ſay. The reaſon of the adjournment ſo long, was, becauſe the Parliament will ſit for a few daies Forenoon and Afternoon upon the Government, ſo that the Committee could not wholly attend the buſineſs in the Afternoons till about that time. Nevertheleſſe the Committee did at that time proceed upon the Petition of the tennants of the Deane and Chapter of *Durham* concerning their antient right ſettled by Decree in Queen *Elizabeths* time againſt which Mr. *Richard Marſhall* one of the Purchaſors did appear with his Councel, but the Committee hath appointed *Tueſday* next further to proceed in that buſineſſe, And the the ſame Committee did alſo then appoint to proceed in the buſineſs concerning Sr. *John Stawell* on *Thurſday* next.

*Friday and Saturday January 5, 6.*

GEnoa Decemb. 23. By a Ship come from *Malaga* we hear, that our difference with *Spain* was agreed

greed upon the 2d. inſtant, to the content of this State, and that all our Merchants and Factors in the ſeveral Ports of *Spain* had already made bonfires for the ſame, but being there are yet no Letters come from our Ambaſſador at *Madrid* by any Expreſs to confirm the ſame, therefore there is no publick rejoycings made here yet; There hath been lately choſen new Senators and new Procurators, for Senators, the Lords *Gaſparo Franzone*, *Franciſco Lomellion*, and *Franciſco Garbarino*; for Procurators, the Lords *John Spinola*, and *John Tomaſſo*.

By ſome Letters from *Madrid* of the 4, and 9th of December, we hear, That the Marq; *de Serra* who was to go to *Naples* to be Gen. of the Spaniſh horſe, is now imployed upon another deſign, being appointed to go to *Barcelona* to be commander in chief as ſoon as *Dom John de Auſtria* ſhall go thence, who, its ſaid, is to go into the *Low-Countries*, to be in command there as the Archdu. *Leopoldus* is, who, we hear, is to go into *Spain*, or elſe to return into *Germany*, That *Dom Diego Cavalieri* is made Gen: of the horſe in *Catalonia*, in lieu of the Lord *John Pallavicino* deceaſed, That the fire having lately tak̃ in the houſe of *Dom Lewis d' Aro*, one of the Favourits, had done much harm, the loſs being eſteemed at 100000 Duckets, That about a month before 72 perſons were condemned to die by Sentence of the Inquiſition, being the moſt part convicted to be Jews, and were all burned in the great place at *Madrid*, in preſence of their Majeſties, and of all the Court.

Hague

*Hague*, January 7. The Lord *Van Benningben* who was our Ambaſſador at *Staden* for the Treaty between the Crown of *Sweden* and the City of *Bremen*, is returned, and bringeth newes that that City having rendered their homage to the ſaid Crown of *Sweden*, as it was agreed, that thereupon the *Swedes* were marching with moſt of their Forces towards *Livonia*, there to oppoſe the *Muſcovites*, who grow very powerfull upon their borders. The Electour of *Brandenburgh* hath propounded by his Agent to the States Generall whether they will joyn with him, and enter in an Alliance with the Lower Circle of *Saxony*; but it is doubtfull if that ſhall be accepted.

*Dalkieth*, Decemb. 29. The enemy now is reduc'd to ſo low a condition, that the chief of them know not where to hide their heads, but are forc't to make friends to the commander in chief, and ſeveral Governors of Gariſons, to mediate for their comming in, which is granted to moſt of them, our inclinations being rather inclinable to peace and amity, than confuſion, to that to that ungratefull and malicious Nation. Several Officers of the Army had lately appointed a Meeting to conſider of publique buſineſſes, but it held not, becauſe at this time it was conceived too many interpretations would be put upon their intentions or reſolutions at ſuch a Meeting.

*Portſmouth* January 3. Since the 2 laſt ſquadrons went hence the 26 of *Decemb.* laſt, God hath bleſt them with a fair wind to drive them towards their deſigned Port, which I hope will

ſprove

prove a ſignal mercy and earneſt of his owning the great deſign they are now upon: Here is one Ship left which is preparing with all ſpeed and care, and its hoped ſhe will ſet ſail the latter end of this week, ſhe carries the remainder of the Troop, and ſeveral Officers that were left behind.

The Parliament is ſtill upon the perfecting the Bill for Government, and have gone through the whole Bill with very little alterations, excepting only the buſineſſe of the Militia, and the ſtanding forces, which will be perfected in a few days: they ſeem indiſpoſed to make any Law, or meddle with any buſineſſe within the Houſe, until that be finiſhed, and ſo tender it to the Lord Protector by it ſelf, that in caſe it be acceptable, then there may be a longer time given to ſit, if it be not, then they will riſe at the time appointed, which by the Almanack account is the 3 of *February* next, or by the Month, 28 days to the Month the 20 of *January* inſtant.

There have been many perſons ſent for who have been examined concerning a Plot lately diſcovered, many Armes have been ſeized, hidden in private places; the perſons apprehended ſeem not to be all of one principal, ſome of one judgement ſome of another, ſome of a third, fourth, &c. ſo it is not yet underſtood upon what parin the deſign is particularly fixed, a few days will produce ſome further diſcovery thereof.

This day the Lord Ambaſſadour of *Genoa* had audience by the Lord Protector in the Banqueting Houſe *Whitehall*, he delivered himſelf in *Italian* language, ſpeaking near half an hour, his Interpreter delivered it in Engliſh; His Embaſſie relates to peace, Union and Trade between the Nations.

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Saturday the 6 of *January* about 6 of the clock at night, *Peter Delayn* an Irish Foot-boy, being about 16 years old, with brown curled hair, and gray cloaths trimmed with blue, did ſteal from his Maſter living at *Branford* to the value of 30 pound in money, 5 green Taffity Curtains, a Silk drugget Suit, a Coat laſed with a gold and ſilver edging, a large black Belt, and a Sword with a black Hilt and a ſilver Handle, a black Beaver with a ſilver Band, and a pair of Pocket Piſtols. If any one can give notice of him, or of the goods aforeſaid to Mr. *John Gaynes* at the golden Horſe-ſhooe in James-ſtreet in Covent Garden, they ſhall be well rewarded for their pains.

*This is licenſed and entred according to Order.*

FINIS.

P.P. 21 London.

# The Weekly POST!

Faithfully communicating,

*The new Debates of the Parliament touching the Officers and Army, & their proceedings in order to the Militia. The apprehending of some Kentish Knights in the Isle of Tenet, and the Number of Lords, and Gentlemen, ingaged in the Plot. The Speech of the Lord Ambassadour from the States of Genoa, to the Lord Protector, in the Banqueting house at White hall on Saturday last, delivered into English by his Interpreter; and the rich Presents sent to the King of Scots by the Protestant Princes. The last intelligence from the English Fleets, and the advancing of a new General into the Low-Countries.*

From *Tuesday* the 2. of January. to *Tuesday* the 9. of *January*. 1654.

*London*, Printed by *R. Wood*, for *information of the* People.

THe News from *Scotland* is not very pleasing; neither will the Kirk-men be so conformable as they ought to be; but still pray and preach up the Royal Interest of their gude King, in many parts of that Nation: Oh happy were it for *England*, saith Mr. *Lilly*, if *Scotland* were a thousand miles off. A sturdy and stiff-necked people indeed they are; and fain would foment new differences, that so they might with more facility accomplish their own ends, and beget an obstruction or change to the late Constitution of Government.

*Westminster, Jan. 4.*

This day the Parliament took into consideration the business of the standing forces throughout the 3 Nations, & 30000 horse and foot being the number agreed upon, a Bill is to be brought in, and presented to his Highness. They resolved likewise about the nominating and approving of the Lords Commissioner of the Seal, the Admiral, and other high Officers of State, who are to be nominated by the Lord Protector, and approved by the Parl. the Parliament sitting; and in the Intervals, by his Highness, and the Council.

There hath been another great and bloody Plot discovered against the person of the Lord Protector; and also against the Lords of his Council, which extended to as high an Assassination (as I am informed) as could be contrived by the greatest Machavillians on Earth: In which Conspiracy, the Guards at Westminster, White hall, and the Mewes, should have been seized, and divers eminent persons secured, had not divine Providence prevented this horrid Confederacy, wherein many hundreds were combined by an Oath of Secresie. Some of which, are apprehended, and committed to custody; and divers Armes, as Pistols, Swords, Musquets, and other Weapons, have been taken in the Strand, Covent Garden, and other places at Westminster. Of which, more hereafter.

The Brest men of War have taken a gallant Merchants ship with goods, valued at 5000 *l.* called the Star; as also 7 Malaga ships, bound for the Port of London. But the stately New-England ship hath narrowly escaped them, and is safely arrived at the Isle of Scilley.

Gen. Blake still rides Rampant upon the Levant seas; from whence it is advertised, That the French Admiral is sunk, and two other gallant ships, and above 500 men drowned, besides great store of Ammunition lost: 400 more of the Duke of Guise his men were in great danger of losing their lives, but escaped by getting ashore at Salerno, where they yielded themselves prisoners to the Spaniards.

The Lord Protector having granted Protections to the Sea-men belonging to the Coal ships, that they shall not be impress, a great fleet of Colliers are setting forth from Newcastle; from whence Sr *Arthur Haslerig* is coming to *London*, being an old Sufferer, *Over the left Shoulder*.

From Scotland they write, That Gen. Middleton still rangeth up and down in the Northern Angle, threatning Revenge with Fire and Sword against those that shall prove disloyal; especially to the Earl of Seaforth, who lately revolted. As touching their strength, they are not so low as many report, nor so high as many would have them: the truth on't is, they consist of (in all) about 300, and are using all possible means to force the people to rise to make Levies for their KING.

The

The parl. considered what *Boroughs* shal chuse members, and it was resolved, That *Queenborough* in *Kent* shall not have the privilege is transmited to the port of *Hide* in that County. It was resolved likewise, That the Councel be determinable 40 days after each Triennall parliament, and then the Lord protector is to nominate, and the parliament to approve.

The K. of *Scots* hath been at Dusseldorp with the D. of Newburgh where he was presented with two famous presents, fit for a prince, by the protestant Lords, The Marquis *de Fiasco* (Ambassador for the State of *Genoa*) is arrived in England, with Letters of Credence to his Highness.

The Court of Aldermen of the city of London, have made Rules (by vertue of the late Ordinance touching Hackney Coaches) which Rules were declared to be approved by his Highness, and Councel, the 19 of Decem. 1654.

*The Rates ordained for Hackney Coaches hire.*

1 A Coach with 4 horses 20 s. a day, and with 2 horses 10 s. a day whilest they travel. 2 For the time a Coach shal rest or lie still upon any journey, the hire to be for a Coach and 4 horses 10 s. and for a coach with 2 horses 6 s. 8 d. 3 From any parts or places within six miles compass of the late Lines of Communication and back again 12 d. a mile forward and backward, and to have 12 d. an hour for every hours attendance, above the space of one hour. 4 From the Old Exchange in Cornhil London, unto Westmin. or to any other place of the like distance 18 d. and if the persons carryed exceed 3, then 2 s. 5 From the Old Exchange unto Temple-bar, Lincolns-In, Grays Inn, and from Guild hall to Temple-bar, Chancery Lane, or Grays-Inn; and from Temple bar, Lincolns Inn, or Grays Inn, to Westmin. or any the like distances, or thereabouts 12 d. 6 From Westminster to White chappel, or the like distance 2 s. 6 d. 7 From Temple bar to White chappel, or the like distance 2 s. 6 d. 8 From the Old Exchang to White-chappel 12 d. And after the same proportion from place to place, within the limits and places aforesaid.

And in the last place it is provided, That such as shall hise any [illegible] and refuse to pay, may be carryed before a Justice of Peace, who [illegible] cause payment to be made, with reasonable damages.

The business of the L. *Cravens* hath been again heard by the Committee, who have adjourned the final hearing until Wednesday next, Councel on both sides being ordered to take notice then to be prepared to finish what they have to say.

And the same Committee did also then appoint to proceep in the business concerning that long Sufferer Sir *John Stowel* on Thursday next.

The Parliament is still upon perfecting the Bill for Government, and have gone through it with very little alterations, excepting only the business of the Militia, and the standing forces, which will be perfected in a few days: They seem indisposed to make any Law or meddle with any business in the House, until that be finished, and so tender it to the Lord Protector by it self, that in case it be acceptable, then there may be a longer time given to sit; if it be not, then they will rise at the time appointed, which is the 3. of Feb. next.

The King of Scots hath again been congratulated by divers Protestant Princes, who have presented him with sundry acceptable presents of no little value and estimation.

Duke *Henry* his brother is safely arrived at his Court, where he was most magnificently entertained, and afterwards conducted to his Lodgings by the Magistrates of the City.

THe Extraction of Mans soul, being a judicious Discourse, proving that the production of mans soul comes by propagation, and not by creation; wherein the Doctrine of Original sin, and purity of Christs incarnation is fully cleared. Also, Tables of Interest and Rebate exactly calculated at six *per cent*, according to the late Act of Parl. Together with the valuation of Annuities, Leases, Fines, and Reversions. Likewise, an excellent piece written by Dr. *Hall*, called, Holy Raptures of the Love and Union of Christ with his Members, and the Characters of a Christian. *Johnsons* Arithmetick, being an exact piece of vulgar and decimal Arithmetick, Re-printed with many useful Additions. All printed for *John Sweeting* at the Angel in Pope head Alley.

The

Naples. The Duke of Guiſe having notis that the Vicking would not make an exchange of priſoners, did thereupon ſend back the Marqueſs de Gonzague to this City, who is now a priſoner in our new Caſtle; the Vicking upon the diſcharging of ſome Vowes which he had made to obtaine a deliverance from the Enemy: hath thereupon augmented the yearly means of ſome Churches, and the ſame was likewiſe performed in a ſolemn manner by the Magiſtrates of this City.

Paris the 9th of january 1655. By the laſt Letters from Flanders we hear, The Earl of Braglio Governour de la Baſſee, after the taking of the Fort and Abby of Bereclau, having notice that there was a Regiment of Horſe who were quartered in one of the Suburbs of Lile, he commanded thereupon Part of the Regiment of piedmont, to go beat up their quarters, there being part of a Foot Regiment who was to aid them in that action; but upon their march they had advice that they had removed their quarters, and were got into the City, nevertheleſſe he would go on in his deſign, and having given a very ſtrong onſet, ſet the Suburbs on fire, wherewith above ſixty houſes were burned to the ground; beſides all this to begin the year withall, having notice that ſome Lorrain Forces were gon from Lens, and were marched towards Doway, to joyne with a Body of Horſe of about Four thouſand, which was to be commanded by Dom Carlo del Campi, Governour of Lile, he reſolved to go ſet upon ſome Foot Forces that were about the Town, while the Horſe was gone upon ſome Expedition, and being come to their Works, did about midnight ſtorm it in three diſtinct places, and after a ſtrong reſiſtance of three hours, forced them to leave all their Out-works, and would have gone over Mote; but upon advice from his Scouts, that the Enemy was returning back with all ſpeed, therefore he thought beſt to retire with all his men to la Baſſee. The firſt inſtant there was a Mask at Court, where the King, his Brother, and many of the Nobles danced in a gallant manner. The next day the Cardinal Mazarini feaſted their Majeſties at Suppet in a ſumptious manner. The 4th inſtant the Counſellor de Bure did mean eloquent Speech return Thanks to his Majeſty in the name of the Parliament of Bourdeaux for his Majeſties gracious favour in the reſtoring that Houſe to ſit in their former place, and to enjoy all their priviledges and immunities as formerly. The 7 inſtant Monſieur the Kings only Brother did feaſt their Majeſties, with the Cardinal and ſome other eminent perſons of the Court.

By ſome Letters from Madrid of the 4, and 9th of December, we hear, That the Marq. de Serra who was to go to Naples to be Gen. of the Spaniſh horſe, is now imployed upon another deſign, being appointed to go to Barcelona to be commander in chief as ſoon as dom John de Auſtria ſhall go thence, who, its ſaid, is to go into the Low-Countries.

the

Decem. 3. a hair-brained Gentleman, one *Thearus John Tanner*, who calls himself the High-priest of the Jewes, and useth sometimes to live in Tents, which he erects at *Lambeth* and *Greenwich*, saying, *He is to gather the dispierced Jews, and carry them to the Holy-Land*, came in an antique habit, with a long rusty sword by his side to the Lobby at the Parl house door, where he suddenly fell a slashing of the people, and with his sword drawn ran at *Cosper* the Door-keeper, and put him, and the rest to the Run, cleering the Room of all persons, except Major *Ennis*, who closed in with him, and struck up his heels; yet he recovered himself again, and ran with his sword drawn, and bounced with his foot at the house door, and turned the key with his hand, and opened the door; then Maj. *Ennis* fell into him again, and disarmed him. Whereupon he was sent for in, and coming to the bar he stood covered; but the Sergeant was commanded to take off his hat; he was there asked divers questions, to which he answered notably; and being afterwards examined by a Committee, he declared, *That he was inspired by the holy Spirit, to kill every man that sat in the house, and was resolved thereupon.* And after some time spent in examination, he was committed to the Gate-house, in order to his further Tryal. But note, that even before he came from *Lambeth*, to act this Assassination at *Westminster*, with great solemnity he burnt a sword, a great saddle, a pair of pistols, and the Bible together, declaring them the three grand Idols of *England*. This is the fruit of that phrensie, called *Quakerism*.

*Tyrants, Tyranny.*

The Scriptural Examples of the Old and New Testament, doth clearly evince and hold forth, That Tyrants and Traytors shall not live out half their dayes; as appeares by the Examples of Adonibezek, Abimelech, Athaliah, Jezebel, Manahem, Saul, Herod, &c. And the Ancients in former times, held all such wayes exceeding dishonourable and contemptible; as appears also by the History of *Plutarch*, *Xenophon*, and sundry other learned Authors; from whence I shall contract these ensuing Examples, *VIZ.*

The Lacedemonians having in divers battels by sea and land overthrown

thrown the Athenians, they at last set 30 Tyrants over them, which exercised extream cruelty towards them. The honest citizens whom they either feared or hated, or that excelled in wealth, they either banished, or slew them, and seized upon their estates. Whereupon one of them (somewhat better then the rest) called *Theramenes*, spake against this cruelty, which caused another called *Critias* to accuse him of Treason, and so to condemn him to death. *Theramenes* hearing it, fled to the Altar, saying, I fly to this Altar, not that I think it will save my life, but that I may shew that these Tyrants are not onely cruel towards men, but prophane, and wicked towards the gods: *Critias* commanded armed men to fetch him away to his death; and as they led him through the city, he cryed out against the Tyrants cruelty, whereupon one of their Captains said to him, *Flebis si non flebis*, Thou shalt weep if thou wilt not hold thy peace: to whom he answered, *Annon fleba, si tacebo?* Shall I not weep if I do hold my peace? But when they put the cup of poyson into his hand he drank it off, and throwing away the bottome, he said; I drink to this fair Critias. After his death they raged more extremely, filling all places with Rapines, and slaughter; and not suffering the friends of the murthered to inter their dead bodies. Having (amongst others) slain one *Phidon*, they at their feast sent for their Daughters to come, and dance naked upon the floor which was defiled with their Fathers bloud; but the maids abominating such immanity, threw themselves down from an high place, and brake their necks. And to fill up the measure of the Athenians miseries, whereas many thousands of them were fled, or banished into all the neighbouring countries of Greece, their proud insulting Adversaries, the Lacedemonians, forbade all persons to entertain any of these miserable exiles, but to return 'em to the Tyrants again, and that upon the pain of forfeiting three thousand Crowns. Of which, more in my next. A word therefore touching the Times.

On Thursday last the Lord Marq. *Fiesco* (Ambassador from the State of *Genoa*) was brought through the City of *London*, and conducted to Sir *Abraham Williams* house in the Palace-yard at *Westmin-*

*ster*.

ſter in very great ſtate by about a hundred Coaches, moſt of them with 6 horſes, beſides the Lord Protectors Coaches, accompanying him: And on Saturday laſt he had Audience by his Highneſs in the Banqueting houſe White-Hall, where he delivered himſelf in *Italian* Language, ſpeaking neer half an hour; his Interpreter delivered it in Engliſh: his Embaſſie relates to peace, Union, and Trade between the two Nations.

Upon diſcovery of the late Plot, many perſons have been ſent for, who have been examined: ſince which time, above 3000 Arms have been ſeized, which were hidden in private places; the perſons apprehended ſeem not to be all of one Opinion, but are of 4 or 5 ſeverall judgments: Some Kentiſh Knights are apprehended; and many of the Lords of the Land are looked upon with an auſtere countenance, I wiſh it may be with a favourable Aſpect; for many preſuppoſe that above 10000 Lords, Knights, Gentlemen, and others, have engaged in this Deſign. *'Tis pitty.*

*Portſmouth Jan. 3.*

*Since the two laſt Squadrons went hence the 26 of Decemb laſt, God hath bleſt them with a fair wind to carry them toward their deſigned Port, which I hope will prove a ſignal mercy and earneſt of his owning the great deſign they are now upon. Here is one ſhip left which is preparing with all ſpeed and care, and its hoped ſhe will ſet ſayl the latter end of this week, ſhe carrys the remainder of the Troop, and ſeveral Officers that were left behind.*

Hague Jan. 7.

*The Lord Van Benninghen who was our Ambaſſador at Staden for the Treaty between the Crown of Sweden, and the City of Bremen, is returned, and bringeth news that that City having rendred their homage to the ſaid Crown, that thereupon the Swedes were marching with moſt of their forces toward Livonia, there to oppoſe the Muſcovites, who grew very powerful upon their Borders.*

*The valiant Gener.l Duke James hath merited exceeding high honour in the Kingdom of France, which hath eternized his everlaſting fame to all Poſterity.*

*Extracted out of the Original Papers publiſhed by Authority, and entred into the Regiſter Book of the Company of Stationers.*

# Severall Proceedings IN PARLAMENT,

With the Transactions of the Affairs in *England*, *Scotland*, *Ireland* and other Nations.

From Thursday the 4. of *January*. to Thursday the 11 day of *January* 1654. PP. London.

Licensed by the Clerk of the Parliament. H.
Entred into the Regiſter Book, according to the Act for PRINTING.

Printed at *London* for *Robert Ibbitſon* dwelling in Smithfield near Hoſier Lane. 1654.

*Beginning on Thurſday 4 January.* 1654.

The Parliament having paſſed the 60 Chapters of the Bill for the Government, ſate this day in a Grand Committee upon the clauſe of the 51 Chapter (as was ordered the day before) touching the 3000 Horſe and 1000 Foot: And alſo upon the buſineſſe touching the Militia.

The Houſe alſo Reſolved, That the debate of the buſineſſe touching the Aſſeſments be referred untill Wednesday next.

And the Houſe alſo Voted, that the Houſe on the ſaid Wedneſday next,

next, do adjourn into a Grand Committee to consider of the publique Debts of the Commonwealth.

*Genua 9 December* 1654. Wee have advice from *Madrid* that the Agreement of this Common-wealth, upon the differences concerning *Finall*, is in such termes, that it is thought to be perfected by this time, which causeth a great joy in these parts. By letters from *Constantinople*, wee understand that the Priests of *Mahomet* had resolved and fully concluded, to burn in publick the false writings and explanations of the *Alcoran*, and those that should make any more mention thereof, should be punished by death, of whatsoever condition and quallity they should be. Those ten men that were apprehended as the Authors of the last tumults, have been delivered to the grand Signor to put any punishment hee shall think fit upon them, without any other formallity of Justice. The said grand Signor hath met in person, with the said Priests and some others of his Officers in the *Moskees* or Churches, and hath heard all they could say, and afterwards hath dissolved the meeting and withdrawn himself, hoping to prevent all troubles, and to bring the present to nothing.

From the River of *Elve* 28 *December*. The last Letters from *Stockholm*, say, that the Envoies from the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, and the Duke of *Newburgh*, have had another Audience of the King, and that the last should be resolved to depart from that Court, and the other to remain as ordinary Ambassador.

From the *Rhin Stream* 5 *January* S. N. There is an express come to *Vienna* from *Poland* bringing very late tydings, that the *Muscovites* do dominere at their will and pleasure in that Kingdome, taking all the places they beseidge one after the other, so that it doth appear that they intend to make themselves Masters of all, demanding therefore of the Emperor present help, the which the present condition of the Empire at this time will scarce suffer to be afforded. The Secretary of the Count

Count of *Vorgaetſh* hath been ſeized upon at the ſaid place of *Vienna*, being accuſed to have killed with poyſon the Count *Terikſchy* who was like to be the Palatine of *Hungaria*, in which death many great ones of that Kingdome being interreſted, it is feared it will cauſe ſome great troubles, againſt which, one of them is already provided with 36 thouſand men in armes.

*Marſeilles* 28 *December*. 1654. Wee have news from *Toulon* that the French Fleet was retreated towards *Terracine*, or the Iſland of *Ponza* belonging to the great Duke of *Florence*, about 30 miles on this ſide of *Naples*, where the Duke of *Guiſe* doth intend to ſet his men a ſhore, if he can have leave, to refreſh them and to keep them ſheltered from the *Spaniards* and the Engliſh Fleet. In the mean time the Commander *Paul* not being able to forbear his wonted piracies, hath followed two Dutch ſhips belonging to the *Hollanders*, whereof one was a man of warre and the other a Merchant, the former after a long fight hath been forced to yeild, but the Merchant ſhip hath the while ſaved her ſelf in *Sardinia*, where the Generall *Blake* was arrived with his Fleet, which was thereby the more incenſed againſt the French, for uſing ſo the Allies of the Common wealth of *England* and their own.

From *Nantes* 29 *December*. In revenge of thoſe prizes that the *Breſt*-men have made upon the Engliſh, the ſaid Engliſh have taken 30 French ſhips, who were comming for *France* laden with fiſh, and hearing that their Fleet under the Generall *Pen* hath ſet ſail, wee are much troubled for fear hee ſhould meet our great Fleet of *Salt*, which is expected at *Roven*. Therefore it is commanded by order from the Court that there ſhould be a ſtrickt watch kept upon all the coaſts of theſe Provinces, with leave granted by word of mouth to all French ſhips for taking as many Engliſh ſhips as they can, to whom wee dare not declare warre openly, nor give letters of Repriſall againſt them, although it hath been often propounded in

the Counſell, who will before ſee the iſſue of Mr. *de Bordeaux's* Negotiation, whereby wee look for an agreement.

From *Paris 6 January S. N.* Wee have advice from Province that the Duke of *Guiſe* was come to *Toulon*, with the remnant of his Fleet. It ſeems the Devil of the *Mediterranean* Sea, hath been only looſened againſt us, our ſaid Fleet having been very ill uſed by ſtorms, when thoſe of *Spain*, *Venice* and the very *Turk* have received no harm. Signor *Spinola* extraordinary Ambaſſador from the Common-wealth of *Genua*, is lately arrived here with a great train and retinue. Wee hear from *Bordeaux* that the ordnance and armes, with all the warlike Ammunition that were kept in the town Houſe, have been brought into the Caſtels newly repaired, and that the Parliament proceeds to do Juſtice of the laſt conſpirators, to make of them an exemplary puniſhment. Wee hear from *Rome* that the Cardinall of *Rets* doth promiſe to be obedient to the King of *France*, if he will reſtore him to his Arch-Biſhoprick of *Paris*, Hee came lately to the ſecret Conſiſtory where the Pope gave him his foot to kiſs, his holineſſe hath ſince beſtowed 20000 livers upon him, with the hat of Cardinall and a penſion of 1000 livers.

From the *Hague 8 January S. N.* Wee have received no letters from *England* theſe two laſt weeks, not knowing what might be the cauſe. The Aſſembly of the Lords States of *Holland* being diſſolved, that makes us bare of news. Wee hear that the Queen of *Swedland* ſhall ſtay yet a while at *Bruxelles*.

*Stockholm 9 December.* 1654. Among the ſports and recreations uſed here for the marriage of the King of *Sweaden*, the running of the ring made by the Count *Magnus de la Gardie*, wherein Generall *Wrangle* carried the prize, hath been particularly admired, for the variety of repreſentations that were in it. The ſame Count gave afterwards the ſport of hunting, in the great place before their *Sweadiſh* Majeſties and all the nobility of the

the Court. The *Polish* Envoy is arrived here.

*Warsow* 9. *December*. *Mr. Sezmorsky* sent by the King of *Poland* to the Prince of *Transylvania*, whether hee hath carried a gallant Coach, made after the *French* way, which the said King sent to the Princess of that Country, with severall other rarities the Queen had sent her, is returned hither. Hee saith that afore his departure the Prince *Ragotsky* had shewed him Letters from *Constantinople*, mentioning the death of the Grand *Vizer*, who having been accused to have had a long time a designe to possesse himself of that great Empire, by means of the *Gretians*, who were to rise in his behalf, by strict correspondence hee had for that purpose with the *Muskovites* and *Kmilinsky*, to whom hee had ingaged to imbrace their *Grætian* Religion, the Grand Signiour being informed of it, and having assembled a secret Counsell of his, most confidently sent for him, and upbraiding him with his manyfold benifits, and his treason, the said *Vizer* seeing himself discovered, was so surprized that hee fell down in a swound, and notwithstanding all the endeavours used to make him come to himself again, that they might know of him the particulars of the designe, 5 or 6 hours after hee dyed in the use of the remedies. The same Letters said further that the said *Vizer* had hindred all this while the Kam of *Tartaria* from sending assistance to the *Poles*, being glad to have the *Muskovites* to take footing in *Poland*, and to approach the Fronteers of *Turky*. But since his death, the Grand Signiour hath sent his expresse orders to the said Kam, to assist this Crown with all his Forces, which hath been the cause of his sending an Ambassador hither, who had his last audience the first instant, and was presented by the King with a Veste of red crimson Velvet, lined with sable, and 500 Ducats, all his men having likewise been presented by his Majesty with a Veste of Satine, each of them. The King is yet in *Lithuanie*, from whence hee will not come till after the return of the expresse hee hath sent to the Generalls of his army, whose division hath much retarded the expected

ſucceſſe in thoſe parts. Yet they have ſent Collonel *Wolf* with 5000 Germans, and as many *Poliſh* Volunteers to endeavour the relief of *Vitebsko*, which is much preſſed by the *Muskovites*. Wee hear that *Kaya Bels* hath paſſed the *Tiras* with his Hordes amounting to 20000 men, and that the junction will be made very ſuddenly. In the mean while the enemies make great incurſions towards *Wilda*, where they plunder and burn all the Villages and the Gentlemens houſes, and do fortifie all the places they take with great diligence; Whereof the King hath ſent advice to the King of *Sweaden* by Mr. *de Murſtein*, he ſent to *Stockholm* to repreſent the neceſſity of an union between theſe two Crowns, for oppoſing ſuch a potent enemy. Mr. *Otwinouſky* is to go very ſuddenly to *Conſtantinople*. The Corps of the late Prince *Alexander Lewis Radzavill*, great Marſhall of *Lithuania* and Duke of *Nicovits*, who dyed in *March* laſt at *Bolonia* in *Italy*, hath been buried in the ſaid Town of *Nicovits*, with great Pomp, having been expoſed ſeverall days in the open field, according to the cuſtome of the Country.

*Vienna* 13. *December*. The Venetian Ambaſſador is upon his departure from *Italy*: Wee could not yet have any notice of the true reaſon of his coming hither. The Count *de Tettenback*, Ambaſſador of *Maliba*, hath had Audience of the Emperor, whom hee condoled, from the Grand Maſter upon the death of the King of the *Romans*. The Emperor hath named an Ambaſſador to go to the Grand Duke of *Muskovy* about the war with *Poland*; and to goe and give ſatisfaction to the States of *Hungaria*, according to his promiſe. The ſaid Emperor hath ſent this week his Harbengers, to go and marke the lodgings at *Preſburgh* for all the Officers of his Court. Great preparations are making here for the ceremony of the Homage, the States of the upper *Auſtria* are to do to the young Arch-Duke *Leopoldus Ignatius*.

*Franckford* upon the Main 17. *December*. The Elector *Palatine* having heard how the Elector of *Ments* had cauſed his armes

to

to bee pulled down in the borrough of *Gaulſhelmb*, in performance of a Mandat of the Emperor, Commanding the *Palſgrave* to reſtore that place to the Baron of *Bremſer*, who is to injoy it, during his life, by vertue of the Treaty of *Munſter*, the ſaid *Palſgrave* is gathering his Forces about *Franckendal* to bee revenged of the affront he pretends he hath receivedof the ſaid Elector of *Mentz*, who with great contempt hath cauſed his ſaid Arms to bee thrown into the *Rhin*, and to retake the ſaid borrough, which yeelded him a great yearly revenue. The ſaid Elector doth the like on his ſide, to maintain the ſaid Baron in his poſſeſſion, which makes us fear ſome new broyles, except the Emperor doth ſpeedily interpoſe for the compoſing of that difference.

*Hamburgh 19 Decemb.* The King of *Denmark* is returned into his Capitall City of *Copenhagen*, though the plague be not quite ceaſed there. The 16 inſtant, the ceremonie of the Homage of the Magiſtrates of *Bremen* to the Plenipotentiaries of *Sweadland* were made there, and they afterwards feaſted in the Town houſe, in the name of the City, and the next day by the chiefeſt Inhabitants, who were afterwards feaſted by the ſaid Plenipotentiaries. In performance of the treaty, the ſaid Magiſtrates have begun the diſbanding of their Forces. Wee hear that Generall *Koningſmark* is ſending his towards *Livland*, keeping only 17 companies of Foot and two troops of Horſe, all Germans, who are to take their winter Quarters in the Country of Gulick.

*Colen 22 Decemb.* The Loraign Forces that are yet about St. *Veit*, are commanded to march toward *Hamburgh* and *Biſch*, preſently after the arrivall of ſome other of the Forces, who are to joyn with them. The Duke of *Newburgh* being ſtill upon his guards, continues his Leavies, as doth alſo the Elector of *Brandenburgh*: thoſe of *Mentz*, *Colen* and *Treyers* and the Biſhop of *Munſter* do likewiſe raiſe ſome Forces, under pretence that the Proteſtant Princes are arming, and that their deſign is not known. In the mean while the Magiſtrates of this place, ſeeing no likelihoo[d]

lihood to compose amicably their difference with our Elector, shew to incline much to take up armes, specially since hee hath forbidden of new, in the Bayliwicks depending of them, to pay them any Duties. The fifth of the next month the Assembly at *Wormes* is to begin.

*Naples 6 Decemb.* The Duke of *Guise* hearing that our Vice-Roy would not hearken to the releasment of some French Officers, as agreed before, hath refused some Present the Prince of *Castellanetta* offered him, and sent back again the Marquis *de Ganzague*, who hath been committed to the *Castel novo*: After his arrivall the said Prince of *Castellanetta* returned Prisoner; the French Vessels, who having suffered great storms, whereby some of their vessels were cast away, they came the third instant to *Sorienta*, which place shot at them some great Guns, but without effect, and having taken three of our ships laden with Corn for this City, they set sail for *France*, having effected nothing else here, but the robbing of *Castelemare* of all the provisions and victualls that were in it.

*Rome 15 December.* This week the Prince of *Palestrino* being a hunting about this Town, his horse fell down upon him and broke his leg. The French Fleet was yet the 6 instant above the Isle of *Capry* in the *Napolitan* sea, intended to return into Provence. The Duke *de Turti* with his six Gallies, had order to pursue them as farre as *Livorne*, and to remain there till hee should hear they were arrived at *Thoulon*, and then to bring to *Naples* such forces as the Vice-Roy had sent to *Portolongone*, *Porto St. Stephano*, and *Orbitello*.

*Venice 15 Decemb.* Wee have been extreamly surprized here by the arrivall of a ship from *Candia*, which instead of news we expected of the recovery of our *Generalissimo Morosino*, it hath brought hither his Corpse imbalmed, which hath obliged our Senate to provide to the place of Procurator of St. *Mark*, the said Generalissimo had, which hath been bestowed on the Senator *Andrea Pisani*, and the Senator *Girolimo Foscarini*, formerly

boodil

merly Generall in *Dalmatia*, made Generalissimo. The Prince of *Parma* and the Marquis *Scotti*, who were aboard of that ship, do report that the Turks having advice of that death, had presented themselves before the Metropolis of *Candia*, with black flags and other marks of mourning, which were seen likewise in the *Bassa* Generall *Vssaim's* campe, but knew not whether that shew of sorrow was reall. In the mean while, Generall *Borri* presseth for his recruits, whereby hee hopes the Common wealth will be much advantaged, being resolved, after their arrivall, to joyn with the *Faciotes*, who will then declare openly against the Turks, who deal with the Inhabitants of the Country as with slaves, raising taxes from them upon their heads, upon their houses, lands, and upon their cattell, yea and upon the trees, for which they are forced to pay a contribution. Wee hear from *Constantinople* that our Baily is dead at *Andrinopoli*, and that the Ministers of the *Divan* have sent to all places in the *Ottoman* Empire, to raise men and mony for the warre of *Candia*, which they resolve vigoriously to prosecute. The Senator *Seno* doth prepare for his journey into *Dalmatia* with Marquis *de Villanova*.

*Milan* 18 *December*. There have been severall skirmishes between parties of the severall Armies about the provender, but with small losse on either side. The French Army now under Marquis *de Montpesat* in the absence of Marshall *de Grancey*, hath inlarged their quarters between *Casines* and *Nice de la Paille*, and in Montferat about *Monastero* and *Bessagno*, where they raise great contributions.

*Genoa* 23 *December*. Wee hear from *Madrid* that the second instant our difference was ended, to the content of our Common-wealth, for which our Merchants at *Alicante* and other places in *Spain* had already made some Bonfires. Yet wee have no advice of it from our Ambassador, and therefore wee forbear all publike rejoyings. Wee have advice from the said *Madrid* that the Marquis *Sera*, formerly designed to command

the Armies in the Kingdome in *Naples*, hath been commanded to go upon the like imployment in *Catalonia*, being promised the Government of that Country as soon as *Juan de Austria* is gone into *Flanders*, where hee is to take the place of the Arch-Duke *Leopold*, who is either to passe into *Spain* or into *Germany*. *Dom Diego Cavalieri* hath been made Generall of the *Spanish* horse in *Catalonia*; in the place of the late deceased *Giovanni Palavicino*. The house of *Dom Lewis de Aro* hath been much damnified by an accedent of fire, which consumed the worth of 100000 Crowns. The 11th of the last month, 72 persons all condemned by the Inquisition, but most as Jews, were burned in the great place of *Madrid*, in the presence of the King of *Spain*, and of all his Court.

*Thoulon* 30 *December*. Since the landing of the Duke of *Guise* here by the Kings order, his forces have refreshed themselves, so that of 1000 Souldiers that were sick of the hard duties they had been at, about 800 are recovered, and are gone to joyn with their comraids in their quarters, in the severall places of this Province.

*Lyon* 3 *January*. 1655. Wee are advised that the Kings forces in *Milanez* having consumed all their provisions and provender that were, and left nothing for the Enemies, and subtilly they were gone to take their Winter quarters in the Valley of *Dauphini* next to *Savoy*, to bee ready upon the Spring to return into *Milanez* again: they are in the mean while making recruits both for Horse and foot. Wee hear from *Thurin* that our forces that way were got in the field at *Nisse*, *Aqui*, and adjacent places, and the Enemies about *Pioverа*.

*La Bassee* 5 *January*, The Count *de Broglio* our Governour having been informed since the taking of the Fort, and the Abby of *Bevelaw*, that the Regiment of Horse of *Dom Juan de Mora*, was quartered in the Suburbs of *Lisle*, hee commanded Captain *Gribouval* of the Regiment of *Pimont*, and a troop of horse, to fall upon them, or at least to give them an alarm. Hee accordingly went

went out the 28 of the laſt, with 200 horſe, and as many foot, and came about midnight into that Suburb, but found moſt of the Regiment to have retired into the Town, yet hee charged the reſt, who making reſiſtance, hee burnt about 60 houſes and retired. Since that our ſaid Governour not content to have obliedged the enemies to leave all their quarters, upon the Rivers that goes from *Lens* to *Liſle*, thoſe two places excepted, hearing that the *Loraign* Horſe that were in the former, were gone to joyn a body of 4000 Horſe, that was framing about *Donay*, under the command of *Dom Carlo Campi*, Governour of *Liſle*, hee reſolved to fall upon 4 Regiments of Foot, left in the ſaid *Lens*, for which purpoſe having marched with 1200 Horſe, and 800 Foot, and two pieces of Ordnance, and about midnight aſſaulted the place, took all the outworks, and would have gone further, had hee not had advice that the Spaniſh Horſe were comming upon him, whereupon hee was forced to forſake what hee had again, and return home, onely with that advantage to have given a notable alarm to that Town.

*Paris 9 January*, The firſt inſtant the King made a Ball at the Queens lodgings, where hee daunced himſelf. The next day the Cardinall *Mazarine* feaſted very ſumptuouſly at Supper, the King, his Brother, and ſeverall Lords and Ladys, who had been actors in a Mask with theſe two Princes, which was playd that night before the Queen. The third the ſaid Queen viſited the late Queen of *England* at the Palace Royall. The fourth, Mr. *du Burgh*, Counſellour in the Parliament of *Burdeaux*, made a great ſpeech to the King, and returned him thanks for the reeſtablishing of their Company into the City of *Burdeaux*. The ſixt the King daunced again a Ball at the Cardinals lodgings, who feaſted again his Majeſty and ſeverall Lords and Ladies. The ſeventh, the Kings Brother made a ſumptuous Supper to their Majeſties, to the Cardinall, and ſome of the chiefeſt Grandees of the Court, and gave them after a Ball, and Ballet. *Meſſieurs de Remenecourt* and *de Maulcon*, both Colonels, of each

a Regiment of *Lorrain* horſe, ſeeing that the *Marquis de Baſſompiere* had forſaken the *Spaniſh* party with ſeverall other *Lorainers* of note, have likewiſe left the ſame, and deſired the King that they might ſafely bring their Regiments into his dominions, which hath been granted them, in conſequence of the Treaty they have with Mr. *le Tellier* Secretary of States, the Articles whereof you ſhall have by the next.

*Hague* 30 *December.* Mr. *Van Benningen* who hath been ſent Deputy for the Treaty between the *Sweads* and *Bremen*, is returned hither, and reports that the ſaid place having rendred *Homage* to the King of *Sweaden*, the Forces were marching to *Liſland*. The Elector of *Brandenbourgh* hath made a Propoſition for our joyning with him and the Circle of the lower Saxony in an Alliance, but wee know not yet whether our Provinces will conſent thereunto.

This night the Marquis of *Fieſco*, Lord Ambaſſador from the Commonwealth of *Genua*, came to *London*, and was met with the Coaches of his Highneſſe the Lord Protector; The Ambaſſadors of *France*, and the *Netherlands*, and many Lords, and of the Gentry; And was carryed to the Lady *Williamſes* in the Palace yard at *Weſtminſter*, the uſuall place for reception of Ambaſſadors.

*Friday* 5 *January.*

*Reſolved by the Parliament.*

THat in order to a particular Bill diſtinct from the Government, for the maintainance and full diſcharge of ſuch forces both by Sea, and land, as ſhall be thought neceſſary to be kept up for the defence of the Common-wealth of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, and the Dominions thereunto belonging, together with the incident charges of the ſaid Forces, the yearly ſumme of ten hundred thouſand pounds ſhall be paid out of the receipt of the Exchequer, for the purpoſes aforeſaid, by warrant from the Lord Protector and the Counſell, for ſo long time, as the preſent Parliament ſhall hereafter declare.

The

The Lord Mayor of the City of *London*, this day caused Proclamations to be Posted in the severall [illegible]tes of *London*, and *Westminster*, (touching the Regulating of the hackny Coaches) in the severall places where Coaches use to stand.

*Saturday 6 January.*

THe Parliament this day Resolved; that the usuall place for election of Knights, to serve in Parliament for the County of *Sussex*, be the Burrough of *Lewis*.

*Resolved by the Parliament*; That the debate upon the title to the Bill touching the Government, be referred untill *Munday* morning next.

This day the Marquis of *Fiesco* Lord Ambassador from the Comon-wealth of *Genoa*, had audience by his Highnesse the Lord Protector, at the Banqueting house at White-hall. And his Sons kissed his Highnesse hands, what the Lord Ambassador spoke was in the *Italian* tongue, and interpreted to his Highnesse; and was to expresse great affections from that Common-wealth to this, and particularly to his Highnesse, with desire of neer union and commerce, hee also declared his own high affections to his Highnesse, for those noble, heroick and gallant Actions hee had heard of him, his Highnesse gave presently a wise and Princely answer. There were abundance of Coaches went along with the Ambassador, and a great many of the Nobility and Gentry were present at the Audience.

There have been divers apprehended for forging false debentors.

*Munday 8 January.*

THe Parliament this day (according to the order the day before) debated upon the title of the Bill, touching the Government, and voted thus.

*Resolved by the Parliament*; That the Title of this Act be *an Act declaring, and setling the Government of the Common-wealth, of* England, Scotland, *and* Ireland, *And the dominions thereunto belonging.*

The ſaid Act is reſolved (alſo) to beginne thus.

*Be it enacted and declared by his Highneſs the Lord* Protector, *and the* Parliament [illegible] *Common-wealth of* England, Scotland, *and* Ireland, *and the Dominions thereunto belonging*: And it is *hereby enacted and declared by the authority aforeſaid*, &c.

Then the Houſe proceeded to ſome amendments in the Oath of the Lord Protector. The Oath of the Counſell, and the oath of the Lords Commiſſioners of the great Seal. And adjourned the further debate untill the next morning.

The Marquis of *Fieſco* Lord Ambaſſador from the Common-wealth of *Genoa*, this day removed from the Lady *Williamſes* Houſe, to *Hambleton* Houſe, at *Chelſey*, which hee hath taken to reſide in.

*Dalkeith* 2 *Jan.* The common Enemy being now in a manner wholly ſubdued, we had ſome little appearance of trouble by ſome Officers, who being diſſatisfied with the preſent Government, had appointed to meet at *Edenbourgh* the firſt inſtant, and there to conſult what to act; but the Generall having ſome intimations of it, divers of them are ſecured, and wee hope all things ſo quieted, as to prevent future diſturbance.

Wee hear that on that very day the Officers ſhould have met, that had appointed to meet as aforeſaid, there was that very day to be a meeting of the enemy in the hills. It is not fit I think to acquaint you with their names that are ſecured, untill they be further examined.

There hath lately been ſeveral very ſad accidents about *London*, one *Pilſon* a Bum-Bayliff in *Oldſtreet* came to arreſt a Gentleman, who being ſecure in his Chamber, where the Bayliff could not areſt him. The Bayliff ſwore to him, that if hee would come to him, hee would not areſt him, who believing him, opened the door and came to him, (yet the Bayliff contrary to his Oath) did areſt him; And was preſently by the hand of God ſtrucken dumb, and ſtill continues, and can not ſpeak a word.

Two Gold-ſmiths that had been fellow-prentices in *Lumbert-ſtreet*, one ought the other 40 pound. The creditor heard hee intended

tended to go beyond Sea, whereupon hee went to him, and demanded ſecurity, elſe that hee would ſecure him (as it is ſaid). The debtor (as it is ſaid) thereupon drew out his dagger, and ſaid that then hee ſhould ſecure him for ſome thing, and with it ſtabbed him under the Ribbs, and hee is ſince dead of his wounds, and the other to bee tryed this Seſſions at *Newgate*.

At a brew-houſe not far from More-fields, one of the Brewers men was kiſſing and playing the wanton with a maid that came for ſome ſmall Wort; and ſuddenly both of them fell into the Veſſell and were both ſcalded to death.

A Luſty young man was leaping over a deep Well at the Tower; and ſporting about it, at laſt fell in to it, and is drowned.

*Tueſday 9 January.*

THe Parliament this day reſolved, that on *Tueſday* next the Houſe bee reſolved into a Grand Committee, touching the Equallity of the Aſſeſments.

The Houſe this day made ſome further amendments in the Oath for his Highneſſe Counſill, and in ſeveral particular Clauſes of ſome of the Chapters of the Bill for the Government; And ordered to proceed further thereupon on the morrow.

By a Letter from Generall *Penne*, it was this day advertized, that hee was then at the date of the Letter (which was 29. *December*. 1654) 34 Leagues Southweſt of the Lizard, and that they were in a very good Condition.

The 15 Sale with Major Gen. *Haynes*, it is ſuppoſed were many Leagues before them; But no Letters are yet come from them. There is nothing yet come from Gen. *Blake*, ſo that it is beleeved that hee is ſailed on in the Streights towards the Turks in *Argier*, *Tunnis* *Tripola* &c. to demand of them the Chriſtians they keep, to bee delivered out of their ſlavery.

There are this week about 30 ſaile of Merchants ſhips come into the Downs ſafe, from *Malligo* and other parts of *Spain*, and other places, beſides what have come into other parts of *England*.

*Wedneſday*

*Wednesday 10 January.*

THis day the Parliament made further progresse upon severall other Amendments in the Bill for the Government, which, it is beleeved, will in very few days bee ready to bee presented to his Highnesse; When it hath been presented, and his Highnesse hath given his Answer, it may be better guessed than now, what the event will bee.

There is dayly a more and more full discovery of the Plot mentioned in my last. You have had strange stories of it, But in brief, to my best Intelligence, it is thus:

Forces were to bee Listed in all the severall Counties of *England* and *Wales*, and to joyn with *Charles Stuarts* party in *Scotland*, in their transactions. The Papists in each County, and known Cavallier party, were to bee made Officers, as many as could bee ingaged. And to receive their Commissions from *Charles Stuart*, and accordingly severall of them, Papists and others, have received their Commissions.

Major *Norwood* (as is said) should have been their Lieut. Generall.

There are many apprehended, some committed, and some others in severall Counties sent for.

Apprehended in *London* and sent to *Lambeth* Prison, Mr. *Castes*, and Mr. *Glover*, Merchants; and Mr. *Fryer* a Ship Chandler in Tower-street.

In *Derbyshire* two of the *Varnhams*, one of which is sent to the Tower, and Mr. *Brown* committed to the Gatehouse, at *Westminster*.

Apprehended in *Fleetstreet* two of the *Thomasts*, one of which is sent to the Tower, and the other to the Gate-house.

Lieut. Generall *Norwood* is also sent to the Tower.

In *Kent*, Mr. *Hayles* and Mr. *Thornhill* were apprehended; but are at liberty, but not to depart the Town &c.

*Huntington* shire Mr. *William Fryer*, who is close Prisoner at White-hall.

*Wales* Mr. *Bagnoth* a Gentleman of great fortune, and his man, both Prisoners at *Jamesey*. And Mr. *Baily* Son to the late Bishop of *Bangor*, which *Bagnoth* is a notorious Papist and hath written in defence of Popery, against the Protestant Religion, and should have been a Fryer, had hee not been maried. Prisoner also at *Jamesey*.

Also Sir *Henry Littleton*, the new High Sheriff of *Worcester* shire, &c.

**Imprimatur,** *Henry Scobell.*

FINIS.

23.

Numb 74.

# Certain Passages OF Every dayes Intelligence FROM THE Army, and his Highness the Lord Protector, and his PARLIAMENT.

With other remarkable Proceedings in *England*, *Holland*, *France*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*.

& P.P. London.

Containing these particulars.

☞ The apprehending, and commitment of Major Gen: Overton Major Brampston, Major Homes, Captain Hedsworth, Mr: Oats, and many other Officers of the Army in Scotland for having a design against the present Government; Also a List of the Names of such Gentlemen, and Officers as are committed to the Tower of London, the Gatehouse, and other prisons upon the Plot newly discovered in England, and the Commissions sent from Charls Stuart, with the manner how he was lately robb'd of all his plate, and treasure at Collen. A conference by the Parliament with his Highness the Lord Protector concerning the Bil for the Government.

From *Friday* 5 of *January* to *Friday* 12 of *January*. 1654.

*Beginning Friday January* 5.

*Rotterdam* 8 January.

THe affairs of this Country remain till in the same condition. The Treaty for a League Offensive and Defensive between *France*, and this State is suspended for a while, and no more spoken of; A breach between *England* and *France* is much suspected here by the Merchants, which they conceive will be no small prejudice to their commerce.

*Those Goods are to be exposed to Sale, at the Sale Office in Cornhil, at Alderman Freemans house by private contract.*

5 Ships and Barks, and half a Bark of 50 Tuns.
30 Tuns of French Wines.
300 weight of dryed Citron.
2000 weight of hops.
10 peeces of Linnen of several breadths.
10 woollen cloaths 5 quarters broad.
8 firkins of Butter, and about 800 of Cheese.
A parcel of silk, and silk galloon Lace.
A channel plat, and a Wagoner called the *Sea Beacon.*
300 weight, or thereabout of Corralina.
60 cases of Strong-water ready filled.

*Hague Jan:* 7. The Lord *Van Beninghen* who was on Ambassador at *Staden* for the Treaty between the Crown of *Sweden*, and the City of *Bremen* is returned, and bringeth news that that City having tendred their homage to the said Crown of *Sweden*, as it was agreed, that thereupon the *Swedes* were marching with most of their Forces towards *Livonia* there to oppose the *Muscovites*, who grew very powerful upon their Borders.

The Elector of *Brandenburgh* hath propounded by his Agent to the States General whether they will joyn with him and enter into Alliance with the lower Circle of *Saxony*, but it is doubtful if that shall be accepted.

*Saturday*, Jan: 6.

THis day the Lord Ambassador of *Genoa* had audience by the Lord Protector in the Banqueting house at Whitehal, he delivered himself in Italian Language speaking neer half an hour, his Interpreter delivered it in English: His Embassie relates to peece and unity between the two Nations.

Letters from *Bristol* do make mention that on Christmas day last many of the Apprentices did recourse to the Congregation of some other professors, and dissenting their Doctrine, the discontent grew so high, that many of the Seekers being armed they drew their swords, & drove them out of the Assemblys had *Thesauro John* been there, though an Enemy

my to Pſalms, he had laid about him to ſome tune. Not long after the Apprentices doubling their Forces came again upon the other party, and were too hard for them; this combuſtion had been more dangerous, were it not happily appeaſed by the vigilance and care of the Mayor, and others in that City.

As for the Plot ſo much ſpoken of, many perſons have been examined, the Liſt of their Names this day extant is erroneous. To one of the chiefeſt of them as I am informed, his *Highnes* hath given leave to go home on his own word to his houſe in *Kent* until further Order. Divers others are ſaid to be in the Tower which as yet were never examined, nor under cuſtody. Thoſe that have been examined do all differ much in opinion, ſo that it is not yet diſcovered on what particulars the deſign is fixed, although the Report is that there were thirty thouſand men to be raiſed in *England* and 40000 expected from *France*, and other places. True it is that many Arms have been ſeized on in private places. We muſt leave it unto Time to perfect the Diſcovery.

The 3 Electoral ArchBiſhops of *Mentz*, *Colen*, and *Tiers*, have given a Viſit to the titular-King of *Scotland* at *Colen*.

The *Breſt* men of War have taken a gallant Merchants ſhip with goods worth 9000 *l.* called the *Starr*, as alſo ſeven *Maligo* ſhips bound for the port of *London*, taken by the *Breſt* men. The *New-England* ſhip ſo long looked for is come ſafe to the Iſland of *Scilly*.

The Conſtables choſen for the City of *London* for the year enſuing, came (according to cuſtome) to Guild-hall to take their Oaths, and Mr: Recorder made a Speech unto them, and the Scavengers, ſetting forth how weighty a charge the Office of a Conſtable is in this great and populous City for keeping of the peace thereof, and in brief, he told them that the Conſtables, and Scavengers were as the hands, and eyes of the City.

The *Parliament* have ſat very cloſe both morning and evening upon the Government, and by our next it is believed that it will be quite finiſhed, and preſented to his Highneſs. A Committee ſat about Sir *Arthur Haſſerigg* buſineſs.

*Monday*, Jan: 8.

THe Parlament this day (according to the order the day before) debated upon the Title of the Bil touching the Government, and Voted thus.

*Resolved by the Parlament*, That the Title of this Act be *an Act declaring, and setling the Government of the Common-wealth of* England, Scotland, *and* Ireland, *and the Dominions thereunto belonging.*

There hath lately been several very sad accidents about *London*, one *Pilson* a Bum Bayliff in *Oldstreet* came to arrest a Gentleman, who being secure in his Chamber, where the Bayliff could not arrest him, the Bayliff swore to him that if he would come to him, he would not arrest him, who opened the door, (yet the Bayliff contrary to his Oath) did arrest him, and was presently by the hand of God struck dumb and stil continues and cannot speak a word.

*Tuesday*, Jan: 9.

THe *House* this day made some further amendments in the Oath for his Highness Council, and in several particular Clauses of some of the Chapters of the Bil for the Government, and ordered to proceed further thereupon on the morrow.

By a Letter from Gen: *Pen* it was this day advertised that he was then at the date of the Letter (which was 29 Decem: 1653) 34 Leagues Southwest of the Lizard, and that they were in a very good condition.

The 15 sail with Major Gen: *Hains* it is supposed were many Leagues before them, there is nothing yet come from G: *Blake*, so that it is believed that he is sailed on in the *Straights* towards the *Turks* in *Argier*, *Tunis*, *Tripo'i* &c. to demand of them the Christians they keep, to be delivered out of their slavery.

There are this week about 30 sail of Marchants ships come into the *Downs* safe from *Maligo*, and other parts of *Spaine*, and other places besides what have come into other parts of *England*.

There

At a Brewhouſe not far from *Moorfields* one of the Brewers men was kiſſing, and playing the wanton with a Maid that came for ſome ſmal Worr, and ſuddenly both of them fell into the Veſſel, and were both ſcalded to death.

There is daily a more and more ful diſcovery of the Plot mentioned in my laſt; you have had ſtrange ſtories of it, but in brief, my beſt intelligence is thus.

Forces were to be Liſted in all the ſeveral Counties of *England* and *Wales*, and to joyn with *Charls Stuarts* party in *Scotland* in their tranſactions. The Papiſts in each County and known Cavalier party were to be made Officers as many as could be ingaged, and to receive their Commiſſions from *Charls Stuart*, and accordingly ſeveral of them, Papiſts, and others have received their Commiſſions.

Major *Norwood* (as is ſaid) ſhould have been their L. Gen.

There are many apprehended, ſome committed, and ſome others in ſeveral Counties ſent for.

Apprehended in *London* and ſent to *Lambeth* priſon, Maſter *Caſtus*, and Mr. *Glover* Merchants, and Mr *Pryer* a ſhip chandler in Tower ſtreet. In *Derbyſhire* two of the *Varnhams*, one of which is ſent to the Tower, and Mr. *Brown* committed to the Gatehouſe at *Weſtminſter*. Apprehended in *Fleet ſtreet*, two of the *Thomaſes*, one of which is ſent to the Tower, and the other to the Gatehouſe. Lieut: Gen. *Norwood* is alſo ſent to the Tower. In *Kent* Mr *Hails*, and Mr *Thornhil* were apprehended, but are at liberty, but not depart the Town &c. *Huntingtonſhire* Mr. *William Pryar*, who is cloſe priſoner at *White hal*.

*Wales.*

Mr *Bagwath* a Gentleman of great fortune, and his man both priſoners at *Jameſes*. And Mr. *Bayly* Son to the late Biſhop of *Bangor*, which *Badgnoth* is a notorious Papiſt, and hath written in defence of popery againſt the Proteſtant Religion, and ſhould have been a Frier, had he not been married, priſoner alſo at *Jameſes*.

Alſo Sir *Henry Littleton* the new High Sheriff of *Worceſter* ſhire, &c. *Wednеſ.*

*Wednesday*, Jan. 9.

THis day was extant a peece Intituled Mr: *Evans*, and Mr. *Penningtons* Propheſies, ſhewing what ſtrange events ſhall follow in this preſent year 1655 amongſt which Maſter *Pennington* ſaith as followeth.

On the eleventh of Novem. between two and three in the morning, I ſaw a throng of Nobles with Trumpets blowing before them in St. James park, with a Table ſpread with all ſorts of variety, with an abundance of Women cloathd in white, attending the Tables, and the Ghoſt of King *James* deſcended from above, with great joy and pleaſure congratulated their jubilee, telling them that he beheld that which had not been ſeen in fifteen years before, and called their meeting the firſt Monarchy. Then the Biſhops, Deans, and Chapters, ſinging men, and Choriſters in their Copes, and Surplices ſung an Hallelujah, and from thence they led to Weſtminſter, where Barges ware prepared, the Ordnanaes thundring from Southwark, and from the Tower, and from thence to Greenwich, where I *Will. Pennington* had delivered to me the keys of the Caſtle for the behalf of me, and my heirs for ever. Then I heard a voice telling me this was the fruit of my yeelding, for ſo we call Beggars in our Country, and that this was the interpretation of my emptying the houſes of Offices, ſo that I beholding this Viſion, do gather that the 5. Monarchy is coming, nay,

near

near at hand, which muſt come in with masking, dancing, and revelling in Courts, and in Country, with all manner of wakes, and feaſts, in ſo much that the very cattel, oxen, and horſes for a time ſhal be eaſed of their labour and travel, then ſhall the Bels rings, and Bonfires ſhal blaze, and this ſhall cauſe ſtrangers to call England the burning Iſland, becauſe mens hearts ſhal burn with joy, and gladnes, then ſhal gold come from Opher, and the ſtreets ſhal be paved with pretious ſtones, and it ſhall be a Land flowing with milk, and honey, then the Amorites, and the Bruſites, and the Iebuſites ſhal be driven out, and this is the conſtruction which I am able to draw out of this Viſion, onely in the mean while diligence and patience muſt wait for the tryal of Jews, and Gentiles.

Me thought on the tenth of Dec: 1654. I ſaw 31 Buſhels of Wheat, and when I came to approach to touch them, they were diminiſhed to a peck, which ſtruck me into wonder, then I handled the Wheat, and they ſwelled to an innmerable meſs, enough to ſtore a whole Kingdom, this Wheat ſignifies the ſpoil of a Kingdom, and the reſtoring of it by my means, this wheat was then lifted up, and carried to the Univerſity of Oxford, to be a ſtore for the whole Land, it was all wrapt up in white ſheets, and they were all cut out into ſurplices, which the Biſhops wore, and this wheat was ſtrung in ropes like Beads, which the Biſhops wore about their necks, then ſaid a voice, here is the true ca[illegible] Religion, and I awaked.

Thurſday

*Thursday January* 11.

*A List of divers Officers of the Army in Scotland who are commanded to custody for having a design to divide the Army, and drive them from their Obedience to the present Government.*

MAjor Gen: *Overton*,
Major *Bramston*, of Coll: *Morgans* Regiment.
Major *Homes* of the Generals Regiment,
Captain *Hedsworth* of Sir *Will:* *Constables* Regiment,
M: *Oats* Chaplain to Coll: *Prides* Regiment,
And many Lieutenants, Cornets, and other Officers.

Major General *Overton* is by the Generals order shipt away for *London*; General *Middleton* is upon a Treaty with the General for himself, and his party.

Besides the parties before named to be discovered for a Plot in *England*, there is Sir *John Packington* (a man of a great Estate,) some that were formerly Agitators are in hold, and Col: *Ayres* late of the Levelling party is not to be found; The Lady *Terringhames* Son (Mr: *Bagnal*, now at St: *Jameses*) had a Commission from *Charls Stuart* for a Regiment of horse, many Arms have been conveyed out of *London* into *Derbyshire*, and 5 chests, and 2 Trunks of Arms are discovered that were to follow.

The Bil for the Government being upon the very point of finishing, the Parlament had some Debate whether they should not desire a conference with his Highness the Lord Protector before they present the Bil to him.

We received certain Letters from *Collen*, that on Christmas Eve last, some desperate Theeves broak into the house of the poor titular King of *Great Britain*) and carried away all his plate, but some of the protestant princes have furnished him with a Cubboard again; There is another Report that the Pope is dead.

*London*, Printed by *Fr: Neile* in Aldersgate-street.

K. PP. K with 4 24

# The Faithful SCOUT:

Containing these Particulars, viz.

*A new Discovery of a great and dangerous Design in Scotland, against the Power and Government of the Lord Protector in England; the Debates and Proceedings of the Officers for dividing of the Army; the revolting of Major Gen. Overton, Major Homes, Major Brampston, and divers Captains, Lieutenants, and Ensigns; and a List of the Officers taken, with the conveying of Maj. Gen. Overton towards London. Likewise, the true particulars of the late Plot, as they were presented to his Highness, the severall Commissions taken, signed by the King of Scots; the apprehending of the Lord Bagnal, Sir Henry Littleton, (High Sheriff of Worcester-shire) Sir John Packington, Sir Ed. Varnons second son; and the Names of the rest of the Gentlemen, Citizens, & London Merchants, taken and sent prisoners to the Tower, St. Jameses Lambeth-house, & the Gate-house. With the final Resolve of the Parliament, for the Government & standing forces; and twelve hundred thousand pounds a year to be issued out of the Exchequer, for defraying of all publique Charges, and preventing of Taxes.*

From Friday January the 5. to Friday January the 12. 1654.

London, Printed by Robert Wood, for G. Horton, 1654.

Beginning, Friday January the 5.

Lexander the Tyrant of Thessaly was of such a cruel nature that he buryed many of his subjects alive, others he sowed up in the skins of Boars, and Bears, and worried them with Dogs: Others he thrust through with Darts, and that not for any offences they had done, but meerly to make himself sport; And when he had gathered the Inhabitants of two Confederate cities about him, as if he had something to impart to them, he caused his guard to fall upon them, and murther them all without distinction of Sex, Age, or Condition: He slew his own Uncle *Polyphron*, and banished

nished the apparent Heir, whose undubitable Right the Crown and Sceptre was. But not long after the said Tyrant was justly slain by the Conspiracy of his own wife; and the Dagger that stabbed him was consecrated to the gods. *Mark that Gentleman.* Nay more, Lysander King of Sparta, when the Argives came to Lacedemon to dispute about the borders of their Countrey, pleading that they had a juster Cause then the Lacedemonians, he drew his sword, and said, *They that can hold this best, can best dispute about their Coasts.* A true saying, and we need not travel many Countries to finde out a *President*

*Westminster Jan. 5.*

The business of the L. *Cravens* hath been again heard by the Committee, who have adjourned the final hearing until Wednesday next, Councel on both sides being ordered to take notice then to be prepared to finish what they have to say.

And the same Committee did also then appoint to proceep in the business concerning that long Sufferer Sir *John Stowel* on Thursday next.

The Parliament is still upon perfecting the Bill for Government, and have gone through it with very little alteration, excepting onely the business of the Militia, and the standing forces, which will be perfected in a few days: They seem indisposed to make any Law, or meddle with any business in the House, until that be finished, and to tender it to the Lord Protector by it self, that in case it be acceptable, then there may be a longer time given to finish it be not, then they will rise at the time appointed, which is the 3. of Feb. next.

The King of Scots hath again been congratulated by divers Protestant Princes, who have presented him with sundry acceptable presents of no little value and estimation.

Duke *Henry* his brother is safely arrived at his Court, where he was most magnificently entertained, and afterwards conducted to his Lodgings by the Magistrates of the City.

On Thursday last the Lord Marq. *Fiesco* (An Ambassador from the State of *Genoa*) was brought through the City of *London*, and conducted to Sir *Abraham Williams* house in the Palace-yard at *Westminster*,

ster in very great state by about a hundred Coaches, most of them with 6 horses, besides the Lord Protectors Coaches, accompanying him: And on Saturday last he had Audience by his Highness in the Banqueting house White-Hall, where he delivered himself in *Italian* Language, speaking near half an hour; his Interpreter delivered it in English: his Embassie relates to peace, Union, and Trade between the two Nations.

Saturday, January 6.

Upon discovery of the late Plot, many persons have been sent for, who have been examined; since which time, above 3000 Arms have been seized, which were hidden in private places; the persons apprehended seem not to be all of one Opinion, but are of 4 or 5 severall judgments: Some Kentish Knights are apprehended; and many of the Lords of the Land are looked upon with an austere countenance, I wish it may be with a favourable Aspect; for many presuppose that above 10000 Lords, Knights, Gentlemen, and others, have engaged in this Design. *Its pitty.*

*Portsmouth Jan. 7.*

*Since the two last Squadrons went hence the 26 of Decemb last, God hath blest them with a fair wind to carry them toward their designed Port, which I hope will prove a signal mercy and earnest of his owning the great design they are now upon. Here is one ship left which is preparing with all speed and care, and its hoped she will set sayl the latter end of this week, she carryes the remainder of the Troop, and several Officers that were left behind.*

Hague Jan. 7.

*The Lord Van Beuninghen who was our Ambassador at Staden for the Treaty between the Crown of Sweden, and the City of Bremen, is returned, and bringeth news that that City having rendred their homage to the said Crown that thereupon the Swedes were marching with most of their forces towards Livonia, there to oppose the Muscovites, who grew very powerful upon their borders.*

*The valiant General Duke James hath merited exceeding high honour in the Kingdom of France, which hath eternized his everlasting fame to all posterity.*

 Munday

Munday Jan. 8.

The Parl. having debated the Title of the *Bill* touching the Government, resolved that it shall be entituled thus: *An Act declaring and setling the government of the Commonwealth of* England, Scotland, *and* Ireland, *and the Dominions thereunto belonging.* Then the House proceeded to some amendments in the Oath of the Protector, Councel, and Lords Commissioners of the great Seal. And on the 5. instant considered of the maintenance of the standing forces, the Navy, and other publike charges of the Nation, for which they agreed upon an allowance in the whole of twelve hundred thousand pounds *per annum*, to be paid out of the Receipt of the Exchequer, for so long time as shalbe declared by this Parl. And that the Assessment of 60000*l.* a month shall go towards the payment of publike debts, and the satisfying of the Arrears of such souldiers as shall be reduced.

The high Priest of the Jews (whom we mentioned in our last) has caused a great Lock and long chain to be put upon his Leg (since his comm itment to the Gatehouse) saying, That he will wear them at his Tryal, as a signal of the people of Englands Captivity; and that untill the Parliament causeth them to be taken off, Brittain's Inhabitants must never expect their Earthly Inheritance. *A sad story; but cordially I wish a sudden enjoyment of our long-promised Liberty.*

Tuesday Jan. 9.

As touching the Plot (mentioned in my last) the further particulars appear to be thus, according to my best intelligence: Forces were to be listed in all the several Counties of England and Wales, to joyn with the Royal party in Scotland, and to overturn the new erected Government in England; and to make the same more facile, divers Arms were conveyed from London into Derbyshire, where they were received by Sir *Ed. Vernon*'s second son; for which, both he, his Uncle, Mr. *Vernon* of Stockley park, & Mr. *Brown* of Hungry Bentley of the said county, were all brought up prisoners, and committed to the Tower, and the Gate-house. And Mr. *Rowland Thomas*, who contracted with the Carrier, for carrying down of the said Arms (being apprehended in Fleetstreet) is also sent to the Tower, and his brother

to the Gatehouse. The reſt of the chief Conſpirators apprehended, are, Major *Norwood*, their Lieu. General, now priſoner in the Tower, the young Lord *Bagnal*, (ſon to the Lady *Terringham*'s Gentleman of great fortune, and by valuation worth ten thouſand pounds *per annum*, is ſent to St. Jameſes: But if you aſk the queſtion, *whether a vaſt eſtate makes his Caſe more dangerous?* I anſwer, *The time is not convenient to give you a Reſolve; former Preſidents are ſufficient.* This young Gentleman had a Commiſſion from the K. of Scots, to raiſe a Regiment of horſe, as he hath confeſſed. Alſo, Sir H Littleton, High Sheriff of Worceſter ſhire, and Sir John Packington of the ſame county, are both ſent priſoners to the Tower: And at Lambeth houſe ſtands committed one Mr. Cuſtis of Limeſtreet, London, a Merchant, with Mr. Glover of Thameſtreet, Merchant; and Mr. Frear a ſhip-chandler of Tower-ſtreet. Mr. Wil. Pryor of Huntingtonſhire, formerly an Agitator, is cloſe priſoner at White-hall; and upon examination, acknowledged he was privy to this Conſpiracy, and that Col. Eyres of the Levellers party formerly, and priſoner in Windſor caſtle, did ingage him in it. Whereupon an Order being iſſued forth for apprehending of the Colonel, he is now fled. M. Bayly, ſon to the late Bangor, with ſome others, are ſent likewiſe to St. Jameſes; but M Hay's, and M. Thornhil of Kent are at liberty, but not to depart the town. Further Diſcoveries are ſtill made, and ſeveral Meſſengers diſpatched into the Countries for the apprehending of others.

The Bill of MORTALITY for the City of *London*.

From Tueſday January 2. to Tueſday January 9. 1654.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Buried within the 97 Pariſhes within the Walls* | 76 | p. 0 |
| *Buried in the 16 Pariſhes without the walls, and at the Peſthouſe* | 137 | pl. 0 |
| *Buried in the ten out Pariſhes in* Middleſex *and* Surrey | 76 | pl. 0 |
| *The totall of all the Burials this Week* | 289 | pl. 0 |
| *Chriſtnings* | 168 | |
| *Pariſhes clear of the plague* | 123 | |
| *Pariſhes infected* | 0 | |
| *Increaſed in the Burials this week* | 3 | |

GEntlemen, You are again deſired to take notice, That that faithful Sufferer Mr *Gray* lyes yet captivated in Woodſtreet Compter London, for that he in Conſcience could not ſubmit to the payment of Tythes. Truly, his liberty were to be wiſhed, if he were not tainted with a *Lilburnian* Spirit. But, &c.

Tueſday

## Wednesday Jan. 9.

Naple. The Duke of Guiſe having notis that the Vicking would not make an exchange of priſoners, did thereupon ſend back the Marqueſs de Gonzague to this City, who is now a priſoner in our new Caſtle; the Vicking upon the diſcharging of ſome Vowes which he had made to obtaine a deliverance from the Enemy: hath thereupon augmented the yearly means of ſome Churches, and the ſame was likewiſe performed in a ſolemn manner by the Magiſtrates of this City.

Paris the 9th of January 1655. By the laſt Letters from Flanders we hear, The Earl of Braglio Governour de la Baſſee, after the taking of the Fort and Abby of Bereclau, having notice that there was a Regiment of Horſe who were quartered in one of the Suburbs of Lile, he commanded thereupon Part of the Regiment of Piedmont, to go beat up their quarters, there being part of a Foot Regiment who was to aid them in that action; but upon their march they had advice that they had removed their quarters, and were got into the City, nevertheleſſe he would go on in his deſign, and having given a very ſtrong onſet, ſet the Suburbs on fire, wherewith above ſixty houſes were burned to the ground; beſides all this to begin the year withall, having notice that ſome Lorrain Forces were gon from Lens, and were marched towards Doway, to joyne with a Body of Horſe of about Four thouſand, which was to be commanded by Dom Carlo del Campi, Governour of Lile, he reſolved to go ſet upon ſome Foot Forces that were about the Town, while the Horſe was gone upon ſome Expedition, and being come to their Works, did about midnight ſtorm it in three diſtinct places, and after a ſtrong reſiſtance of three hours, forced them to leave all their Out-works, and would have gone over Mote; but upon advice from his Scouts, that the Enemy was returning back with all ſpeed, therefore he thought beſt to retire with all his men to la Baſſee. The firſt inſtant there was a Maſk at Court, where the King, his Brother, and many of the Nobles danced in a gallant manner. The next day the Cardinal Mazarini feaſted their Majeſties at Suppet in a ſumptious manner. The 4th inſtant the Counſellor de Bure did mean eloquent Speech return Thanks to his Majeſty in the name of the Parliament of Bourdeaux for his Majeſties gracious favour in the reſtoring that Houſe to ſit in their former place, and to enjoy all their priviledges and immunities as formerly. The 7 inſtant Monſieur the Kings only Brother did feaſt their Majeſties, with the Cardinal and ſome other eminent perſons of the Court.

By ſome Letters from Madrid of the 4. and 9th of December, we hear, That the Marq. de Serra who was to go to Naples to be Gen. of the Spaniſh horſe, is now imployed upon another deſign, being appointed to go to Barcelona to

ſee

be commander in chief as soon as Don John de Austria shall go thence, who is said, is to go into the Low Countries.

*These Goods are to be exposed to sale, at the Sale Office in Cornhil, at Alderman* Freemans *house by private Contract.*

5 Ships and Barks, and half a Bark of 50 Tuns.
30 Tuns of French Wines.
3 o weight of dryed Citron.
2000 weight of Hops.
100 pieces of Linnen of several breadths.
10 Woollen Cloathes 5 quarters broad.
8 Firkins of Butter, and about 8 Hundred of Cheese.
A parcel of Silk, and Silk galloon Lace.
A Channel Plat, and a Waggoner called the Sea Beacon.
300 weight, or thereabout of Coralina.
60 Cases of Strong water, ready filled.

Any one that desires to buy, may repair to the Office, and see the Inventory of the ships and see the rest of the goods, or samples of them in the Office; and for such Wines or other goods as are not portable, nor in the Office, one shall attend to go shew them from 9 in the morning till 12, and from 2 till 4 in the afternoon, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, for 14 dayes; and then what is unsold, is to be exposed to sale by the Box or Candle at the Office.

The Goods in this Office pays exact Excise, Custome, and Fraught, and is a quick way for Sea-men, Planters, and other young Adventurers to have ready money, before the goods be consumed by loss, leakage, charge, and other perishing ways, and without doubt in time will be of great advantage to the Common-wealth. (if cherished.) And by reason it must be so, when so many hundred Tun of Wine hath lain all this Summer for want of such an Office, whereby the Wines are not now worth the duty of Excise and Custome.

I Am requested to give intelligence, that those so famous Lozanges for the cure of Consumptions, Coughs, Catarrhs, Asthma's, Hoarsness, and all other Diseases incident to the Lungs, are now to be sold at the sign of the three Castles in East-Smithfield, next door to the Star Tavern; which infallibly cures all those Diseases, although of many years continuance. As also, an approved Antidote against the Plague, or any other contagious Disease. A small quantity kept in the mouth in the morning, until it be there dissolved, is sufficient. And that none may be deceived, his Papers have the figure of this Coat of Arms upon them. ☞

Thursday

Thurſday January 11.

From Scotland we have received very ſad and unexpected intelligence, intimating, That though the E. of Seaforth hath ſent to capitulate, and Gen. Middleton begins to vail his bonnets; yet there ſeemes to be a diverſion amongſt the Engliſh Officers, ſome of them being diſſatisfyed with the preſent government, have agitated a deſign to divide the Army; and in purſuance thereof, appointed to meet at Edenburgh the 1. inſtant, there to conſult what to act: but Gen. Monk having notice of it, ſent for Maj. gen. Overton, and ſome others; who denying to come, ſecured thoſe, whoſe names here followeth:

| | |
|---|---|
| Maj. Gen. Overton, now aboard the Baſing frigat, to be conveyed to London. | Captain Hellſworth of Sir Wil. Conſtables Regiment. |
| Major Brampſton of Col. Morgans Regiment. | Cap. Smith, |
| Major Holmes of the Generalls Regiment of foot. | Cap. Mackworth, |
| | And divers Lieutenants, cornets Enſigns, and other Officers. |

Mr Oats Chaplain to Col. Pride's Regiment is alſo ſecured; And Col. *Bridges*, late Major to Col. *Okey*, and now Colonel to that Regiment, is gone to take charge thereof.

Letters from G. Pen, dated Dec. 29. certifie that they were got 34 Leagues of the Lizard point, to the Southweſt: That the Fleet was in a very good condition, and they hoped in a few dayes to get into the Trade wind. Gen. *Blake* is ſaid to be arrived in the Iſland of *Iviça*, where the French inhabit, and hath allarm'd moſt parts of *Provence*; which hath cauſed all the Guards to be doubled in thoſe parts, and ſtrict Watch to be kept in all places where their landing may be ſuſpected.

The laſt Letters from Culleh do adviſe, That on Chriſtmaſs Eve at night, a company of Rogues brake into the houſe of the K of *Scots*, and have ſtoln away all his plate; but all extraordinary means is uſed to apprehend them: *O Villains! What, rob the Spittle! Certainly, it is a ſin unpardonable.*

Extracted out of the Original Papers publiſhed by Authority, and entred into the Regiſter Book of the Company of Stationers.

# The Perfect Diurnall

OF SOME

PASSAGES and PROCEEDINGS

Of, and in relation to, the

ARMIES

IN

ENGLAND, IRELAND, & SCOTLAND.

Licensed according to the direction of the late Act for Printing:

*From Monday* January 8. *to Monday* January 15. 1655.

*London*, Printed by *Francis Leach*, at the Faulcon in Shooe-lane.

*Beginning Monday* January 8.

His Day the Parliament had under consideration the Title to the Bill to be presented to his Highnesse the Lord Protector concerning the Government, And it was resolved that the Title shall be thus, *An Act declaring and setling the Government of the Commonwealth of* England, Scotland, *and* Ireland, *and the Dominions thereto belonging.*

Resolved by the Parliament, That in order to a particular Bill distinct from the Government, for the maintenance and full discharge of such Forces both by Sea and Land, as shall be thought necessary to be kept up for the defence of the Com-

monwealth of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, and the Dominions thereunto belonging, together with the incident charges of the ſaid Forces, the yearly ſum of ten hundred thouſand pounds, ſhall be paid out of the receipt of the Exchequer, for the purpoſes aforeſaid, by warrant from the Lord Protector and the Counſel, for ſo long time as the preſent Parliament ſhall hereafter declare.

The Ambaſſadour from *Genoa*, Lord *Fieſco*, this day removed from Sir *Abraham Williams* his Houſe at *Weſtminſter* to *Chelſey*, to the Houſe formerly Duke *Hamiltons*.

From *Dalkeith* January 21. The Articles for Lieut. Col *Irwyn* and his parties laying down arms are agreed upon; there is ſome demur in the Marqueſſe of *Argiles* Treaty with his Son for his coming in, but the Marqueſſe hopes to bring the matter to a ſatisfactory iſſue. The Earl of *Seaforth* hath alſo ſent to capitulate, and *Middleton* himſelf vails his Bonnet, and deſireth the like. But while the common enemy is thus ſubmitting, and ſeeking terms of peace, ſome among our ſelves were agitating diſturbance: Their diſcontents had prevailed ſo far, as to lead them to conſultations and correſpondencies in deſign to divide the Army, and withdraw them from their obedience to the preſent Government, as may be ſuſpected, Major General *Overton* having been twice ſent for by the General, and not coming is ſecured, as alſo Major *Brampſton*,

of

of Col. *Morgans* Regiment, Major *Homes* of the Generals Regiment of Foot, Captain *Hedsworth* of Sir *William Conſtables* Regiment, and ſeveral Lieutenants and Cornets are laid hold of, by which the deſign is like to be, or I may rather ſay is wholy broken: We have alſo ſecured Mr. *Oats* Chaplain to Col. *Prides* Regiment, Col. *Bridge* late Major to Col. *Okey*, and now Col. of that Regiment, is gone to take charge thereof.

From ſeveral parts thus. *Warſovia*, His Majeſty of *Poland* is ſtill in *Lithuania*, from whence he is now ready to depart, having ſpent much time and labour in the compoſing ſome differences that were ſprung between our Generals upon punctillioes of honour. The *Muſcovite* doth grow exceeding dreadfull in *Lithuania* and parts adjacent, they ſend dayly parties towards *Wilda*, where they waſt and ſpoil the Country in a very ſad manner; There is a Publick Miniſter ſent by the King into *Sweden*, who goeth about the renewing of friendſhip and alliances, and to enter in a ſtrict League, and the Lord *Otwinoſkie* is near ready to goe for his Ambaſſie to *Conſtantinople*. The body of the Prince *Alexander Lewis Radzivil* Lord high Marſhal of *Lithuania*, and Duke of *Nicowitz* who dyed in the month of *March* laſt in *Italy*, was brought here with great pomp, and having remained ſome dayes in the publick view, after the manner of the Country,

hath been buried at *Nicowitz*, the burying place of the Family.

*Vienna.* The Ambaſſador of *Venice* is now on his way homewards; the Earl of *Tetrenback*, Ambaſſador of *Maltha*, hath had his audience of the Emperor, to whó he made a long Speech, whereof the main Subject was concerning the death of the King of the *Romans*; and the Ambaſſador that is appointed to go into *Muſcovia* is haſtening what he can, that he may depart, his Inſtructions are chiefly to ſpeak concerning the warre they have againſt *Poland*.

*Hamborough.* The King of *Denmark* is returned to *Coppenhagben*, although the ſickneſs is not well out from that place. All things being now quiet between the Crowne of *Swrden* and the City of *Bremen*, therefore both parties are regulating their Forces, ſome are to be disbanded, and others to be ſent to Winter quarters. General *Koningſmarck* ſends moſt part of his into *Liſland*, to ſtrengthen that Country againſt the *Muſcovite*, who (its much feared) will break into that Country.

*Cullen.* The *Lorrain* Forces, who are yet about St. *Wart*, are to march up towards *Hombourgh* as ſoone as the reſt are joyned with them, and then they will take their winter quarters. Our Magiſtrare perceiving that there is no likelihood of any accommodation with our Elector, chiefly ſince he hath lately forbidden

bidden expreſly ſeveral Bailywicks depending of this City to pay them any monies, therefore we are now reſolved to raiſe Forces, and try it by force of arms.

From *Bruſſels*, *January* 10. *ſtilo novo.* You will have an Ambaſſador from *Genoa* with you, before this poſt arrive in *England*, who will bring with him the news of *Italy*, and eſpecially the bad ſucceſs of the affaires of *France* there, and of the Duke of *Guiſe* at *Naples*. The French Gariſons of *Baſſee*, *Bethune*, *Arras*, and other Gariſons of *Picardie*, having made a body of Four thouſand men, the moſt part horſe, under the conduct of the Earl of *Brouglio*, Governor of *Baſſee*, intending to have taken the little place of *Lens* in *Artbois* by aſſault; but the *Lorainers* that lay there in Gariſon defended themſelves ſo well in the aſſault that was made, that the French were beaten off, and made to retreat with the loſs of 150 men killed upon the place, and the ſaid Earl mortally wounded: The reſt being ſufficiently baffled and beaten, retreated to their ſeveral Gariſons: This ſucceſs happened upon the firſt day of the year, as a New years-gift intended for the Spaniards, but as God would have it, it fell to their own ſhare.

*Tueſday January* 9.

THe Parliament this day reſolved, that on Tueſday next the Houſe be reſolved into a Grand Com-

mittee

mittee, touching the equality of the Aſſeſments.

The Houſe this day made ſome further amendments in the Oath for his Highneſs Council, and in ſeveral particular clauſes of ſome of the Chapters of the Bill for the Government; and ordered to proceed further thereupon to morrow.

By a Letter from General *Penne* dated the 29 *December* 1654 that he was then 34 leagues Southweſt of Lizard, and in a very good condition.

The 15 Sale with Major Gen. *Haynes*, it is ſuppoſed were many Leagues before them; But no Letters are yet come from them, nor any thing yet come from General *Blake*, ſince we heard of him in the *Streights*.

There are this week about 30 ſail of Merchants ſhips come into the *Downs* ſafe, from *Maligo* and other parts of *Spain*, and other places, beſides what have come into other parts of *England*; whereof, we ſhall give you a further accompt anon.

From *Rotterdam* January 8, *ſtilo novo*. In regard of the Winter ſeaſon, and theſe Feſtivall dayes, here hapneth little news to write. The Lords of *Holland* are to meet the 12 of this moneth. Wee have no Letters out of *England* theſe two Poſts, through contrary winds as is ſuppoſed by ſome; others conjecture there may have happened ſome new diſturbance, which hath cauſed the Ports to be ſhut.

The

The affairs of this Nation remain ſtill in the ſame condition. The treaty for a League offenſive and defenſive between *France* and this State is ſuſpended for a while, and no more ſpoken of. A breach between *England* and *France* is much ſuſpected here by the Merchants, which they conceive will be no ſmall prejudice to their commerce, being that wherein this State, and the Inhabitants thereof are moſt concerned. There is no reconciliation yet made between the two differing parties of the Province of *Overiſſel*.

From *Dublin* December 21. The Tranſplantation is now far advanced, the men being gone before to prepare their new habitations in *Connaught*. Their wives and children and dependants, have been and are packing away after them apace; and all are to be gone by the firſt of *March* next.

Doctor *Petty* hath undertaken the ſurvey of *Ireland*, all except Adventurers Propoſitions, and former Proteſtant Proprietors. The Souldiers are to allow a Penny an Acree; The State three pounds is a thouſand.

*Paris* January 13 *ſtilo novo*. The Prince *Thomaſo* ſince his arrival at *Turin* hath been very importunate with the Duke to obtain winter quarters upon his Country for thoſe forces of ours that are not as yet ſent into *Daufine* to take up their winter quarters; but hitherto he could not obtaine any thing

thing more than a flat denyal; there is great talk there of a Mariage, others ſay two, and of an Extraordinary Ambaſſador to come to this Court; but of this we expect confirmation: this City is much peſtered with counterfeit Coin, and upon ſo many high complaints made, there was a motion made in the Kings Counſel for to find a ſpeedy remedy to it; and among other things that were then debated, it was moved, That all the *Lewiſſes*, and *demi-Lewiſſes* might be brought into the Mint, and there melted and new coined, but nothing was reſolved or agreed upon, but the buſineſs put off till another day, The Aſſembly of States of *Languedoc* met at *Montpelier* are not yet broken up, but will be ere long, the Pr. of *Conti* is there ſtill with his Lady, and then ſome ſay he is to return into *Catalonia*, others ſay he will come back hither. This ſeaſon doth afford little news, the Court being imployed chiefly in paſtimes, as Balls, Balletts, Playes, and like jollities, yet ſome motions were made for moneys towards the payment of thoſe forces in *Champagne*, the Country being ſo extremely impoveriſhed, that they are not like to ſubſiſt there any longer without monies be ſent thither, *Clermont* Caſtle is going to be demoliſhed, the Country following the buſineſs ſo cloſe, that they will never leave it till it be quite done, it being of very great concernment to them. The Town of *Queſnoy* is ſtill in a good condition, the Garilon is ſtrong, and the place well furniſhed with all neceſſaries for their ſubſiſtence, yet by reaſon that the Enemy doth ſtretch out their quarters near that place, inſomuch that there muſt come ſome ſupplies ſent them from *Arras*, and other places in *Artois* and *Picardie*, who have more liberty, and ſo are able to relieve their Neighbours: The Prince of *Conde* doth beſtirre himſelf to the purpoſe, and intends to doe great matters before that we are able to be in the field; but wee hope ſuch care will be taken, that he will be prevented. We hear from *Picardie*, that the Sea hath lately broke in between *Calice* and *Gravelines*, where it drowned much Country, and beſides other loſſes, much cattel periſhed, and many perſons alſo loſt their lives.

*Wedneſday*

*Wednesday* 10 *January.*

THis day the Parliament made further progress upon several Amendments in the Bill for the Government, which, it is believed, will in very few dayes be ready to be presented to his Highness.

*Edenburgh*, Jan. 4. Col. *Overton* was this day sent aboard the *Basing*-Frigot, to be conveyed to *London*. *Middleton* hath sent a Trumpetter to desire a Pass for three Gentlemen to come and Treat with General *Monck* about his comming in, which Pass is granted, and the Trumpetter goes away with it to morrow.

Further discoveries are daily made of the Plot and Conspiracy (we mentioned the last week) against his Highness the Lord Protector, and the present Government, and divers persons apprehended and in custody, *viz.* in the Tower of *London*, Major *Norwood*, formerly a Major in the late King's army, Sir *Henry Littleton*, High Sheriff of *Worcestershire*, and Sir *Jo: Packington*, Mr. *Rowland Thomas*, and a Brother of his to the *Gate-house*, who contracted with a Carrier for conveying down arms into the Country, Mr. *Edward Vernon*, second Son of Sir *Edward Vernon*, and his Uncle Mr. *Vernon* of *Stockley Park*, and Mr. *Browne* of *Hungry-Bentley* in *Derby-shire*.

At St. *James*, Mr. *Bagnal*, son to the Lady *Terringham*, who had a Commission from *Charls Stuart* for a Regiment of Horse, which he hath confessed.

At *White-hall*, one Mr. *Prior*, formerly an Agitator, who acknowledgeth his being privy to this Conspiracy, and that one Col. *Eyres*, who was formerly of the Levellers party, and once a prisoner in *Windsor*-castle, did engage him in it.

At *Lambeth* House, one Mr. *Custis* of Lime-street, *London*, a Merchant, with one Mr. *Glover* of Thames-street, a Merchant, and Mr. *Frear* a Ship-chandler of Tower-street.

From *Italy* and part adjacent. *Naples*. There hath been lately made a Proclamation through the City, wherein a pardon is promised to any one for divers crimes therein specified, who shall bring in certain persons into the Royal Chamber alive or

dead, the chief of them are, the Marqueſſe *de Achais* and, have beſides that for a gratuity 6 thouſand Duckets; the Duke of *Collepietra*, for a gratuity three thouſand Duckets, for his brother two thouſand Duckets, and many others too long here to inſert. There is a motion made to the Vicking to disband the Horſe that are at *Sacheta*, by reaſon of their little uſe at the preſent, and give the Horſes to others who will be more ſerviceable to this Kingdom.

*Rome* The Pope having been carryed to ſeveral places of this City chiefly at St. *Agnes*, where is a Church of his foundation, and the next day after he had been there, fell again deſperately ſick, inſomuch that there is little hopes of recovery, and this morning the report went very hot, that he was dead, but as yet I cannot affirm it.

*Venice*, The Senatour *Girolamo Foſcarini*, who was before high Inquiſitor, is now choſen for our new Generalliſſimo inſtead of the late deceaſed Lord *Mocconigo*, the Senate hath ſent aboard the *Loredan* Galley to be tranſported into *Dalmatia* thirty thouſand Duckats, and the Senator *Zeno* with the Marqueſſe *Villanova* are likewiſe to go with it, and men are to be ſent thither with all ſpeed, that ſo we may have ſome conſiderable Army to march in the field and oppoſe our grand Enemy, who doth ſore threaten us for the next Spring; We have had the confirmation of the death of our Ambaſſador *Capello* at *Andrinopolis*, and by the ſame Letters that the Secretarie *Balarini*, who is now to remain Agent, was in hopes to enter in a Treaty.

*Milan*, The Marqueſſe of *Caracene* our Governour is come to this City having left his Army quartered one part at *Boſco* and *Fregarolo*, and the others at *Solerio* and *Corniento*, in the County of *Alexandria*, he will not tarry long here, being come only to get moneys which this City is to pay, towards the diſcharging of the Souldiers pay.

*Turin*, The French Forces are ſtill at *Nice de la Paille*, and our Forces at *Acqui*, Marſhal *de Grancey* being come hither, hath left the charge of the Army to the Marqueſſe *de Montpeſat*, and having

having ſent one of his Officers to the Governour of *Milan*, to have a Truce or ceſſation of all Acts of hoſtility, the ſaid Governour hath accepted the proffer, and ſent an Officer to treat about the ſame, as they did laſt year.

*Thurſday January* 11.

*Paris* January 16. There are ſome Companies of the guards who were ſent ſome into *Picardie*, and others are ſent to *New-haven* in *Normandie*, there to compell the Dutcheſſe of *Aiguillon* to deliver up the ſtrong Caſtle there, that it might be put into the hands of the Cardinal *Mazarini* who hath ſo prevailed with the young Duke *de Richelieu*, that he hath left him his place of General of the Galleys, and that, as it is ſaid, for no very great ſum of money. The Duke of *Mercoeur* hath the place of Governour of *Provence*, and to that end hath made oath before the King, as is uſual, and ſo is to return ſpeedily; The Townes-men of *la Fleſhe*, having reſiſted and ſtrongly oppoſed the Court Officers that were ſetting new Impoſts and ſubſidies upon wines and other commodities, and it was done with ſo much violence, that ſome of them loſt their lives being caſt into the River by the people, thereupon the Court taking the matter very high, had reſolved to ſend a great number of Souldiers to take there free-quarter, but upon the great interceſſion made by the Earl of *Lude* in their behalf, that the ſame order is made null, and nothing done further therein; The Ducheſs of *Chaſtillon* is come hither from *Montbeon*, and hath been to ſalute the Queen at the Louure: The Dutcheſſe *de Longueville* is gone from *Acquigni* to *Roan*, to meet with the Duke her Husband: We have no further news from *Flanders* or *Artois*, but that the Governour of *la Baſſee* ſending dayly parties abroad, doth much vex the Enemy, who is inforced thereby to keep an extraordinary watch, and put his men to very hard duty. The laſt Letters from *Toulon* ſay, That the Duke of *Guiſe* was ready to depart thence, to come to the Court, to give his Majeſty an accompt of his high atchievements, and what great performances he hath made in that expedition, there are moſt of the Ships of our Fleet arrived,

ſome very well, and others mightily weather-beaten; there are yet eight wanting, whereof two of conſiderable ſtrength: there was a report as if the Duke would have laid the maine fault, and cauſe of his diſgrace, upon the non-performance of the King of *Portugal*, for not ſending his ſhips at the time appointed; but the Ambaſſador hath well cleared the matter, and hath given his Majeſty good ſatisfaction thereupon. They write from *Blois*, that the Duke of *Orleance* is very much diſcontented, by reaſon that he doth not receive that real performance from the Court, in the reſtitution of his Revenues, Penſions, and other Emoluments to him yearly belonging, the Order of the Conſel ſpecifying only a hundred thouſand Livers, which ſum is farre ſhort of that which he did expect to receive.

Yeſterday *Jan.* 10. the Committee of Parliament for the L. *Craven*'s petition did meet again, and heard Mr. *Latch* (of Councel for the purchaſers of the Lord *Cravens* Eſtate) conclude his Argument, which in brief was to this purpoſe. That he was of Councel with ſix purchaſers, of whom the Parliament had care to preſerve that Intereſt which themſelves and 500 more had in the Lord *Cravens* Eſtate, by their reſpective purchaſes made thereof, and who are now inhabiting in the Lord *Cravens* houſes, ploughing and Tilling of the Lands which they have purchaſed, not imagining they ſhall be ſupplanted.

Then he proceeded briefly to repeat thoſe reaſons he had given at his laſt dayes Argument, why the Purchaſers of the Lo. *Cravens* Eſtate (though there ſhould be Motives and Cauſes for the Parliament, in grace and favour to the Lord *Craven*, to repeal the Sentence againſt him) ſhould not be diſturbed in their poſſeſſions, nor the Lord *Craven* have reſtitution of his Eſtate in *ſpecie*, which was ſold, paid for, conveyed and inhabited, and bought upon the faith of a Parliament, and at ſuch a time when they were in great ſtreights for monies.

1. His firſt reaſon was in reſpect of the abſent condition of the Petitioner, which, he ſaid, rendred him incapable of reſtitution.

2. From

2. From the nature of the Petition, which ought to a Petition of Grace, and not of Right.

3. From the weakneſs of the grounds of the Petition.

4. From the principles of Law and Nature, when the property of the Eſtate was changed.

5. From the inconformity to the principles of the Civil or Common Law to have reſtitution in *ſpecie*.

Then he proceeded to anſwer the Preſidents preſented by Mr. Serjeant *Maynard* on behalf of the Lord *Craven*, as in the Caſe of Sir *John Scudamore* in *Edward* the Fourths time, That it was not applicable to the Lord *Cravens* Caſe, though he had reſtitution in *ſpecie* by Act of Parliament; for, that it had reference only to Articles granted in time of Warr, which according to *Jus Gentium* was to be obſerved: And for the other Preſidents produced by Mr. Serjeant *Maynard*, in the Caſes of *Mortimer* and *Mattrevers*, they were to be taken with this difference, that reſtitution was made in thoſe Caſes, by reaſon they were attainted by the Judicative power of Parliament, and not by the Legiſlative power, for that the Judicative power of Parliament is ſubordinate to the rules of Law, and to an Act of Parliament, and in ſuch Caſes a Petition of Right may lie, but not againſt an Act of Parliament; for in that Caſe onely a petition of Grace is to be offered, and not of Right; and beſides that, it doth not appear by thoſe Records produced on the Lord *Cravens* behalf that any reſtitution was made againſt a Purchaſer.

Then he proceeded to ſhew Preſidents on the behalf of the purchaſers, where Abbey Lands were ſold in *Henry* the Eights time, and yet when Queen *Mary* endeavoured to reſtore thoſe Lands again, ſuch was the care of that State at that time, that for quietnes ſake they would not diſcompoſe any purchaſe that was made; but all the purchaſers had their Eſtates quietly ſetled unto them.

He alſo mentioned ſeveral Book Caſes and Statutes to fortifie his Arguments, and concluded with ſome Obſervations upon the Inconvenience that might happen, in caſe the Parliament

ſhould

ſhould make reſtitution to the Lord *Craven*, which with the reſt of his Argument, he delivered with much moderation and temper.

When he had finiſhed his Argument, the Committee deſired to know if the Councel for the Purchaſers had any more to ſay? It being anſwered No; thereupon the Committee ordered Mr. Serjeant *Maynard* to make his Reply on Monday next in the Lords Houſe at 2 a clock in the afternoon, where he is to conclude his Argument on behalf of the Lord *Craven*, in Reply to what Mr. *Latch* hath ſpoken as aforeſaid, and to what the reſt of the Councel for the Commonwealth and the Purchaſers have ſaid in this Caſe.

The Committee alſo had before them the Caſe of Sir *John Stawel*, but they adjourned their meeting, and time for further conſideration of that buſineſſe till the next week. *Tueſday* laſt this Committee for the Lord *Cravens* buſineſſe, to whom alſo the Petition of the Tenants of *Durham* againſt certain Purchaſors of their Eſtates was referred, did ſit to hear Council on both ſides, and adjourned the further hearing of that buſineſſe till *Friday* laſt, at which time the Contractors for ſale of thoſe eſtates, did certifie the Committee of ſuch things as they deſired to be informed of, and having heard the Councel for Mr. *Richard Marſhal* one of the Purchaſors, as alſo the Counſel on the behalf of ſo many of thoſe Tenants as did Petition for relief againſt the ſaid Mr. *Marſhal*, and others, there was a concluſion as to what was to be ſaid by Counſel on either ſide, ſo on *Wedneſday* next the Committee hath appointed to meet again in order to determine concerning that buſineſſe.

This week alſo the Committee for *Levingſtons* buſineſſe, and the Committee for Fenns have made a great progreſſe in thoſe buſineſſes.

*Somerton* January 10. Yours of the 6 inſtant I have received, whereby you give me a further relation of more diſcovery in the late plot by many hundred Piſtols ſending down unto diſaffected perſons, as likewiſe many thouſand fixed Armes in a rea-

readineſſe, whereby I now perceive it is not for nought the Cavaliers are become ſo extream peremptory and inſolent, inſomuch that one who hath been in Armes againſt the Parliament, told me to my face, that I ſhould ſhortly know the Cavaliers are the honeſteſt men, ſaying my houſe would be ere long full of Cavaliers, and I ſhould be glad of their company, though it coſt me ten pounds in a night; the ſame fellow ſaid, that he being at *Exeter*, where ſome perſons of quality were feaſting with their Servants. They ſaid there would be a riſing ſhortly, and ſome of the ſervants ſaid they would take the beſt Horſes their Maſter had, and go unto the Cavaliers.

*Friday and Saturday January* 12, 13.

B*Ruſſels* the 16 ditto. There hath been ſome diſcontent between the Q. *Chriſtian* of *Sweden*, and the Prince of *Conde* about matters of honour, in point of reception and entertainment; our Commanders having ſpent ſome time in feaſting and other recreations, whereunto they ſeem to be invited by the ſeaſon of the year, do now begin to meet often in private, about Martial affairs for the next Campagne: Since the deſeat of the French at *Lens*, the Country is more quiet, *Queſnoy* being put hard to it for proviſions, they are preparing a great Convoy at *Guiſe* to carry thither and (to make good thoſe men which they have loſt) there are 15 Companies of the Guards expected from *Paris* to ſupply where there ſhall be occaſion.

*Lieſh* January 4. I received yours of the 30th. inſtant, by which I perceive you had notice of what was doing here: Major *Bramſton* of Col. *Morgans* Regiment, Capt. *Moſs*, and Mr. *Oates* Chaplain of Col. *Prides* Regiment, Lieut. *Bracnan*, and Cornet *Toombes* of Col. *Riches* late Regiment are committed in ſeveral places to ſafe cuſtody for combination againſt the Goverment, and ſeeking to bring a mutiny upon the Army. Yeſterday Major General *Overton* being ſhipped in the *Baſing* Frigot to be ſent for *London* ſet ſail out of the Road, The wind being fair we conceive ere this he is above half way.

A

*A Liſt of Ships arrived in the Port of* London *ſince our laſt, as followeth.*

From *Fluſhing*, 2 with Flax, Madder, Linnen. Prize, 1 with Sugar and Wools. *Oſtend*, 1 with Hops. *Morleux*, 1 with Linnen & Paper. *Alligant* 1 with Wine, baskets & fruit. 1 ſhip a prize from *Bourdeaux*, laden with French wines. From *France*, 1 with Vinegar, Pruens and other commodities. *Canaries*, 2 with Wines. *Palm*, 1 with Hides, Ginger and Sugar, &c.

On *Thurſday* laſt the Houſe ſpent the whole day in debating whether the Parliament ſhould have a conference with his Highneſſe the Lord Protector before the Bill (for declaring and ſetling the Government of the Commonwealth of *England Scotland*, and *Ireland*, and the Dominions thereunto belonging) ſhould be ingroſſed, and after much time ſpent therein, the Houſe was divided, and it was reſolved in the negative. *Friday* and *Saturday* the Houſe was upon ſetling a certain pay out of the Exchequer upon the Navie and Port Towns that ſhall be thought fit to be continued in times of peace. They likewiſe ſpent much time in debate of the negative to be in his Highneſſe, whether as to part or the whole of the ſaid Bill, at laſt it was referred to a Committee, who were to conſider thereof, and report with all convenient ſpeed.

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The 10 of this inſtant *January*, about ſix of the Clock in the evening, between *Soper*-lane in *London*, and the Greyhound in *Southwark*, was loſt a Book of Accounts, bound in quarto in a black leather Cover, with two braſſe Claſps, the wire of one of the Claſps broken out; with an Alphabet at the Beginning of the Book: whoſoever ſhall bring the ſame either to *John Shawell* at the Flower-de-luce upon *Margrets*-hill in *Southwark*, or to *Abel Gould* at the Black Bull in Cannon-ſtreet *London*, ſhall be well contented for their pains.

This Saturday the 13 of *January*, *George Turbervile* living at Mr. *Keates* at the Sugar houſe in Water-lane near Tower-ſtreet London, loſt at Doctors Commons in a bagg, wrapped in 2 papers, 43 l. and 15 s. in fair gold, whereof if any will bring him word, & reſtore the gold, he will allow him 5 l. for his pains.

Upon the late diſaſter which befell the *Stamboleen* Frigot in the Thames on the 2. of *Decemb.* laſt, there were ſome who under colour of helping to ſave, indirectly conveyed away Goats-wool, (falſly called Camels Hair) Cotten-yarn, Mohair-yarn, Grogrems, Mohairs, Dimities, Scamoney, Cotten-wool, Gauls, and Silk. If any perſon or perſons ſhall give intelligence unto M. *Nathaniel Branden* Merchant, in Throgmorton-ſtreet, *London*, of any ſuch goods taken away, (as aforeſaid) they ſhall be well rewarded for the ſame, as thoſe well minded people have been rewarded, who have already diſcovered and brought in conſiderable parcels of thoſe goods.

*This is licenſed and entred according to Order.*

(1665) Numb. 209

# The Weekly POST!

Faithfully communicating,

*the Names of the reſt of the Captains and Officers, taken and committed to ſafe cuſtody in Scotland; and the proceedings of the Souldiery thereupon. With the manner of their Confederacy and combination againſt the preſent power and Government. Likewiſe, the proceedings of the Parliament touching all the Port Towns in England; the Meſſage and Propoſals ſent to Mr. John Lilburn in the Iſle of Jerſey; the advancing of the Engliſh Navie towards the Coaſt of France, and the taking of 33 gallant ſhips and Veſſels.*

From *Tueſday* the 9. of January. to *Tueſday* the 16 of *January*. 1654.

*London*, Printed by *E. Wood*, *for information of the* People.

THere being a ſtately ſhip in the Dock a Woollage, with the ſtatue and portraiture of his Highneſs the Lord Protector, erected above the ſtern, with a ſword in the one hand, and a piſtol in the other, trampling the Scots under his feet, was in the night time exceedingly defaced, by having the Noſe of this rich and glorious picture cut off; which is now again carved out, and very curiouſly placed on the face.

This ſhip will ſuddenly be ready to launch, at which time 'tis expected ſhe will be called by the name of *Cromwel*.

As

As touching the Plot (mentioned in my laſt) the further particulars appear to be thus, according to my beſt intelligence: Forces were to be liſted in all the ſeveral Counies of England and Wales, to joyn with the Royal party in Scotland, and to overturn the new erected Government in England; and to make the ſame more facile, divers Arms were conveyed from London, into Derbyſhire, where they were received by Sir *Ed. Vernon's* ſecond ſon; for which, both he, his Uncle, Mr. *Vernon* of Stockley park, & M. *Brown* of Hungry Bently of the ſaid county, were all brought up priſoners, and committed to the Tower, and the Gate-houſe. And Mr. *Rowland Thomas*, who contracted with the Carryer for carrying down of the ſaid Armes (being apprehended in Fleetſtreet) is alſo ſent to the Tower, & his brother to the Gatehouſe. The reſt of the chief Conſpirators apprehended, are, Major *Norwood*, their Lieu. General, now priſoner in the Tower, the young Lord *Bagnal*, (ſon to the Lady *Terringham*) a Gentleman of great fortune, and by valuation worth ten thouſand pounds *per annum*, is ſent to St. Jameſes: But if you aſk the queſtion, *Whether a vaſt eſtate makes his Caſe more dangerous?* I anſwer, *The time is not convenient to give you a Reſolve; former Preſidents are ſufficient.* This young Gentleman had a Commiſſion from the K. of Scots, to raiſe a Regiment of horſe, as he hath confeſſed. Alſo, Sir H Littleton, High Sheriff of Worceſter ſhire, and Sir John Packington of the ſame county, are both ſent priſoners to the Tower: And at Lambeth houſe ſtands committed one Mr. Cuſtis of Limeſtreet, London, a Merchant, with Mr. Glover of Thameſtreet, Merchant; and Mr. Frear a ſhip-chandler of Tower-ſtreet. Mr. Wil. Pryor of Huntingtonſhire, formerly an Agitator, is cloſe priſoner at White hall; and upon examination acknowledged he was privy to this Conſpiracy, and that Col. Eyres of the Levellers party formerly, and priſoner in Windſor caſtle, did engage him in it. Whereupon an Order being iſſued forth for apprehending of the Colonel, he is now fled. M. Bayly, ſon to the late Bangor, with ſome others, are ſent likewiſe to St. Jameſes; but M Hay's, and M. Thornhil of Kent are at liberty, but not to depart the town. Further Diſcoveries are ſtill made, and ſeveral Meſſengers diſpatched into the Countries for the apprehending of others. As

The Parliament is ſtill upon perfecting the Bill for Government, and have gone through it with very little alterations, excepting onely the buſineſs of the Militia, and the ſtanding forces, which will be perfected in a few days: They ſeem indiſpoſed to make any Law, or meddle with any buſineſs in the Houſe, until that be finiſhed, and ſo tender it to the Lord Protector by it ſelf, that in caſe it be acceptable, there may be a longer time given to fit; if it be not, then they will riſe at the time appointed, which is the 3. of Feb. next.

The Parl. having debated the Title of the *Bill* touching the Government, reſolved that it ſhall be entituled thus: *An Act declaring and ſetling the government of the Commonwealth of* England, Scotland, *and* Ireland, *and the Dominions thereunto belonging.* Then the Houſe proceeded to ſome amendments in the Oath of the Protector, Counſel, and Lords Commiſſioners of the great Seal. And on the 5. inſtant conſidered of the maintenance of the ſtanding forces, the Navy, and other publike charges of the Nation, for which they agreed upon an allowance in the whole of twelve hundred thouſand pounds, *per annum*, to be paid out of the Receipt of the Exchequer, for ſo long time as ſhall be declared by this Parl. And that the Aſſeſment of 60000 *l.* a month ſhall go towards the payment of publike debts, and the ſatisfying of the Arrears of ſuch ſouldiers as ſhall be reduced.

The high Prieſt of the Jews (whom we mentioned in our laſt) has cauſed a great Lock and long chain to be put upon his Leg (ſince his commitment to the Gatehouſe) ſaying, That he will wear them at his Tryal, as a ſignal of the people of Englands Captivity; and that untill the Parliament cauſeth them to be taken off, Brittain's Inhabitants muſt never expect their Earthly Inheritance. *A ſad ſtory; but cordially I wiſh a ſudden enjoyment of our long-promiſed Liberty.*

The King of Scots hath again been congratulated by divers Proteſtant Princes, who have preſented him with ſundry acceptable *preſents* of no little value and eſtimation.

Duke *Henry* his brother is ſafely arrived at his Court, where he was moſt magnificently entertained, and afterwards conducted to his Lodgings by the Magiſtrates of the City.

*Westminster, January* 10

The Committee of parl. for the L. *Cravens* petition met again, and heard Mr. *Latch* (of Councel for the purchasers of the L. *Cravens* Estate) conclude his Argument, which was, *That he was of Councel with* 6 *purchasers, of whom the Parl. had care to preserve that interest which themselves and* 500 *more had in the* L. *Cravens estate by their respective purchases made thereof, and who are now inhabiting in the Lord Cravens house, ploughing and tilling of the Lands which they have purchased, not imagining they shall be supplanted.*

Then he proceeded to repeat those Reasons he had given at his last days Argument, why the purchasers of the L. *Cravens* estate (though there should be motives and causes for the parliament, in grace and favour to the L. *Craven*, to repeal the sentence against him) should not be disturbed in their possessions, nor the L. *Craven* have restitution of his estate in *specie*, which was sold, paid for, conveyed, and inhabited, and bought upon the faith of a parl. and at such a time when they were in great streights for monies.

His first Reason was in respect of the absent condition of the petitioner, which he said rendred him incapable of restitution. 2 From the nature of the petition, which ought to be a petition of Grace, and not of Right 3 From the weakness of the grounds of the petition. 4 From the principles of Law and Nature, when the property of the Estate was changed 5 From the inconformity of the principles of the civil or common Law to have restitution in *specie*. Then he proceeded to answer the presidents presented by M. Serjeant *Maynard* on behalf of the L. *Craven*, as in the case of Sir *John Scudamore* in *Ed.* 4. time, *That it was not applicable to the* L. *Cravens case, though he had restitution in* specie *by Act of Parl. for that it had reference onely to Articles granted in time of war, which according to* Jus Gentium *was to be observed.* And for the other presidents produced by Mr. *Maynard*, in the cases of *Mortimer* and *Mattrevers*, they were to be taken with this difference, *That restitution was made in those cases, by reason they were attainted by the Judicative power of Parliament, and not by the Legislative power, for that the Judicative power of a Parl. is subordinate to the Rules of Law, and to an Act*

*of Par. land in ſuch caſes a Petition of Right may lie, but not againſt an Act of Parl. for in that caſe onely a petition of Grace is to be offered, and not of Right; and beſides that, it doth not appear by thoſe Records produced on the L. Cravens behalf that any reſtitution was made againſt a Purchaſer.* Then he proceeded to ſhew preſidents on behalf of the purchaſers, where Abbey lands were ſold in *Hen.* 8. time, and yet when Qu. *Mary* endeavoured to reſtore thoſe Lands again, ſuch was the care of that State at that time, that for quietneſs ſake they would not diſcompoſe any purchaſe that was made; but all the purchaſers had their Eſtates quietly ſetled unto them.

When he had finiſhed his Argument, the Committee deſired to know if the Councel for the purchaſers had any more to ſay? It being anſwered no; the Committee thereupon ordered Mr. *Maynard* to make his Reply on Monday next in the painted Chamber in the Lords houſe at 2 a clock in the afternoon, where he is to conclude his Argument on behalf of the *L. Cravin*, in Reply to what Mr. *Latch* has ſpoken as aforeſaid, and to what the reſt of the Councel for the Common-wealth, and the purchaſers have ſaid in this Caſe.

The Committee alſo had before them the caſe of Sir *John Stowel*, and have ordered to meet again on Wedneſday next to determin that buſineſs.

The Committees likewiſe for the Lady *Levingſtons* buſineſs, and the *Fens*, have made a fair progreſs in thoſe buſineſſes. *Excellent good! I could wiſh a general Reſtitution.*

## *A* Liſt *of ſhips arrived in the Port of* London *ſince our laſt.*

From Fluſhing, 2 with flax, Madder, linnen. One prize with Sugar and Wools. Oſtend, one with Hops. Morleux, one with linnen and paper. Alligant, one with Wine, baſkets, and fruit. One ſhip a prize from Bourdeaux, laden with french Wines. Another french ſhip laden with Vinegar, prunes, and other commodities. Canaries, two with Wines. Palm, one with Hides, Ginger, Sugar, and other commodities.

*Theſe*

*These Goods are to be exposed to sale, at the Sale Office in Cornhil, at Alderman* Freemans *house by private Contract.*

5 Ships and Barks, and half a Bark of 50 Tuns.
30 Tuns of French Wines.
300 weight of dryed Citron.
2000 weight of Hops.
100 pieces of Linnen of several breadths.
10 Woollen Cloathes 5 quarters broad.
8 Firkins of Butter, and about 8 Hundred of Cheese.
A parcel of Silk, and Silk galloon Lace.
A Channel Platt, and a Waggoner called the Sea Beacon.
300 weight, or thereabout of Corralina.
60 Cases of Strong-water, ready filled.

Any one that desires to buy, may repair to the Office, and see the Inventory of the ships, and see the rest of the goods, or samples of them in the Office; and for such Wines or other goods as are not portable, nor in the Office, one shall attend to go shew them from 9 in the morning till 12, and from 2 till 4 in the afternoon, Tuesday, Wednesday Thursday, and Fryday, for 14 dayes; and then what is unsold, is to be exposed to sale by the Box or Candle at the Office.

The Goods in this Office pays exact Excise, Custome, and Fraught, and is a quick way for Sea-men, Planters, and other young Adventurers to have ready money, before the goods be consumed by loss, leakage, charge, and other perishing ways, and without doubt in time will be of great advantage to the Common-wealth (if cherished.) And by reason it must be so, when so many hundred Tun of Wine hath lain all this Summer for want of such an Office, whereby the Wines are not now worth the duty of Excise and Custome.

The last Letters from Cullen do advise, That on Christmass Eve at night, a company of Rogues brake into the house of the K. of *Scots*, and have stoln away all his plate; but all extraordinary means is used to apprehend them: *O Villains! what, rob the Spittle! Certainly, it is a sin unpardonable.*

Letters from G. Pen, dated Dec. 29. certifie that they were got 24 Leagues of the Lizard point, to the Southwest: That the Fleet was in a very good condition, and they hoped in a few dayes to get into the Trade wind. Gen. *Blake* is said to be arrived in the Island of *Ieru*, where the French inhabit, and hath allarm'd most parts of *Provence*; which

which hath cauſed all the Guards to be doubled in thoſe parts, and ſtrict Watch to be kept in all places where their landing may be ſuſpected.

From Scotland we have received very ſad and unexpected intelligence, intimating, That though the E. of Seaforth hath ſent to capitulate, and Gen. Middleton begins to vail his bonnet; yet there ſeemes to be a diverſion amongſt the Engliſh Officers, ſome of them being diſſatisfyed with the preſent government, have agitated a deſign to divide the Army; and in purſuance thereof, appointed to meet at Edenburgh the 1. inſtant, there to conſult what to act: but Gen. Monk having notice of it, ſent for Maj. gen. Overton, and ſome others; who denying to come, ſecured thoſe, whoſe names here followeth:

Maj. Gen. Overton, now aboard the Baſing frigat, to be conveyed to London.
Majot Brampſton of Col. Morgans Regiment.
Major Homes of the Generalls Regiment of foot.
Captain Hedſworth of Sir Wil. Conſtable's Regiment.
Cap. Smith,
Cap. Mackworth,
And divers Lieutenants, cornets Enſigns, and other Officers.

Mr. Oats Chaplain to Col. Pride's Regiment is alſo ſecured; And Col. *Bridges*, late Major to Col. *Okey*, and now Colonel to that Regiment, is gone to take charge thereof.

THeſe are to certifie, that one Iſaac Marlo of the Age of 14 yeares, a well ſet Youth, of a ruddy colour and brown hair, in a frize Coat and ſerge Doublet and Breeches, and gray ſtockings and black Hat, ran away from his Maſter laſt Thurſday about 11 or 12 of the clock in the morning, and took with him ten pounds in money. If any one can bring word of him to Mr. Roberts ſhop, a Sword-Cutler in Bartholmew-Lane, they ſhall have good content for their pains.

The

The laſt Poſt from Scotland bringeth intelligence, That upon the apprehending and committing of Major *Bramſton*, Cap. *Moſs*, Lieut. *Bracnac*, Cornet *Toombes*, and the reſt of the Officers of the Army, to ſeveral places of cuſtody, many of the ſouldiery ſeemed to be extreamly diſcontented, and very much diſ-ſatisfied therewith; which produced a moſt eloquent ſpeech from Gen. *Monk*, ſhewing the inevitable Ruine that would conſequently have accrued, upon ſo great a combination againſt the Government, had not providence diverted it, &c.

Withall, he exhorted them to Unity, and to deſiſt from bringing a mutiny upon the Army. But yet notwithſtanding, 'tis ſaid, that ſome have entred into a confederacy, and have withdrawn themſelves from their due obedience; for which they may in time merit a juſt Reward.

By an Expreſs from Newcaſtle we hear, that the Engliſh hath taken 133 french Veſſels, laden with fiſh; and that Major Gen. Overton is neer Yarmouth Roads, in order to his Tryal and Examination at London.

The Parliament (the 8 inſtant) ſpent the whole day in debating whether they ſhould have a conference with his Highneſs, before the bill for ſetling the Government ſhould be ingroſſed; and after much time ſpent therein, the Houſe was divided, and it was reſolved in the negative.

The 10 inſtant, they was upon ſetling a certain pay out of the Exchequer, upon the Navy and port Townes that ſhall think fit to be continued in times of peace.

They likewiſe ſpent much time in debate of the negative to be in his Highneſs, Whether as to part, or the whole of the ſaid bill: At laſt it was referred to a Committee, who were to conſider thereof, and report with all convenient ſpeed.

There is a meſſage ſent to Mr. Lilburn, but withall ſome propoſals, in order to his return for London.

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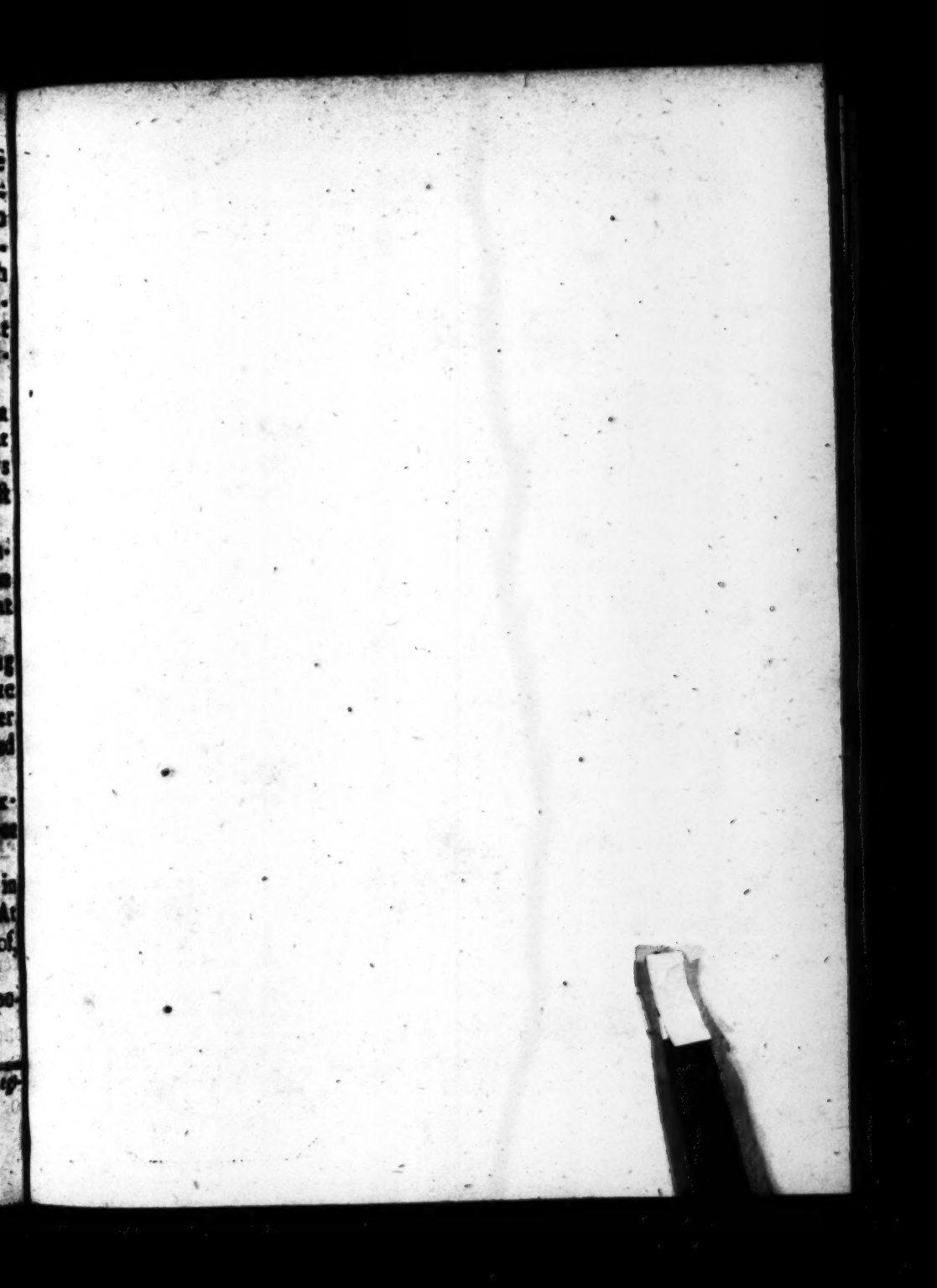
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